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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
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- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXV.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Original LETTER *on* MEN *and* MANNERS *in* NORTH AMERICA.

IN the autumn of last year, five Indian chiefs arrived in the city of New York from the territory of Detroit, north-west of the river Ohio, accompanied by J. Schieffelin, esq. agent of Indian affairs, and Mr. Whitmore Knapp, interpreter. They were chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippwa, and Poutewetamy nations, and were thus designated, viz.

Abewdy; Matchipasquifican; of the tawa nation.

Mangy; Chippawa nation.

Kisses, of the Sun; Okia, of the Poutewatamy nation.

When I understood where they resided, I waited on them at their apartments, at Willis's boarding-house, in Barclay-street; and had their permission, through their interpreter, to make a portrait of each, which I did at Mr. Tyler's tavern, at Greenwich, to which place they accompanied me in a coach. They were on their way to the seat of government, to intreat, on the part of their several nations, the performance of some obligations, which had been previously promised, but not fulfilled. Their places of residence, generally considered, were 1400 miles distant, north-west from the extremity of the Pennsylvania state. They were all robust well-built men, and the shortest was five feet ten inches in stature: they informed me that they travelled by the appearance of the moss on the trees, which on the north side of the bark is very visible, and often pendant, but on the south side is full. The Poutewatamy chief was to be the speaker of the party at the *great talk*, as they phrased it; and I likewise found that he had his speech by heart, like many of our European orators. This chief was only 22 years of age, of a lofty and commanding demeanor; his eyes were full of animation and fire, yet attempered by an obliging spirit. I understood that he had been elevated to his dignities for his prowess in battle, when fighting against General Sinclair; he possessed exclusively a sort of coronet of red feathers, gathered from paroquets, the colour of which was singularly brilliant. I learned from their interpreter, that several of their wives, or *squaws*, were very beautiful, and that their conduct was friendly and tractable. When I had made a rough outline of the first portrait they surveyed it with great astonishment and were extremely eager to have likenesses of each-other, which, on obtaining, they laughed immoderately, and even danced with gladness. They explained the uses of the watch, in signifying, by gesture that at any hour, A. M. the sun was rising; and, at any hour, P.M. that the sun was declining. There being a severe frost at that time, I enquired if they were not cold, by going so bare and thinly clad, in various parts of their bodies; they answered this question, by asking me if my face was not cold, and, on my replying in the negative, they said they were *all face!* They smoked much, but ate and drank moderately. Each made a bargain with me, while I drew them, that I would send a copy of his portrait to the seat of government, that they might take it to their own nation. Two of them wore long silver crosses, one on his bosom, and the other behind: they were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and had been converted by some French priests: two of them wore a silver medal, with the head of his Britannic Majesty, on one side, and the arms of England on the other; and they likewise had a large oval piece of silver, with the arms of the United States, on one side, and General Washington and an Indian chief, in conference, on the other. These chiefs, or *sachems*, wished to bring their *squaws* with them, but the interpreter would not permit them. They live at their villages, or castles, of *wig-wams*, on bear's flesh, and venison, and buffaloes; the men hunt, and the women till the ground for their corn, which is all the agriculture they pursue. The Americans in the neighbourhood of Detroit trade with the Indians through the British lines, as the States will not al-

low any trader to carry with him more than five gallons of New England rum, and even that must be presumed to be for his own use.

An old Indian chief, who was in the fatal expedition with the British army, under General Braddock, when he besieged Ticonderoga, and formed part of the detachment which General Washington saved, dined with the American *Fabius*, at Mount Vernon, in Virginia: after the repast, the savage hero indicated signs of disappointment, if not disgust. When the venerable general enquired, by the interpreter the cause of his chagrin, the savage stood erect, and told his illustrious host, that some years ago, when he was in the Indian castle, he, the savage, had offered him the embraces of his squaw: and that he was wonderfully surprised that the general had not returned this instance of civility, by a similar offer of Mrs. Washington. The general excused himself, by averring that it was not the custom of his country. As Mrs. Washington, who was present, understood the tenor of the demand, she became much agitated with terror, which the Indian perceiving, he told her with manly dignity, that she had nothing to fear; as if the general had complied, he should only have walked up to her to signify his right to this sort of hospitable courtesey, and then bowing, have resigned her to her white chief.

The Indians kill their prey in the woods, at the distance of many miles from their villages, and, when they have shot a buck or buffalo, they return, and give an account of the affairs of the chace to their *squaws*, who harness a large dog to a rude sort of sleigh, or sledge, formed of the bark, or body of a tree, and find the prey, by the tracks on the grass: this they put into another sledge, which is fastened to their heads by a long rope, made of deer-skin and grass, and thus they draw it home.

A general officer, of the United States informed me, that some Mohawk chiefs being at Albany, a pedantic doctor, who dined with them at the same table, asked many impertinent questions, which at last irritated them so much that they requested him, by their interpreter, to desist, and give the rest of the company some occasion to talk too. This gentleman informed me that they twist a bough around the neck, and, with the head enveloped in the leaves, crawl on their bellies to reconnoitre an enemy's camp. It appears that their fidelity is not to be relied on, implicity, at least during war, as their notions of free agency are nearly unlimited. During the revolutionary contest, it was a common event to have a number of the Indians, appertaining to General Burgoyne's army, in the camp of General Gates, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Hallam, who is the father of the American stage, informed me, that several years since he was playing a tragedy, in the town of Alexandria, when several Indians of both sexes were in the boxes, and, in their simple way, thought the fiction of the scene was a genuine effusion of passion. It occurred in the course of the representation that two persons were theatrically murdered; and Mr. Henry, the actor, was going to stab a third victim, when a female Indian suddenly stood up, and made signs to stop the performance: her explanation for this interruption was, that they had already slain enough to satisfy her desire, and that she did not wish them to proceed any further: wildly imagining, that the whole affair was sanguinary, and that the heroes of the buskin were thus immolated to gratify the prejudices of her tribe, as a public compliment to their warlike character.'

Having a great desire to see an Indian *squaw*, I took an opportunity, while at Philadelphia, to indulge my curiosity. I was introduced by a medical gentleman and the interpreter. The lady was the wife of a chief of high character, belonging to one of the Six Nations: we found her sitting, and in the act of spinning, which she performed by means of a thin stick pierced with pins, at the lower extremity of which was a potatoe, which worked as a necessary weight in the operation. She was making garters for her husband, and I could not but admire her dexterity, and the effectual manner in which she conducted her rude machinery; she was rather tall than otherwise, and habited with the most rigorous delicacy; she had a short, white jacket, and a blue petticoat. Her hair, which was of a raven hue, appeared nearly as thick in texture as a horse's mane; it was combed neatly, and separated with such precision on her forehead, that it seemed as if an equal proportion of hair decorated, each side: her complexion was of a copper cast, but somewhat lighter. I asked her as many questions as decent manners would allow, to all of which she gave prompt and keen replies. I observed that it was not in the force of flattery to make her forget the dignity of modesty. She had the mien of a *Juno*, and I am persuaded,

persuaded, when indignant, that she could make her displeasure awfully impressive. Her natural majesty of action was nearly equal to that of the best-bred women I ever saw; she had confidence, without boldness; and reserve without *mauvaise-honte*. During our conversation the chief entered the room, and, when I had complimented him on his good taste in the choice of his lady, he laughed heartily. He was an athletic man, and approached nearer in his muscular proportion to the *Torso* and *Farnese Hercules*, than any man that I recollect to have beheld. It is true, that my knowledge of the Indian character is very limited; yet so far as I may be admitted to form a judgment, I think them, naturally considered, as the most acute, agile, and graceful people that I have ever known. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* ARRESTS *on* MESNE PROCESS, *for small* DEBTS, *&c.*

THE prisons, notwithstanding the recent Act of Insolvency, are already crowded with debtors on *mesne process*, for sums under 30l. About *four-fifths* of the debtors sent to prison are for debts under 20l. and in this class there are now many in Newgate.

With respect to a further restriction of the law of arrests, on *mesne process*, we are not, upon a question so important, left without a guide; our ancestors, seventy-five years ago, restrained the law of arrests, on process from the superior courts at Westminster, by preventing them, for sums under ten pounds.*

By this law, many thousand debtors have been saved from imprisonment; and if revised, it might be the means of avoiding the necessity of again enlarging the prisons, or of passing more frequent acts of insolvency; as money decreased in value, the benefits intended by this law gradually diminished, and we may remember, that about twenty or thirty years ago, Newgate, the King's-Bench, the Fleet, and other prisons, were considerably enlarged; but their future dimensions must depend upon the length of time, in which it shall please the wisdom of parliament to keep this law stationary, and the increase of poverty and population, or, upon a more speedy recurrence to acts of insolvency, to make room for a fresh assortment of prisoners.

The pressure of the times may constrain many to run in debt, without any reasonable prospect of payment; but whatever may occasion insolvency, the means of payment are not increased by the practice of arrests for small debts; it will, therefore, excite no surprize that the poor debtor cannot escape imprisonment.

It has been stated by respectable authority, that arrests, even for small debts, were useful, as a stimulus to a settlement of the action, and, by preventing much expensive litigation; thus the evils, though great, are supposed productive of more than an equal counterbalance of good; but the evils are certain, while the proposed advantages are doubtful, and the speculation against all experience: the number of actions settled, is less, and the executions more, in bailable actions, than in actions not bailable; a clear proof, that an arrest (particularly for small debts) cannot be the prevailing motive to a compromise of the action, much less to payment, in the event of insolvency; and in that case, the process is severe, the speculation must fail, no stimulus being able to work an impossibility; in the case of disability, arising from poverty, the man arrested, destitute of money and friends, cannot find bail; the fruit of the arrest, is therefore fruitless imprisonment.

If ten pounds, seventy years ago, was equal to thirty pounds, compared with the value of money, at this day, the letter of the statute may remain, while the benevolent intentions, founded in the wisdom of the legislature, may be defeated; to shew the policy of a further restriction proportioned to a decrease in the value of money since that period, suppose the laws in restraint of arrests under *ten* pounds repealed, the number of prisoners would be increased, by embracing a still larger class of poor debtors, and prisons would soon overflow.

By a statute passed in the present reign in restraint of such arrests in the inferior courts*, perhaps more than 200,000 arrests have been prevented within the last twenty years; but it never has been contended that by such law, the credit and commerce of the country has been in the least impaired; on the contrary, during this period, it has risen to the highest pitch of prosperity.

Every creditor shares in the speculation of an arrest (though the chance of success is thereby evidently diminished,

* 12 Geo. 1, c. 29.

* 19 Geo. III.

when

when the party has neither money nor friends); but the practice is pursued from habit, although often with reluctance, lest one creditor should lose an advantage, through forbearance, which is gained by another, from an act of severity. It is very common to find in the hands of the sheriff, several writs against the same man at the same time for trifling debts of 10l. to 12l. so that by the expence of the remedy upon this class of debtors, their means of payment are reduced in proportion: if therefore, only for small sums, the speculation were destroyed, which from experience is shewn to serve no other purpose, than to encourage desperate games of chance; the debtor left at his liberty, even for a time before he could be reached by an execution, and freed from the expence of such arrest, might be enabled to compromise the action, from which, he is now totally prevented, by incurring costs which he cannot avoid, and which eat up all his funds.

A TABLE, *shewing the Number of Process in* Middlesex, *sued out in One Year, distinguishing the Number of* bailable *from those* not bailable, *Number of Arrests, Debtors sent to Prison, Bail Bonds, Executions, and Actions compromised or abandoned on Account of Poverty, divided into* FOUR CLASSES.

Number and Process.	Debts under 10l. and not bailable.	Debts above 10l. and under 20l.	Above 20l. and under 30l.	30l. and upwards.
No. of Process	10,000	5,600	1,776	5,015
No. of Arrests	——	2,470	725	1,958
No. of Bail Bonds	——	1,350	340	1,480
No. of Prisoners	——	350*	77	573
No. of Executions	398	368	84	1,606
No. of Rules for Return of Writs	——	700	300	1,200
No. of Actions compromised or abandoned on Account of Poverty.	9,602	4,882	1,615	2,836

* To which may be added the number of Debtors committed on Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, or on a Render in discharge of Bail.

The Number of Middlesex Debtors *discharged from* NEWGATE, *by the Authority of Parliament, from* 1794 to 1801; *the Number of Prisoners, at one Time, within Four Months after the Discharge; the Number on the* 13th *of* November, 1801, *in Newgate, on* Mesne Process, *for* want of Bail *for Debts under* 40l. *and the Number of their Children, divided into three Classes.*

The Time when Acts of Insolvency passed.	Number of Prisoners at the Time.	Number discharged.	Number confined at *one Time*, 4 Months after the Discharge	Number of Prisoners on *Mesne Process for want of Bail* in Newgate, on the 13th of November, 1801, for Debts under 20l. and the Number of their Children.	Number of ditto for Debts above 20l. and under 30l. at the same Time, and the Number of their Children.	Number of ditto for Debts above 30l. and under 40l. at the same Time, and the Number of their Children.
1794	207	78	129	45 Debtors having 65 Children.	21 Debtors having 41 Children.	9 Debtors having 1 Child.
1797	182	45	110			
1801	273	144	165			

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE I saw Mr. Singleton's query, (Vol. 24. No. 165, p. 528,) in regard to *superior* and *inferior*, I had been collecting the comparative or relative words not usually followed in English by *than*, but by *to*. They are a little more numerous than he imagines them to be. To the above-mentioned words I have added *prior*, *posterior*, *anterior*, and *ulterior*. Nor do *junior* and *senior* admit the construction with *than*. It may also be observed that the English comparatives *former* and *latter* are, like other comparatives, followed by *of*, denoting *partition*, but not by *than*, denoting *comparison*. We say, too, "the *older* of the two," and "the one is *older than* the other;" also, "the elder of the two," but, I believe, not commonly, "the one is *elder than* the other."

The truth, certainly, is, that the words ending in *or* are, originally, Latin comparatives; but, although they may still retain, in English, something of their comparative meaning, yet they do not all possess the full nature and import of the words deemed, in the English language, comparatives. So much is this the case, that we find some of them used in a way in which no real English comparative is correctly employed. Thus, we cannot, in English, add *very*, as the sign of the comparison of *eminence*, to *higher*, and say, "He is *very higher*;" but we meet every day, in the pages of the correctest writers, "this is *very superior*," "this is *very inferior* to the other;" a plain proof that such words, at least, are not esteemed to be in the comparative degree. Indeed, if we examine some of these in the language whence we have taken them, we shall perhaps find, that, when used with a construction equivalent to the English *to*, they may be said to have lost their comparative nature; thus *Padus nulli amnium claritate inferior*—Plin. *Vir nulla arte cuiquam inferior*—Sall. Frag. Hist. in both which the adjective *inferior* seems to be used absolutely, as equivalent to *second* or *yielding*, to *secundus* or *concedens*.

In many English words may the analogy of Latin comparison be traced; but, although a resemblance may be supposed to exist between their respective natures, yet such words are not regarded, in both languages, as of precisely the same full meaning and import. I will mention an example or two; *external*, *exterior*, *extreme*; *internal*, *interior*, *intimate*; *superior*, *supreme*; *prior*, *prime*. I do not mean to deny that these may imply some kind of comparison, or relative state; but they have not been admitted into the English language as the usual, acknowledged forms of comparison, like *good*, *better*, *best*; *great*, *greater*, *greatest*; at least, I do not know any English grammarian that has characterised, nor any reputable writer that has adopted, such formations as instances of legitimate English comparison. When we say, "the *interior* form," and "the *exterior* form," we mean, in English, nothing more than the *inward* and the *outward* form, as contradistinguished from each other, and not the one which is *more inward*, nor that which is *more outward*, as compared with another which is also *inward* or *outward*. That is, *exterior* and *interior* are considered as, in English, little different from *external* and *internal*; so that "exterior than," for a comparative expression, would be just as unmeaning as "external than." Why such words are not considered, as in Latin, comparatives, it is not for me to determine. The circumstance depends upon usage, the arbitress of living languages. Again, when we write "prior to this," we express nothing essentially different from "previous to this." Indeed, it appears to me, that no word construed with *to* can then be said to import comparison. Such constructions may certainly refer to a *relative state*; yet although grammatical comparison presupposes such a state, the converse is not true, that all forms implying this state do necessarily import what is technically denominated, in grammar, comparison.

Once more; *intimate* does, if etymologically considered, denote the *innermost*; still we use it as a positive, and say, "he is *more intimate* with me than with my brother;" "he is my *most intimate* friend." Nay, *extreme*, which denotes the *outmost*, *utmost*, or *uttermost*, is often found, in English, I will not say how correctly, in a state of comparison. One thing, however, is certain, that it is commonly used in a way repugnant to the nature of a superlative; thus we write, "in an extreme degree," in which were extreme regarded as a superlative, *an* could not have been used, since, then, for an obvious reason, the definite article must have been prefixed, for we say, "*the* greatest man," and cannot write "*a* greatest man." Thus also, we write, according

according to the sense, either "*a* supreme delight," or "*the* supreme delight," in which not comparison, but, perhaps, mere intension, is implied. These words are, therefore, not used as superlatives of *comparison*, which must be preceded by *the*, but as the positive state of an adjective. That, from their nature, they may imply *very*, and thus be equivalent to what is named the superlative of *eminence*, I will not deny; but, in reality, such superlatives denote comparison, or the nature of a relative state, in no other way than the simple adjective does. The classical scholar is well aware that the Romans themselves treated even their own acknowledged superlatives sometimes as positives, forming a comparison upon them; hence we find *extremus, extremior, extremissimus; postremus, postremior, postremissimus.* But I am wandering from the question. I shall, therefore, only add, that, from the little which has been said, it does appear that the reason why the words referred to by your querist *are not* followed in English by *than*, the word denoting comparison, is, that, although they may not, perhaps, be quite divested of their primitive comparative nature, they are not generally considered to have, in English, the full sense and precise signification of the words usually and grammatically deemed, in this language, comparatives.—Were I disposed to hazard a conjecture why they *cannot* be construed as English comparatives, it would depend upon a supposed meaning of the termination used in English comparison, and upon the nature of the English *than*. What the Latin termination *or*, used in comparison, may be, or whether it has any affinity to the English *er*, it is beside the present purpose to investigate; but the English *er* seems to be the Saxon *er* or *ere*, denoting priority. *Than* or *then* is an adverb of time, equivalent to *tum tunc*, being probably a certain form of the Saxon or Gothic article, set apart chiefly for the designation of time. According to this view of the matter, if it be correct, the real nature and *rationale* of English comparison are obvious. "You are *wiser than* I," means "You are wise *ere (first* or *before) then* I." But, as I have already mentioned, this is given as a conjecture; in my own opinion, a very natural and plausible one, concerning which I may, perhaps, make some remarks hereafter. Should you deem these few hasty observations in any degree *answerable* to Mr. Singleton's query, they will be, so far at least, not unworthy of insertion. Your's, &c.

Crouch End, J. Grant.
Jan. 5, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Meteorological Abstract for the last twelve Months at Carlisle.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.		W. S.W. S. & S. E.	E N.E N. & NW.
January	49	17	37,83	30,71	28,85	29,94	80	19	24	7
February	54	21	37,84	30,68	28,88	29,631	3,17	20	21	7
March	52	22	36,24	30,66	28,93	30,03	76	16	9	22
April	71	25	44,95	30,25	23,92	29,874	1,38	19	18	12
May	85	36	51,96	30,52	28,88	29,833	2,41	13	10	21
June	68	47	56,05	30,33	29,44	29,9787	1,59	19	24	6
July	73	50	60,40	30,30	29,48	29,858	2,45	19	25	6
August	74	50	61,22	30,21	29,53	29,843	1,95	23	22	9
September	64	33	48,20	30,20	29,08	29,742	5,37	18	14	16
October	65	32	51,51	30,16	29,20	29,794	3,36	22	22	9
November	51	18	35,29	30,23	28,67	29,491	2,53	20	15	15
December	50	16	36,08	30,36	28,80	29,816	1,50	17	22	9
	Annual Mean.		46,464	Annual Mean.		29,8192	27,75 Total	225 Tot.	226 Tot.	139 Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the Year 1807.

January, with regard to temperature, was remarkably variable, yet the weather was generally mild and calm, and not unpleasant for the season. In the evening of the 3d, was visible for about ten minutes, a very brilliant aurora borealis, also on the 14th, which overspread the whole

whole hemisphere for upwards of four hours.

February. In the beginning of this month we had some heavy falls of snow, which covered the ground till the 9th; the weather then continued mild and wet till the 18th; this mild rain melted the snow suddenly from the mountains, which swelled the rivers here to such a degree, that in many places the banks and adjoining grounds were overflowed to a great extent. The latter part of the month was changeable with intervals of frost and snow, rain and sleet: aurora-borealis on the 25th and 26th, horizontal arches and active streamers, which soon disappeared.

March. The mean temperature of this month is the lowest that has occurred here since December 1804. The frost was particularly severe and accompanied with strong easterly winds and some heavy falls of snow, on the last of the month (Easter Tuesday) snow lay five inches deep on the ground. In the evening of the 13th, at 47 minutes past nine o'clock, saw in the W. S. W. a very large meteor with a sparkling train fall obliquely to the earth: this phenomenon was also seen upwards of one hundred miles northward of this city.

April was intensely cold and frosty, with showers of snow till the 5th; the weather then continued mild and moist till the 14th, after which it was again extremely cold, with heavy falls of snow till the 23d, when the temperature suddenly changed to the opposite extreme, and the remainder of the month was uncommonly hot and sultry. On the 30th we had a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which lasted upwards of five hours.

May. The former part of this month was cold and gloomy, with drizzling showers; after the 15th the weather continued warm bright and pleasant till the 25th, which was the hottest day that has occurred here since the commencement of this journal, viz. seven years (thermometer 85° at three o'clock P.M.) about six or seven o'clock P. M. dense clouds gathered, and distant thunder was heard, accompanied with dreadful flashes of lightning which continued till next morning at sun-rise; the flashes came in such quick succession that the atmosphere appeared in a continued flame. The remainder of the month was cold, wet, and gloomy.

June. The weather during this month was not marked by any particular occurrence. It was dry, and on the whole cold for the season.

July. The first nine days of this month were cold and dry, the remainder was sultry, moist and showery. During the whole of the nights of the 11th, 22nd, 23d, and 24th, thunder was heard at a distance, accompanied with extremely vivid lightning.

August. The weather this month was invariably sultry and gloomy. The rain (1,93) fell in light showers, which were often accompanied with thunder and lightning.

September was throughout remarkably cold for the season, the mean temperature being upwards of seven degrees lower than that of the same month of former years. The heavy rains which fell here this month occasioned destructive floods to the harvest in the low grounds in this neighbourhood. About the middle of the month we had some smart frosty nights, and as early as the 12th, ice was seen here.

October. The weather during the greater part of this month was uncommonly gloomy, wet and sultry. So extremely humid and unfavourable has the weather been for gathering the crops, that the reaping which commenced in this district the middle of August, was scarcely finished at the end of this month. On the 23d, snow was observed for the first time this season on the tops of some of the highest mountains in this neighbourhood.

November was marked by some of the most severe weather for the season, that the living generation has ever been witness to. In the former part of the month storms of hail and rain, frost, and snow, occurred alternately; after the 15th, we had continued frost accompanied with frequent falls of snow, which at the conclusion of the month amounted to about nine inches in depth; on the 3d, 4th, 19th, 20th, and 23d, the wind blew violent hurricanes, which drifted the snow in the mountainous districts in this country to the depth of three or four yards, and occasioned very great losses in the sheep-farms. In the evening of the 3d, saw a large ball of fire to the southward glance obliquely towards the earth, bursting in its descent, it illuminated the sky similar to a gleam of lightning.

December began with open stormy weather, which continued till the 6th; it was then frost, with light showers of snow till the 12th; we then had open weather again till the 17th, and afterwards frost till

till the 25th. During the last five days of this frost, we had the thickest fog that has occurred here for a great many years; the remainder of the month was extremely wet and stormy.

The absence of the aurora-borealis during the greater part of this year, may be deemed a very singular circumstance, none having been seen here since last February.

The comet was last seen here in the evening of the 19th of December, It was then about half a degree north of α Cygni, and appears to have passed its maximum of north declination.

Your's, &c. WILLIAM PITT.

Carlisle, January 2, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM concerned to observe, that the important enquiries by Mr. J. H. Moggridge, in your last volume, p. 315, respecting the improvements which have been made in the method of building *en pisée*, and on the present state of that useful art, have received no better answer than a reference (p. 553) to the account which the late Mr. Holland wrote several years ago.

Soon after the Board of Agriculture had published Mr. Holland's account, above alluded to, the late public-spirited Duke of Bedford was induced to make trial of this mode of building at Woburn, and for that purpose Mr. H. brought down a native of France, who had been used to this kind of work in his own country, whose information and apparatus had principally, I believe, furnished the means of Mr. H.'s communication to the Board of Agriculture, and who had been some time employed by that gentleman in executing *pisée* buildings in this country.

A spot was fixed on by His Grace in Woburn park, where this man, under Mr. Holland's directions, was to build a small lodge as a specimen, and in doing which he was fully to instruct some intelligent labourers, in the practice of his art.

This novel experiment exciting a good deal of attention, I was among many, who frequently visited the work, which was no sooner commenced, than the clumsy and unimproved state of the frame and apparatus (the same exactly, as Mr. H. has described) which the Frenchman used, and the imperfect state of his work, was noticed by almost every one, particularly by Mr. Robert Salmon, a very able surveyor and ingenious mechanic, in his grace's establishment, who as soon as the man had finished, set about contriving a different apparatus and tools for works of this kind, and made several specimens, which proved in every respect so superior to the Frenchman's work that it was settled, that a new house which was then contemplated for Mr. Salmon's residence, near the Park-farm yard, should be built in *pisée* under his own directions.

This was accordingly done, and this house, which has been inspected by many scores of persons interested in the success of this mode of building, is, perhaps, one of the best recommendations it can receive. Mr. Salmon extended his enquiries to the best mode of finding or preparing earth for the work in different situations, and of cheaply facing the outside with a durable and ornamental coat or stucco: he constructed garden walls, and ornamental columns in this manner, and several out-buildings; and, during the life-time of the late duke, instructed several labourers and furnished them with his improved tools and apparatus, who were sent for that purpose by His Grace's friends from their country seats, in different parts of the kingdom, so that the practice of it has by no means been confined to Bedfordshire.

Mr. Salmon, a builder of Shenley, situate between Barnet and St. Alban's (a brother of Mr. R. S.) is, as I am informed, extensively practising this art, in its improved state, in his neighbourhood.

I sincerely wish that Mr. R. Salmon could be prevailed on, to give drawings of his apparatus and a full description of his process in your Magazine, whose extensive circulation and great repute could hardly fail of calling the attention of gentlemen builders to this useful art, becoming daily more important, as the prices of building materials and artificer's-work increase, so as to almost preclude the building of comfortable cottages for the poor in a great variety of situations, except by a few philanthropic individuals, who make sacrifices by so doing, that too few can now afford. Mr. Tappen, in his "Professional observations on Architecture in France," &c. (see vol. xxii. p. 639) has, at page 42, given a short account of this art, as now practiced at Lyons. I am happy to hear that Mr. Randal proposes to publish his experiments on this economic mode of building, and am, Sir,

Your's &c.

Westminster, January 12, 1808. JOHN FAREY.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Annan	464	553	1,227	1,343	389	341	2,570
Applegarth	155	160	407	388	355	150	795
Canonby	534	559	1,224	1,356	496	348	2,580
Carlaverock	232	240	454	560	144	76	1,041
Closeburn	304	313	821	858	122	86	1,679
Cummertrees	264	269	627	673	159	82	1,300
Dalton	114	114	289	306	242	186	595
Dornock	158	158	317	374	96	51	691
Dryfesdale	316	373	766	841	169	205	1,607
Dumfries	1,263	1,673	3,177	4,111	189	612	7,288
Dunscore	236	239	563	611	226	50	1,174
Durisdeer	222	224	550	598	448	51	1,148
Eskdalemuir	116	117	254	283	28	21	537
Ewes	51	51	168	190	139	13	358
Glencairn	309	330	652	751	204	97	1,403
Graitney	299	321	825	940	157	131	1,765
Halfmorton	106	109	240	257	164	41	497
Hoddom	280	294	574	676	74	76	1,250
Holywood	123	127	384	425	333	246	809
Hutton and Corrie	135	137	297	349	190	211	646
Johnstone	150	156	361	376	496	141	740
Keir	143	143	372	399	353	44	771
Kirkconnel	209	236	522	574	71	113	1,096
Kirkmahoe	280	292	583	732	571	120	1,315
Kirkmichael	200	200	447	457	560	48	904
Kirkpatrick Fleming	303	303	713	831	480	390	1,544
Do. juxta	114	115	307	289	434	71	596
Langholm	385	448	977	1,062	134	312	2,089
Lochmaben	496	537	900	1,153	679	771	2,053
Middlebie	284	290	734	773	99	95	1,507
Moffat	326	399	748	871	292	140	1,619
Morton	271	300	574	681	79	144	1,255
Mousewald	142	151	332	373	99	57	705
Penpont	194	194	455	511	388	53	966
Ruthwell	231	242	463	533	126	52	996
St. Mungo	125	130	303	341	91	72	644
Sanquhar	468	540	1,054	1,296	94	193	2,550
Tinwald	197	203	454	526	219	62	980
Torthorwald	166	166	340	363	301	62	703
Tundergath	100	102	219	265	76	28	484
Tynron	101	110	255	308	336	27	563
Wamphray	92	96	196	227	206	188	423
Westerkirk	127	136	279	359	283	60	638
	10,785	11,850	25,407	29,190	10,691	6,317	54,597

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Shire of Edinburgh	8,109	9,193	18,863	21,531	6,281	7,116	40,394
City and Town of ditto	9,002	18,993	35,361	47,199	1,456	13,920	82,560
	17,111	28,186	54,224	68,730	7,758	21,036	122,954

ELGINSHIRE.

Abernethy	198	202	414	513	598	30	927
Alves	240	240	482	567	215	78	1,049
Andrews, St. and Lhanbryd	160	163	375	424	352	50	799
Birnie	100	100	159	207	353	13	366
Boharm	297	297	511	650	257	56	1,161
Dollas	193	198	370	448	191	30	818
Drainy	232	236	484	573	379	267	1,057
Duffus	309	322	585	754	255	72	1,339
Duthel	243	243	458	655	216	23	1,113
Dyke	334	357	675	817	608	466	1,492
Edinkillie	283	283	490	633	693	192	1,123
Elgin	1,001	1,061	1,857	2,488	710	1,675	4,345
Forres	663	887	1,274	1,840	364	380	3,114
Kinloss	197	213	403	514	134	112	917
Knockando	201	194	625	807	1,087	250	1,432
Rafford	222	223	484	546	229	53	1,030
Rothes	379	392	674	847	814	310	1,521
Speymouth	304	309	571	665	165	116	1,236
Spynie, New	203	203	392	451	89	74	843
Urquhart	228	231	480	515	425	163	1,023
	5,992	6,354	11,763	14,342	8,131	4,410	26,705

FIFESHIRE.

DISTRICT OF							
Cupar	4,627	5,483	11,217	12,650	2,621	4,384	23,867
St. Andrew's	4,556	5,480	10,236	12,713	3,220	3,982	22,949
Kirkaldy	4,831	6,978	13,132	15,616	2,271	5,733	28,748
Dunfermline	3,051	4,351	8,367	9,821	1,539	3,301	18,179
	17,065	22,298	42,952	50,791	9,651	17,300	93,743

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Aberlemno	194	194	471	474	155	109	945
Airly	222	222	500	451	150	148	1,041
Arbirlot	206	206	517	533	250	360	1,050
Arbroath	622	1,285	2,057	2,886	47	1,832	4,943
Auchterhouse	124	125	314	339	93	78	653
Alyth (Forfar Division)	36	36	69	70	40	3	139
Barrie	193	199	415	471	76	376	886
Brechin	756	1,385	2,520	2,946	348	857	5,466
Careston	53	54	110	119	28	19	229
Carmyllie	190	191	418	474	107	121	892
Cortachy and Clova	159	159	443	463	295	36	906
Craig	233	324	670	658	92	97	1,328
Cupar Angus (Forfar Division)	59	71	103	144	4	61	247
Dun	143	146	290	361	93	35	651
Dundee	6,252	6,952	11,538	14,456	——	——	26,084
Dunnichen	231	231	496	553	108	170	1,049
Eaissie and Nevay	136	136	322	316	113	87	638
Edzell (Forfar Division)	180	184	431	474	443	228	905
Farnell	112	114	254	322	109	42	576
Fearn	85	85	230	218	120	44	448
Forfar	726	1,334	2,486	2,679	297	1,281	5,165
Glammis	385	438	930	1,001	281	356	1,931
Glinisla	221	221	468	528	144	42	996
Guthrie	103	103	245	256	158	85	501
Inverarity	160	165	398	422	106	122	820
Inverkeilor	353	561	763	941	278	154	1,704
Ketins	241	242	554	653	157	100	1,207
Kingoldrum	125	127	257	320	147	52	577
Kinnell	165	165	347	436	170	99	783
Kinnettles	124	124	260	307	56	83	567
Kirkden	135	135	338	336	139	99	674
Kirriemuir	916	1,101	2,109	2,312	331	942	4,421
Lentrathen	221	221	425	494	169	42	419
Lethnot and Navar	97	98	236	235	178	139	489
Liff and Benvy, including Liff Logie, and Forfar Division of Invergourie	453	496	1,087	1,107	147	489	2,194
Lochlee	129	129	245	296	239	18	541
Logie-Pert	201	211	417	491	268	126	908
Lunan	66	69	152	166	190	100	318
Lundie	69	73	177	168	51	43	345
Mains	175	175	447	492	99	223	939
Marytown	173	173	277	319	97	50	596
Menmuir	205	207	450	499	172	67	949
Monifeth	282	295	676	731	201	632	1,407
Monikie	225	254	599	639	117	607	1,256
Montrose	1,010	2,172	3,380	4,594	382	1,422	7,974
Muirhouse	85	88	278	313	149	64	591
Newtyle	224	225	355	426	59	104	781
Oathlaw	75	77	200	184	90	30	384
Panbride	346	346	722	861	——	——	1,583
Rescobie	171	180	407	463	145	77	870
Ruthven	23	49	93	118	25	21	211
Strathmartine	98	102	247	256	42	89	503
Strickhathrow	125	126	276	317	112	39	593
Tannadice	288	990	627	746	133	54	1,373
Tealing	154	154	366	389	97	114	755
Vigeams, St.	760	1,062	1,998	2,245	545	2,152	4,243
Forfar Gaol	——	——	2	——	——	——	2
Montrose ditto	——	——	1	——	——	——	1
	20,195	24,087	45,461	53,666	8,627	14,827	99,127

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* GALLERY *of* DUSSELDORF.* *In a* LETTER *to a* FRIEND, *by* T. C. BRUUN NEERGAARD.

THE gallery of Dusseldorf is placed in a wing of the palace built in 1710 by the Elector Palatine John William. It has not been injured by the war, though the rest of the palace was laid in ruins by the bombardment of the second of October 1794. It appears that the French imagined the pictures were still there, and spared it only from the natural respect which is due to the arts. The prudent directors, foreseeing the dangers to which they were likely to be exposed, had been employed for a fortnight before in packing up the whole collection, consisting of three hundred and sixty-five pictures, which they sent off the day before the bombardment, for Gluckstadt in Holstein. The period of their emigration was six years and a half. The gallery was saved and accompanied by the inspector, professor Brulliot. Its removal and conveyance cost more than 400,000 francs (nearly £17,000 sterling). Since its return, the whole is nearly restored to its former order.

It was John William who began to form this gallery. Being a passionate admirer of the arts, he invited to his residence several celebrated painters, among whom were distinguished Vanderwerff, Schalcken, and Weenix, whose most valuable productions are comprized in this collection. Charles Theodore greatly augmented it, and likewise had it properly arranged.

The three hundred and sixty-five pictures are judiciously placed in six contiguous apartments; and as there was not sufficient room, it has been found necessary to hang some of them upon the doors and the shutters.

The collection of Dusseldorf has always been distinguished for numerous productions of the Flemish school; it contains many pieces by Vandyke, Rubens, Vanderwerff and Schalcken, and almost all of their best time. We also find here some beautiful pictures of the Italian school. I will mention some of them; I had seen so many and of so much excellence at Paris that you must pardon me for being rather fastidious. I shall treat more amply of the Flemish school, which particularly attracted my notice, and which I examined more in detail.

The first picture which excited my admiration was that of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by Schalcken. I have seen many of this master's productions; but I never could forget his defects in design and expression till I beheld this picture. The effects of the light and chiaro-oscuro are expressed with such magnificence, that I was at a loss to what master to ascribe it, so much has Schalcken surpassed himself in this composition. Forster asserts that there are still superior performances of this master at Cassel, but it is so long since I saw them, that I cannot undertake to contradict him, notwithstanding my desire to do so. This picture of the Virgins represents eight of them: The five first are proceeding gaily with their lamps burning. Three others behind them, are at a loss how to extricate themselves from their dilemma; one is on her knees, her lamp is nearly extinguished, and she appears to be begging a little oil of her joyous companions; another, whose lamp has gone out, with clasped hands, implores their assistance, whilst the third in vain blows on her's for the purpose of making it light again. A spark, which has fallen from the lamp, is still burning, and so perfect is the illusion, that one is tempted to extinguish it. The feeble flame of the dying lamp, the effect of that which is blown in vain, and the reflections which fall upon the three Virgins in the centre, astonished me the most in this *chef d'œuvre*. This picture, which is two feet eleven inches high, and three feet six inches wide, has been twice engraved, first by V. Green, and afterwards by John Elias Haid in 1782. There are three other pictures by the same master, who lived for some time with the Elector John William.

Though the painter of history in general surpasses the painter of manners, from the grand and noble style in which he represents his subjects; the painter of manners may likewise sometimes excel his rivals; and Gerard Douw, in his famous Mountebank, confirms this opinion. I seldom dwell on pictures of manners; where historical subjects call my attention, a rapid glance is sufficient, and I turn again to history; but this mountebank selling his nostrums

* Dusseldorf having been made the capital of the grand duchy of Berg, in the late partition of Germany, and transferred from the Elector of Bavaria to the French General Murat, this Gallery, as well as that of Mannheim, has been removed to Munich, the capital of the new kingdom of Bavaria. It may be necessary to observe that this letter was written in the year 1803, and the removal of the Gallery, by order of the King of Bavaria, took place in 1806. *Translator.*

nostrums attracted me in spite of myself.

On a kind of covered stage you see a mountebank with a phial in his hand, disposing of his drugs and surrounded by people of the lower classes. A woman has her pocket picked without perceiving it, so deeply is she engaged by the extraordinary things which she hears. Here is a little Savoyard, with his box containing his treasure, a little marmot which every body is anxious to see; and there a match-woman, hunting the vermin on her child. This good mother might have performed this duty without letting us know it. The natural manner in which the artist has represented the scene, renders it still more disgusting. One of the principal persons in this composition is a jolly sportsman with a hare on his shoulder. His silly look and the solemn attention with which he gazes at the mountebank, seem to promise the latter that the countryman will not continue his journey till he has made him his dupe. You imagine you see a gardener, who passes by with his wheel-barrow, actually moving along. The mass of the spectators are principally engaged in listening and speaking. At a casement we discover the painter, who has represented himself with his pallet and pencils.

Great *naïveté* pervades this piece, and the heads are full of expresssion. Though I find in his Dropsical Man at Paris a much higher finish, his Mountebank exhibits a much more sprightly touch. It appears to me that a picture resembles a book; we are not fond of reading those the author of which has explained every thing so as to leave nothing for us to add; he wishes to make us acquainted with every thing, and sometimes we would rather be allowed to guess. We throw down his book, angry that he has not left us some small intervals to fill up. Hagedorn says, on the subject of this celebrated picture in his *Reflections on Painting:* "That in the figures you find such delicate traits as are rarely met with in the most celebrated kind of painting."

The Mountebank is one of the largest performances of Gerard Douw. It is three feet, five inches on height, and two feet, seven inches in breadth. It was painted in 1632, and is in wood. It has been aquatinted and finished with the graver by Professor Hess. This print, which has appeared in England, is perfectly in the spirit of the original, a commendation which can rarely be bestowed on an engraving. Without prejudice to the other productions of this eminent engraver, who resides at Dusseldorf, this plate may be considered as his master-piece.

If we consider Vandyke as a historical painter, he does not come near his master, Rubens, either for the richness of his compositions, or the grand manner of his execution; but with respect to his portraits, only look at them and you will give them the palm. In the other schools he has but one rival, Titian, and even with him he may in some instances maintain a successful competition.

There are at Dusseldorf twenty-one performances of Vandyke, most of which are of his best years. Among his historical pictures, I prefer that of Christ carried to the Tomb, which is painted with delicate colours and yet produces a wonderful effect; it is censured for incorrectness in the design. Others prefer his Jupiter as a Satyr surprising Antiope asleep. Among his portraits, a whole length of a woman pleases me most. You likewise see his own portrait painted in his youth.

I met with two pictures by Raphael: the first is a Holy Family, one of his early performances, on which I shall not enlarge; and the other a beautiful Academy of his best time. It is St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, who, under the figure of a handsome young man, is seated on a rock, from which gushes a spring. He is almost entirely naked, has a cross in his left hand and a cup full of water in the other. What an admirable position, what truth, what design, what grandeur of style! Who was ever capable of uniting so many qualities except Raphael? And Forster refuses him the honour of having painted this piece because he thinks the colouring too fine. He ascribes it to Andrea del Sarto. But this is not a reason; Raphael was perhaps not always the greatest colourist, but he assuredly was sometimes. To admit this, it is only necessary to see some of his portraits, as I have, beside those of Titian; they even dispute the precedence with the latter. I think the defect of design in the shortening of the left foot gives us still more right to ascribe it to Raphael; for we know that in this particular that master was not always very happy. We are told that this picture was covered by a landscape in water-colours that was not badly executed. In cleaning it, the owner discovered that there was an oil-painting underneath. What a surprize! What rapture must the person have felt who cleaned it, when he discovered, by degrees, the exquisite work of the god

of

of painting. It is not improbable that, at the time, it was found necessary to cover this master-piece with a landscape before it could be exported. It is well known with what difficulties the removal of the productions of the ancient masters was attended. This performance has been engraved by V. Green.

The portrait of Luca Giordano, painted by himself, is in the manner of l'Espagnolet.

The Blessed Virgin, with the Infant Jesus, is, without doubt, the master-piece of Carlo Dolce. He painted it in 1649, at the age of thirty-three. You know that I am not partial to this master, but I nevertheless think that this performance has been criticised too severely, perhaps, because it is hung immediately underneath the beautiful Raphael. Our opinion of a picture too frequently depends on the manner in which it is placed. Many pictures are exceedingly great losers by being misplaced. Different artists have assured me, that this is the reason why certain pieces of Rubens excite less admiration at Paris than at Antwerp.

The head of Christ, by Correggio, is very expressive: it made me melancholy.

By Andrea del Sarto, who treated Francis I. with such ingratitude, we find a Holy Family, consisting of the Blessed Virgin, the infant Jesus, Elizabeth, and the infant St. John. I was uncommonly delighted with the head and the white drapery of Elizabeth. This piece is undoubtedly one of the most capital performances of that master, as well on account of the grace of the heads, as the beauty of the colouring. This picture, which is four feet two inches in height, and three feet two inches in breadth, is painted on wood, and has been engraved in the dotted manner by L. Cosse.

By Domenichino, whose St. Jerome I am never weary of admiring, there is here one picture that does him honour, Susanna bathing. He here proves himself one of the first painters of expression. Susanna, having just come out of the water, is sitting on the steps of the basin, drying her fair body. She is surprised by the two elders, and appears to be shrieking out. One of the elders on the outside of the balustrade, leans over, and extends his arms towards her, whilst the other forces the door, and approaches her. The countenance of Susanna is not at all distorted, as Forster asserts; on the contrary, the distress and agitation of a virtuous woman are admirably expressed in it. The heads of the elders are replete with expression: it is impossible to paint desire with greater truth than in the head of him who is breaking open the door. This picture is eight feet five inches high, and ten feet seven inches broad. It has been engraved in the dotted manner by Eginton.

The various judgments passed on Adrian Vanderwerff are overcharged. Some find in his works all the perfections of painting, and others all its defects. The latter have seen too little of him, and the former, enraptured with the finish of the details, forget the faults of the general composition; a wise medium should be observed in every thing. A painter who has bestowed so much pains on details as Vanderwerff, ought to be studied before an opinion is passed on him. No painter perhaps excels him in drapery. Fault is found with his flesh, which, it must be admitted, is daubed, and of an ivory cast; but if we have discovered one defect, must we for that reason forget all his beauties?

Vanderwerff ought to be studied at Dusseldorf: we there find a great number of his works, and even of his most capital ones. He resided there at different times during the reign of John William. We see here twenty-five pieces by that master, and all but one are nearly of the same dimensions. Of these I prefer the following:—

1. Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. Jesus Christ is represented as a handsome child, full of intelligence: standing before a table, on which are lying papers and the Sacred Scriptures. The doctors stand round him; his bare head is shadowed with light hair; he is dressed in a grey habit over which a purple mantle reaches down to his knees. The eyes and attention of all present are fixed upon him, and the principal light falls on his head. The expression in the heads, the colouring, a well studied architecture, and in particular the choice and execution of the draperies, cannot fail to excite admiration. This picture, painted in 1705, is two feet six inches in height, and one foot, nine inches in breadth; it has been engraved by Green in the stroke manner.

2. Jesus laid in the Tomb, painted in 1703, is among the pictures of this master at Dusseldorf, and is that to which I should give the palm, both on account of the correctness of the design and the expression of the heads. The head of Jesus Christ is laid upon a rock; Joseph of Arimathea, richly dressed, on the top of it; beside him is the Blessed Virgin taking the crown of thorns from the head of the Saviour; the three

three Marys are at the feet of Christ. Magdalen is kissing his hand. Other persons are seen behind Joseph. I could never be tired of admiring the expression of grief in the heads of Magdalen and of Joseph, and the delicacy with which Mary takes off the crown of thorns; you would say that she was still afraid of hurting him.

3. The Adoration of the Shepherds. The principal light falls upon the infant Jesus.

4. Sarah presenting Hagar to Abraham. This picture was painted in 1699. It is impossible to suppose that such great luxury prevailed in the apartments of the ancient patriarchs. But we are inclined to forgive this fault in the painter of history, when we behold the admirable execution of his imaginary luxury.

5. Abraham sending away Hagar and Ishmael. This piece, painted in 1701, reconciles us with the faults against history remarked in the preceding. Its author here seems to have studied and felt the simplicity of patriarchal life.

All these pictures are nearly of the same dimensions as the first.

6. Jesus presented to the Jews by Pontius Pilate; four feet high, three feet five inches broad, painted on canvas at Rotterdam in 1691. In this, as in the preceding pictures, the expression of the heads is particularly admired.

We find here nine pictures by Rembrandt, both portraits and historical subjects. Of the former, I prefer his own portrait, in which are exhibited that touch replete with energy, that *clair-obscure* magic, which causes his pencil to be so highly admired.

The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin by Guido Reni is one of his finest productions. The Virgin is rising toward heaven, borne in the clouds by two angels; two other angels conceal themselves under her drapery. The attitude of the Virgin, the correctness, the agreeable expression of the heads, the exquisite drapery, all enchant us in this master-piece. Professor Hess has engraved it in the dotted manner. This picture is nine feet two inches in height, and six feet six inches in breadth.

I have still a few words to say concerning Rubens. We find here forty-six of his works. I shall not enter into any detail of them; since every day may be seen at the Museum (in Paris) more than fifty of his pieces.

The Last Judgment is one of the prodigies of the pencil of Rubens, and is, beyond dispute, one of his capital works, replete with force and energy. I nevertheless think that this subject is not within the province of painting, any more than the Deluge, as I have elsewhere observed. The celebrated Lessing has made the same remark on his Laocoon. It cannot be denied that this picture possesses great beauties, but the subject is not treated in a manner worthy of its author. Scarcely any of the figures has the position or the character adapted to it, not even the principal personage, which is Jesus Christ. If ever subject afforded scope for expression, it is undoubtedly this, in which men of all ages, of all passions, of all virtues, and of all vices, might be represented. He cannot therefore reasonably be pardoned for having introduced so many ignoble and unmeaning countenances, when he had at his command all the expressions by which human life can be characterized. But while we censure his defects, it is impossible to forbear admiring the grandeur and beauty of his composition, his exquisite groups, the variety of his attitudes, the boldness of his pencil, the warmth of that inimitable colouring which enchants us in all the works of Rubens, especially when we behold them at a certain distance; of that colouring which, unrivalled at the time when he painted, procured him the crown of immortality. This picture, one of the largest of that master, and which, from the magnitude of its dimensions, obliged the owner to construct the gallery, is eighteen feet nine inches in height, and fourteen feet in breadth. It has been engraved by Cornelius Vischer.

The Fall of the rebellious Angels into Hell, a sketch. It is impossible to guess where the artist began, or where he finished. The spectator suffers with the falling spirits. What beautiful confusion! It is an exertion of the genius of Rubens, which can be compared to nothing but the sublime conception of Milton's Paradise Lost. This piece has been engraved by Lucas Vostermann.

The whole-length portraits of Rubens and his wife, are well painted, and are replete with grace and truth. They have been engraved by Hess.

I have been too diffuse, and I have been too brief; but it is out of my power to correct these faults. I shall be happy if I can only enable you to appreciate the beautiful collection which I have attempted to describe.

Permit me to subjoin a few observations

tions relative to those who have written concerning this gallery. Nicholas de Pigage, chief architect to the Elector in 1779, published a work entitled: *De la Galerie Electorale de Dusseldorff, ou Catalogue Raisonnée et Figures de ses Tableaux.* This description is embellished with thirty large plates, engraved by Christian Mechel of Basil. All the pieces are there represented in the order in which they are hung. They are in general well engraved, and in the true style of the different masters. In engraving each part of a gallery on a single plate, the dimensions must of course be attended to; hence the subjects of the smaller pictures are rendered so confused, as not to be distinguishable. Such is the fate in this work of the performances of Vanderwerff. The designs for the engravings and the plates themselves, cost the Elector about one hundred thousand francs, (upwards of four thousand pounds sterling). These plates are so worn that no more impressions can be taken off. Eight copies still remain at the gallery for sale; the price is six louis d'ors. The descriptive part of the text is well executed, but with respect to the opinions, the author is in general too lavish of his praise, conceiving that the name of a great painter is sufficient to protect his performances from all imputation.

J. R. Forster treats at considerable length of this collection in his Tour of the Lower Rhine, which, for its style, may justly be considered a master-piece. Many of his judgments are correct, and evince the man who combines genius and knowledge: others display the amateur prepossessed against the Flemish school, and who sometimes finds fault only that he may be consistent with his system.

In the *Calendrier du Bas Rhin*, by F. Muhr, a publication which has appeared annually since 1799, are given descriptions and engravings of the principal articles in this admirable collection. The engravings are executed with care by Hess; and the descriptions, written with discernment, afford an accurate idea of the artist and of his work. In short it is such a performance as every lover of the art would wish to see in his library.*

* Since the above letter was written, M. Langer, the director of the gallery, has published thirteen engravings from designs by celebrated masters, preserved in this collection.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over some volumes of your excellent miscellany, I met with a passage in a letter, subscribed D. F. in the Magazine for June, 1800, which not a little surprised me. The writer of that letter, in elucidating the following line of Milton's Lycidas,

"Looks towards Numancos and Bagonis hold,"

makes this observation, "I conceive Numancos must have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coast of Catalonia; and, that Milton has given a Spanish termination to the word."

Now, Mr. Editor, the position here assigned, for Numantia, appears to me, utterly irreconcileable with the descriptions left us of that most interesting town, by the historians, and geographers, of antiquity, as also to the opinions of every modern writer of character, on the subject; and, as I have not been able to trace, in the subsequent numbers of your Magazine, any remarks on this head; I am induced to transmit to you the following, partly drawn from the best authorities, ancient and modern, and partly the result of my own observation and enquiries, in a tour through Spain, eighteen years ago.

I had entered Spain, from France, by Bayonne, crossed the west end of the Pyrenees, to Pampelona, the capital of Spanish Navarre, and proceeded southwards to the river Ebro*.

The river there flows in a broad deep channel, with moderate rapidity, and is crossed in a large bark. At high floods it overflows the plain in the north, but the banks on the south side are too elevated to be ever exposed to inundation.

A couple of miles above the ferry, on the south side of the river, stands Alfaro, a small town, supposed, by some writers, to occupy the site of Graccurris, a town founded and enlarged by the celebrated Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, after his conquest of the Celtiberians, in the year 179, A. C. It is, however, asserted, and with more probability, that Graccurris stood where is the present town of Agreda, which is situated in the line of the great Roman road from Tarragona, westward by Numantia to the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Portugal.

From the ferry on the Ebro, the road

* See Monthly Magazine for December, 1804, p. 392.

leads

leads to the southward for eight miles across a fine flat, but little cultivated, to another town of modern date, called Centruenigo, seated in the centre of a circle, four miles in diameter, occupied towards the circumference by fine vineyards, and round the town by valuable olive-grounds, laid out and kept with perfect order: the trees are planted in rows, quincunx-fashion, with channels between them for conveying water to their roots, from a small river rising in the hills to the southward, and carried round the town, in various ramifications, for the purposes of cultivation. These vineyards and olive-grounds give an air of prosperity to the town, and present a most agreeable object to the eye, fatigued with beholding scorched open plains extending in all directions, almost destitute of trees or verdure.

From Centruenigo, the road continues south-west across the cultivated circle, and entering a narrow vale between low hills, covered with good natural pasture, at the end of a league and a half, brings the traveller to the boundary between Navarre and Old Castille. Here the hills begin to increase in height with a rugged barren appearance; the road was now rough and disagreeable, whereas to this boundary, all the way from Pampelona, it had been perfectly well made, and kept in excellent condition. It has been measured, and stones have been erected at the end of every league, reckoned from Pampelona. The league used in measuring this road, differs from those generally employed in Spain, and seems to have been capriciously adopted from France; for each contained 3,200 toises of 2 varas, or 6 feet Spanish; whereas, those used in Spain are the common league of an hour's journey, of which 20, are a degree of the equator, or nearly equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ English miles; and the legal league of Castille of 5,000 varas or yards, each, of which $26\frac{1}{2}$ are a degree.

After travelling on very indifferent roads over a high barren tract, thinly inhabited by a mean-looking dispirited race of people, and in some parts cultivated in a rude and slovenly manner, (the whole forming a striking contrast with the lively and industrious appearance of Navarre), the day's journey ended in Agreda.

This is a decayed town, seated in a hollow on a small river running north-east to the Ebro, on the west skirt of Moncayo, anciently Mons Caunus, a high conical mountain, soaring far above all the surrounding summits, and covered with snow a great part of the year: its lower parts are clothed with fine pasture for sheep, the middle with woods, and the top is rocky and bare.

As there were a couple of hours of day-light to spare, they were employed in an excursion to Muro, a village about four miles south-west from Agreda, supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Augustobriga. It is placed on the flat summit of a small eminence, separated by a narrow gully from other similar eminences on the north, but subsiding easily, on the other quarters, into a valley and plain. The only vestiges of antiquity now to be observed at Muro, are foundations of walls, hewn stones, bricks, coins, Roman and old Spanish; and, on the highest part of the eminence, is a large square tower of the architecture of the middle ages. On each side, east and west, of Muro, are to be seen vestiges of an old road, called here, as in general over Spain, the Military Way, (*La via Militar*), by which is meant the ancient Roman road. It is raised above the surface of the ground, and on account of the very uneven country over which it passes, is seldom traced out in straight lines, (as was the practice of the Romans, where such a line could be followed) but winds along agreeably to the natural bendings and acclivities of the hills. This is part of the great road, extending from Tarragona on the Mediterranean, through Saragossa, Numantia, &c. to the Atlantic on the coast of Portugal.

Corvalan, in his History of the Bishopric of Osma, published in 1788, says he measured many portions of this Via, and found the breadth to be 5 varas, or about 13 feet, 9 inches, English; that it was composed of small stones, gravel, and mortar, being rounded into the segment of a large circle on the surface, to throw off the rain water, and bordered on each side by a row of large stones; he discovered in several places, between Agreda, and the supposed situation of Numantia, several round milestones, but without any inscription; some still in their original situations along the Way.

From Agreda, to arrive at Numantia, the road leads in general, to the northward of west, over a hilly tract, much wooded, to a small village, called Aldea del Pozo, a name compounded of one Latin and two Arabic words; *Al*, the, *deah*, village, and *puteus*, well. The dis-

tance is called four leagues, but they required five hours travelling. Here are more vestiges of the Roman Way, and sepulchral and other inscriptions have been found in the villages. Hence, for two leagues more, the same hilly uncultivated country extends, until the road begins to descend towards a plain tract, well peopled and in general culture, but open and without wood, about two leagues broad to the river Duero, rushing briskly in a straight channel, from north to south, between steep banks on the east side, and a range of low hills on the west.

Over the Duero, is a stone bridge of fourteen spacious arches, on the middle of which stands a lofty tower to command the passage, all of ancient and excellent workmanship: at the end of the bridge is a small valley, which, with the high ground on each hand, contains the town of Soria. This town consists, at present, of a long street running up this hollow, or valley, and a few other short streets at the upper end. The town has been surrounded with strong lofty stone walls carried along the summits of the high ground, on the north, west, and south sides; the east side being covered by the river. At the east end of the south walls are considerable remains of the castle, completely commanding the bridge and the river, which can no where be forded near the town from its body of water and its rapidity, excepting after a long course of dry weather in autumn, and even then with difficulty.

It appears, by papers preserved in Soria, that these walls and towers were not finished in 1290; and, the foundation of the town itself can be traced back only to the time of Alphonso the warrior, king of Arragon, in 1122.

The walls are still very entire, and are fortified with towers at proper distances, battlements, loop-holes, and other contrivances suited to the art of war, prior to the use of fire-arms. The circuit of the walls is above two English miles, and might contain towards thirty thousand inhabitants; but the present population does not, perhaps, amount to one third of that number; the greater part of the inclosed space, being, either filled with ruins, or converted into gardens.

About three miles north from Soria, up the west or right bank of the Duero, is the bridge of Garray, leading over to a village of that name, situated close to the river, and on the skirt of an eminence, or low hill, extending down along the east side of the Duero, to a small river, called the Merdacho, flowing through a flat marshy plain. On the east side, the hill is separated by a narrow valley, from another eminence of much less extent; and on the north, the slope disappears gradually in a plain, extending for several miles to the north-east, north, and north-west. This hill is of an oval form, its length being from north to south. The circuit of the level on the top is about four hundred yards; but, that of the whole summit, including a portion of the gently sloping sides, towards the north and east, is about three thousand five hundred yards. The distance up from the Duero, on the middle of the west side, which is both steep and rocky, to the center of the top, is about four hundred and fifty yards. The Duero renders this position quite inaccessible along its length, or west side, and the little river falling into the Duero at the south end of the hill, equally cuts off all access on that side, as it flows through a flat valley where it stagnates; and, were it not for the pains taken by the neighbouring farmers, to clear its channel, would soon render the whole valley an impracticable marsh, or lake. The slope is not very steep, down to the valley separating this hill from that on the east; and, on the north end the fall down to the great plain, is very gradual and on a considerable front. The ground on the west side of the Duero, and the south of the Merdacho, is at first lower than the hill in question, but within a mile of it, rises to an equal height.

On the hill, or eminence, now described, Numantia is, with great reason, believed to have stood.

The first notice we find, of Numantia, is about the year 573 of Rome, or 179 years A. C. when Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus subdued the Celtiberians, and made a treaty with the Numantines (although comprehended under the general name of Celtiberians) by which they retained their independence on the Romans. This treaty was neither acceptable to, nor observed by, the successors of Gracchus; the Numantines nevertheless, for the space of forty-seven years, not only maintained themselves against mighty Roman armies, commanded by the most experienced generals, but often inflicted the severest disasters on their unrelenting foes; until the year of Rome, 620, when the great

great Scipio himself, the conqueror of Carthage, was sent to Numantia, and, after a long siege, reduced the unhappy Numantines, with their own hands to put an utter end to their name and nation.

The country, known by the general name of Celtiberia, from the Celts, who, out of Gaul, established themselves on both sides of the river Iberus, now the Ebro, comprehended several small states which still retained, and are mentioned in history by their original names; such were the Arevaci, who inhabited the tract included in the bishopric of Osma, and other adjoining lands on the south side of the Duero: within the bounds of these Arevaci, towards the north-east lay a small tribe, called the Pelendones, whose towns, according to Pliny, were Visontium, Augustobriga, Savia, and Numantia. The three first are also mentioned, by Ptolemy, as belonging to the Pelendones, but Numantia he places among the Arevaci, to whom, in fact, the whole district of the Pelendones belonged. Again Strabo says, the river Duero, or Durius, or Dorias, flowed through the territory of both these nations; to which Pliny adds, that it took its rise among the Pelendones, and flowing by Numantia, traversed the country of the Arevaci, &c. We have hence a sure guide to lead us to that celebrated town; for the great river Duero rises in the heart of a lofty range of mountains stretching east and west between the diocese of Burgos on the north, and that of Osma on the south. This range, now called Sierre de Urbion, is part of the ancient Distercian mountains; high up towards their summit, is a small lake surrounded with precipices, and of vast depth; the water is clear and sweet, having, in the middle, a rapid whirlpool which swallows up every thing that approaches it. This lake, or pool, has no visible discharge, but about twenty paces lower down the hill, a considerable spring bursts out, which is considered as the source of the Duero. This stream is so much increased in the course of six or seven leagues, that is to say, at the village of Garray, at the foot of the hill of Numantia, as to require a bridge of no less than sixteen spacious arches; and even those on many occasions are not sufficient to give a free passage to the waters, and prevent them from inundating the neighbouring low grounds. Just above this bridge, the Duero receives the waters of the Tera, itself a considerable stream, and then hurrying along the west side of the hill of Numantia, receives the Mardacho, passes on the east side of Soria, as far as Almarail, in a course due south from Numantia, of six leagues; here it bends due west, and after another stretch of one hundred leagues discharges itself into the Atlantic, below Oporto, in Portugal.

Another proof of the position of Numantia on the hill at Garray is drawn from the Roman Itinerary of Antoninus; which, in reciting the several towns situated on the great road, leading from Asturica now Astorga, to Cæsaraugusta, now Saragossa, mentions Numantia as the ninth in order, at the distance of fifty miles, from Uxama, whose ruins are still visible near Osma, and of twenty-three miles from Augustobriga, whose position, as was already noticed, seems to have been at Muro, near Agreda. These distances coincide very accurately with the road estimated at this day; and, both on the west and east sides of Numantia are to be seen considerable portions of the ancient *via*. The whole distance from Numantia, by this itinerary, to Cæsaraugusta, is 95 miles, corresponding sufficiently well with the 800 stadii, or 100 Roman miles, given in round numbers, by Strabo.

Respecting this Itinerary, from Asturica to Cæsaraugusta, it is proper to observe, that there is an evident error in the title, which describes the road as passing through Cantabria, a tract lying on the coast of the Bay of Biscay towards the port, called Santandero; instead of Celtiberia. This error is accounted for by Florez, in his Ecclesiastical History of Spain, (*España Sagrada*) by supposing the word to have been contracted in the manuscripts into C. T. B. R. letters common to both names.

From the bridge of Garray, where the Duero touches the hill of Numantia, all along its extent, the river flows rapidly over a rocky bottom, so as to be impassable, especially when the snow begins to melt in the mountains where it rises, some of which are covered all the year round.

In going up from the brink of the river to the summit of the hill, are to be seen three parallel banks, or mounds, of stone running round the slope over the river, and at such distances as to allow the ground in their intervals to be plowed and sown. These mounds, or ramparts, are composed of such stones as have been collected

collected from the bed of the river, being rounded and smooth; but of the largest size; and in some places there are appearances of their probably having been connected with mortar. These mounds are not visible quite round the hill, but only where the slope is too steep to allow it to be brought into cultivation; besides that the materials in other parts may may have been removed at different periods for other purposes. On the plain summit of the hill are still seen foundations of walls running in various directions, seemingly forming houses, streets, &c. and composed of rough undressed stone, without lime, or mortar. Besides these vestiges, all over the summit are found broken tiles, pottery, cinders, bricks, &c.; and in the centre still called by the country people the Plaza, (square, or market-place), is observed even with the ground, a piece of wall five feet broad, and sixty-four feet long, terminating in corners well formed of stone and lime. In digging on this summit, quantities of regular hewn stone are found, many of which have been removed and employed in building houses, walls, &c. in the neighbourhood. These are all sand stone, and have been dressed only with the pick and hatchet. In the village of Garray, are also to be seen water-troughs, fragments of columns, bases and capitals of rude grotesque shape and workmanship; many of them built up in walls; and all brought down from the hill of Numantia.

As the surface is in constant culture, where the foundations permit, many coins are still discovered; a few of these are Roman, but the greater number are of that sort commonly called *Medallas desconocidas*, (unknown coins) and generally believed to be Celtiberic. About twenty years ago were found on the same hill, a mass of silver and another of copper, or brass, which had evidently been melted down.

On the slope of the hill at the north-west corner, going up from the bridge of Garray, is a chapel much resorted to on account of the relics of certain martyrs there preserved, and bearing the date in very rude characters, of 1231.

In the walls of this chapel are several Roman inscriptions, such as one erected by Modestus a freedman, to his master Heudemius; and fragments of many others, in which the sculptor's ignorance of the Roman letters is very evident, are to be met with, scattered up and down the village of Garray, and its environs.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the revolution which Mr. Davy's late important experiments on the alkalis will probably effect in the science of chemistry, may we not also regard them as an introduction to a greater change in the world of fashion? For the power of his galvanic troughs appears so wonderful, that we must not despair of his decomposing even the protoxide of carbon; or in other words, we may expect that he will be able to make diamonds. Yet probably at most he could only succeed in forming diamond *dust*, as the diamonds at present so much in request are *crystallized* carbon.

If this supposition be deemed visionary, I hope the following will meet with a kinder reception. Is it not likely that the alkaline base possesses great power over the animal frame? Might it not supersede the use of mercury in venereal cases? Indeed it appears to me, that mercury owes its influence to the great similarity, which it bears to this substance, existing as a component part of the soda in the semen. Neither is it rash to affirm that this metallic base might probably be administered with success in the gravel, &c. where soap is frequently found to be beneficial.

Your's, &c. E. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ESTABLISHMENT *of* PRESBYTERIAN DISSENTERS *at* HINCKLEY; *with a* LIST *of* MINISTERS, *from their* COMMENCEMENT *to the* PRESENT PERIOD, 1808.

HENRY WATTS, of Sidney college, Cambridge, took his degree of M.A. in 1651; was presented to the rectory of Swepston, in the county of Leicester, by the parliamentary committee of sequestrators, on their dispossessing the Rev. Francis Standish from that living, who with his wife and children were turned out of the parsonage house, and was reduced to great straights. He died before the restoration. Mr. Watts, it appears, was not in possession of a permanent situation; for in 1662, he was ejected from Swepston, having several children, and removed to Weddington, a little village in Warwickshire, where he lived about twenty years; and at length removed from thence to Barwell, in Leicestershire. A legal toleration being granted to the dissenters, he, at the request of many inhabitants, preached publicly at the neighbouring market-town

of

of Hinckley, on the Sunday in the afternoon; and was well pleased with the opportunity of exercising his ministry. He had many hearers, to whom he constantly preached. He settled a serious congregation of christians, among whom he bestowed his labours without any acknowledgment from them, except a few inconsiderable presents, and continued to preside over them till he was removed by death, February 2, 1690, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was buried in the church at Barwell, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Paget, rector of that parish, who gave a very excellent character of him; mentioning amongst other things, "his obliging temper and gentlemanly behaviour; his great friendliness, and usefulness in reconciling differences, to the saving great expences in law; his exemplariness in relative duties, and particularly in the management of his family, which was attended with a remarkable blessing from Heaven; his great moderation and charity, which recommended him to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who treated him with great respect; signifying withal, that he was such a religious, conscientious, useful person, that not only his numerous family, but the public also, had a great loss by his decease." Many wondered at his nonconformity, considering his increasing family; but that was not the least temptation to him, to act contrary to the dictates of his own conscience, though he had good preferment in the church offered him. He trusted Providence; and God remarkably blessed and prospered him. Ten of his thirteen children lived to be men and women, whom he educated in a manner consistent with his character, and comfortably provided for their subsistance in the world.

Mr. Watts, was the first regular presbyterian minister at Hinckley. His successor was Mr. John Sowthall, who died December the 9th, 1705, aged thirty-eight years, and was buried on the 12th of December, in the south-aile of Hinckley church; and his wife Mrs. Anne Sowthall, departed this life February 4th, 1709, aged forty.

The next in succession was Mr. William Bilby in 1706, who continued with them till January, 1722; and as this was before the building of the present meeting-house, their assembly was at that time held in a part of the minister's dwelling-house.

The next in order was the Rev. John Jennings, M.A. who was a gentleman of great learning, piety, and usefulness. He first succeeded his father in the care of his dissenting congregation at Kibworth, where he also opened an academy for training up young men to the ministry; a work for which he was exceedingly well qualified. In March, 1722, Mr. Jennings left Kibworth, and removed to Hinckley, where he continued to preside over his academy, and was pastor of the congregation till his death; for, taking an occasional journey to London, in June, 1723, he caught the small-pox, and died on his return to Hinckley, July 8th, 1723. The presbyterian or old meeting-house, which is a large and good building, was built in 1722, under the auspices of Mr. Jennings, and, which is different from what is observable in other erections of the same kind, there are, as it were, behind the pulpit, and to the right and left of it, two small galleries, or rather boxes, not unlike those of a playhouse, which were purposely designed for his pupils, who subscribed five pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence towards the building. In 1723, Mr. Jennings published Two Discourses: the first, Of Preaching Christ; the second, Of particular and experimental preaching; with a preface by the Rev. Mr. Isaac Watts. These Discourses are said to have been so highly thought of at the time as to have been recommended by two bishops at their visitations of their clergy, and translated also into the German language by the order of the divinity professor at Halle, in Saxony; as well as to be printed a second time in 1736. Mr. Jennings published also, A Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, for the space of nine hundred years. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Norris, of Welford, from John V. 35. "He was a burning and a shining light: and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light;" words, which were thought to have a striking propriety in them when applied both to him and his people. Among Mr. Jennings's pupils were several young men, who afterwards distinguished themselves for their learning and usefulness; who did honour to their tutor, and were an ornament to the dissenting ministry. —Dr. Philip Doddridge was one of them, who succeeded Mr. Jennings in the direction of the academy, and always spoke of his tutor with the highest respect and veneration. The first sermon Mr. Doddridge ever preached, was at Hinckley on the 22d of July, 1722. Mr. Jennings

Jennings had, sometime before his death, given it as his judgment, that he thought Mr. Doddridge the most likely of any of his pupils, to pursue the schemes which he had formed. Accordingly after the death of his tutor, he consulted several of his friends, particularly Drs. Watts and Clarke, who earnestly pressed him to the undertaking. He re-opened the academy at Harborough, at Midsummer, 1729, and towards the latter end of the same year, removed to Northampton. There he resided for near two and twenty years; with what reputation and success, both as a minister and a tutor, the world has long been informed. Dr. Doddridge died at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, October 26, 1751, aged fifty. After his death, the academy was removed from Northampton to Daventry, and placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Caleb Ashworth, who died July 18, 1775, aged fifty-three. Dr. Doddridge always continued a great veneration for his Leicestershire friends, amongst whom his ministry was opened, which is fully evinced in the dedication to his Sermons to Young Persons, which were published in December, 1734, when his young friends at Hinckley are particularly mentioned.

Mr. Jennings was succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. Mr. Robert Dawson, who settled amongst them in 1725, and continued there for more than twenty-five years. In his time, about the year 1727, was built by subscription the gallery, and the meeting-house underwent a thorough repair also by subscription in 1740. Mr. Dawson died June 20th, 1751, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried June the 22d, under the altar-tomb in the meeting-yard, at Hinckley. "He was a person of strong and elevated genius, was richly improved with ancient literature: well he loved and knew the sciences, yet better loved and knew the gospel; tempering his zeal for truth with meekness and charity. His private character was unspotted, his social virtues ornamental and attractive, his piety solid and sublime. He, as a friend, was steady, wise, sincere; as a christian, adorned the doctrines of Christ; as a minister, resembled his great Master, whom he served many years with acceptance and success; and was much lamented when suddenly removed from his usefulness on earth to his reward in Heaven."

Mr. Dawson was followed in 1755, by Mr. Nathanael White, who married a sister of William Hurst, esq. of Hinckley, high-sheriff for Leicestershire in 1778. Mr. White, (who was born in London, and educated first under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and afterwards at Daventry under Caleb Ashworth), continued at Hinckley till the death of King George II. in 1760, on which occasion he preached and published a sermon, and afterwards went to Leeds; whence, on the death of Dr. Chandler, in 1766, he was called to assist as joint pastor to Dr. Amory, in the congregation of protestant dissenters at the Old Jewry; and on the death of Dr. Amory in 1774, was chosen sole pastor. Mr. White published a sermon for the charity-school, Gravel-lane, Southwark; and a third in 1771, preached at the Old Jewry, October 27, that year, on the affecting deaths of Mrs. Poole, her two sons and daughter, who all died in the space of five days, of an inflammatory sore throat; and in 1774, his address at the grave of Dr. Amory, subjoined to his funeral sermon by Dr. Flexman. He also published a "Charge" at the ordination of his friend Mr. John Prior Estlin, at Bristol, who was born at Hinckley, April 9, 1747. Mr. White died at Islington, March 3, 1783. His widow, Mrs. White, is still living at her native place.

On Mr. White leaving Hinckley, he was succeeded in the ministry in 1765, by Mr. Thomas Porter, who married Jane, daughter of William Boys, esq. lieutenant-governor of the royal hospital, in Greenwich. She died and was buried in the meeting-house, at Hinckley. Mr. Porter left the congregation in 1772.

And the next in succession, was Mr. John Philipps, who came in the same year, a young man of promising attainments, as a dissenting minister to Hinckley; but possessing a mind too active for such an obscure life, he declined that profession in 1778, for a more lucrative one—the law. In this gentleman, an observation frequently made, is fully exemplified; that abilities and industry, however employed, seldom fail of success. Having entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and passed the usual routine of education, with more than common attention; he was called to the bar, where he practised with success. The period was not then arrived for the exercise of those talents which afterwards shone so conspicuously; Mr. Fox's memorable scrutiny on the Westminster election called them forth. He was retained as counsel on the occasion, and acquitted

acquitted himself with much honour. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the election-laws, every candidate was anxious to have the advantage of his abilities. He afterwards retired to the country for the study of agriculture. To a theoretical knowledge he united a practical, and it was always attended with the most beneficial effects. As a companion, he was courted by all, possessing an uncommon fund of anecdote and the politest manners. His knowledge was as extensive as his mind was enlightened; and nothing was designed by him but his perseverance and resolution carried into effect. Family he had none, but he was the common parent of mankind, and always relieved their wants with chearfulness. John Philipps, esq. barrister at law, died at Carmarthen, July 19, 1803, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He published an octavo volume of Cases of controverted Elections, 1780.

On Mr. Philipps leaving Hinckley, he was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Thomas Burkitt, who continued there but a few years, and kept a boarding-school for young ladies, and now resides at Kennelworth, as the pastor of a dissenting congregation there. Afterwards came Mr. William Severn, in 1783, an able and popular preacher, who removed to Norwich, and afterwards went to Kidderminster, but at present lives at Hull. Mr. Severn, is the author of, "A Vindication of the Unitarians." Published in November, 1806. And their teacher since has been the worthy Rev. Mr. John Lane, who came to Hinckley, as minister of the congregation, in 1796, and several years kept a boarding-school for young gentlemen; but preached his last sermon preparative to his removal to Kidderminster, on the 29th. of November, 1807, from Romans, chap. x. ver. 1. "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved;" which was a most excellent and interesting discourse, calculated to improve the minds of his hearers, and impress them with, the important duties of religion, and concluded with his earnest prayer for their earthly and eternal welfare.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On JUSTICE *and* HUMANITY *to* BRUTE ANIMALS.

(Concluded from p. 542, vol. 24.)

THERE were Bethlem Gabors in all countries, and they have left a very extensive posterity, but it is not my business to make them any reproaches, for a reason which I am not quite imprudent enough to assign. Yet it is absolutely necessary to remember and describe them, in order to enter radically and earnestly into a question of this kind. Their numbers may be diminished, but they can never become extinct, and their passiveness and sufferance only can be counted upon. To recur to the first intention of rendering justice, in which compassion is necessarily included, to brutes as well as men, the first and grand step, as has been said, must be taken by the civil government. It is matter of right or it is nothing, and besides the law will hold out a great and venerable example. On this foundation, and on the examples and discriminating precepts of the actively virtuous, must be reared *the general and habitual practice* of shewing justice and mercy to beasts. Nothing of this desirable kind however can be hoped whilst a bull is chained to the stake and baited by act of parliament!—at Windsor, under the eye of the first magistrate, and for the edification of the youth of the first school in the country.

The Windsor and Eton examples point forcibly to two most material branches of our subject, namely discrimination and the education of youth. As to the first, to witness the voluntary combat of dog and bull, those natural enemies, or were they not natural enemies, would not, that I am apprized, merit the stigma of barbarity, which consists entirely in the force used, the staking down, and the tortures inflicted on the miserable captive, oftimes to irritate and subdue a naturally meek and mild disposition, and total disinclination to cruelty and combat. We have heard much of the ability and skilful tactics of the game bull, and even his fondness for the enchanting pastime of being bound to the ring and baited! So we have of the happiness, contentment, and mirth of slaves and prisoners for debt. To proceed to the second—the defective education of children far surpasses or rather swallows up all other causes of inhumanity. There are certain principles with which it is held so absolutely necessary to replenish the infant mind and memory, that room can be found in few minds for principles, at least precepts, of a minor consequence indeed, one of which is the moral obligation of justice. And granting that children or adults are taught principles of justice in a general way, whoever dreams of applying them, pointedly, and discriminatively, to brutes; in respect to which, it is held sufficient to repeat, "A just man is merciful to his beast;"

beast; with a little intelligence or meaning, as the utmost latitude of convenience can require. Children are even invariably bred up to, and encouraged in deeds of flagrant cruelty to animals, from the outraged feelings of which they instinctively, as well as by example, expect to derive sensations of pleasure and delight; and the association of the horse and the whip produces in the minds not in infants only, the simple conviction, that *the horse was made to be whipped, and the whip was made for the horse*, which species of logic, the natural growth of the minds of coachmen, grooms, of the masters and mistresses, and the young gentlemen and ladies, is seldom or ever burdened with such unnecessary adjuncts, as whether the horse has merited the whip, or whether the inflictor of the punishment hath any judgement at all in that matter. But practical justice and compassion towards beasts, neither have, nor ever had a place over the whole earth, barbaric or civilized: interest is deemed all in all; when that requires they should be flayed or dissected alive, they are so served. Nor can often, even genius, talents, and learning, discern ought of wrong in this, on which perhaps the customary moral had prevented them even from bestowing a thought, until awakened from their mental slumber to irksome and painful light, by the lucubrations of some sentimental rhapsodist, who thence earned their most hearty contempt. When the tuneful ancient taught that a young bullock must be tortured to death, in order to generate bees, his idea extended not beyond the profit and the honey; the principle of justice could scarcely enter into his recollection, for what man in his wits could think of yoking together bulls and justice? Neither the *Gauderios* of Buenos Ayres, nor the Abyssinians, it is probable, annex the idea of cruelty to cutting the flesh from the living bodies of animals; they act implicitly from custom, between which and reflection there is always a veil fixed. But what are we to think of our countryman Bruce, the polite, the learned, the philosopher, the theologian, who could attempt to entertain his reader facetiously with a relation of that horrible, most horrible fact? Or of a certain lady traveller, who could crack her jokes on slavery, and the whining sentimentalists on that dreadful subject; or of her reviewer, who could with equal humour decide, that she had a clear right to her joke? Why, their hearts were so *naturally* hard and impenetrable, that even the soundest education could never have rendered them actively compassionate. I disallow and abhor all punishments which have revenge for their object: their futility is equal to their cruelty; but when I first read Bruce's book, that malice so natural to the heart of man arose spontaneously in mine, and I could not avoid wishing him under the hands of a cannibal, who would have moderately contented himself with a steak of half a pound only. And at last such a retaliative stroke might have produced smart to the body, without a sense of conviction to the mind of Bruce. Not improbably, so soon as he should have become convalescent, he would have begun to raciocinate straight forward, that he was not an ox.

The above sentiments bring to my recollection, that which I apprehend to be one of the very few errors, in Mr. Godwin's Enquirer, a work of a superior stamp, and certainly among the best which the modern press has produced. The author seems to me, to give too great a latitude to his arguments, in opposition to innate ideas, and perhaps to follow authority with too little reserve. I conceive that experience has totally swept away all doubt of innate properties, both of body and mind. Precisely the same place, air, education, food and habits, will, and do often produce dispositions in associated individuals, human or brute, totally dissimilar. Two children shall be trained up equally and together, and the maturity of the one shall produce the feelings of an angel, that of the other the obduracy of Belzebub. I speak of what I have seen. I have known two colts bred in the same paddock, and trained in the same stable; the one has proved, through life, full of the milk of animal kindness, the other under the perpetual influence of the demon of viciousness, a sincere proof of which he actually gave, by tearing out the entrails of one of his attendants. Examples of similar tendency are too numerous to be treated as exceptions to general rules, if we may not be allowed to call the contrary the side of exceptions. It is referred to philosophers who have leisure, to decide which is the rule and which the exception. One more of the *incuriæ* of Mr. Godwin. In the aforesaid work, making mightily light of the talent of writing, he seems to refer even the highest excellence of the art to study, assiduity, and perseverance. Who would not spend his days chearfully in study, with assiduity and perseverance, in order to be enabled to write like Godwin!

It

It is to the law, then, in the first instance, and to an improved system of education, in which the principles of justice shall be more specifically and practically applied, and with an especial regard to the care of brute animals; and to the establishment of general and fashionable habitudes of compassion, that we are to look for the completion of that more humanized system of morals, to which we aspire. If the real friends of humanity in this country be sufficiently numerous, and would be sufficiently active, their gradual influence with the great body of the people cannot be doubted, on a question which must surely be held congenial with the general English feeling: and more especially certain would the success be, should their endeavours be grounded on the dicta of rational nature and practical use; neither vitiated by hypocritical moderation, nor rendered futile by attempts at a millenarian perfectibility, which involves nothing but absurdity, impossibility, and nonsense.

Your Dover Correspondent, 'A Constant Reader,' (vol. xxii. p. 344,) proves himself a true friend to practical humanity, by the well-founded complaint he has instituted in your Court of Conscience, against the useless cruelties inflicted upon impounded animals, which, by a stupid and usual mistake, are punished, often with a rigour unto death, for the misdemeanours of their owners. Thus a *gentleman* being offended by another on horseback, will, by way of revenging himself, inflict a dreadful wound on the offender's horse—*(actual facts)*—and a blackguard, having received an injury or affront from the proprietor of a horse, will take his revenge on the proprietor by tearing from the roots the tongue of the horse, or leaving him in the field houghed and hamstrung, according to ancient example! The instances of the sheep and horse, adduced by 'A Constant Reader,' are too common; and amongst divers similar, I recollect one, many years since, of a poor ass, which would literally have perished by famine, but for the locks of hay carried daily to the pound, for more than a week, by myself and another boy. Were a particular statute necessary in this case, I can only say, that we have many statutes the objects of which are of less worth; but nothing farther is needful than a moderate sense of humanity in the officers of a parish about to erect or repair a pound, which will prompt their recollection, that in every such receptacle a shed to shelter the poor prisoners from the rigours of the weather, is absolutely necessary, together with regular food. The animal to be sold in time, to repay their expence.

If I understand Mr. Goodman aright (vol. xxii. p. 353,) the defect to which he alludes in cows and sheep, of 'certain fibres growing from the lungs to the sides of those animals,' is the common case of the lungs being found in a state of adhesion to the *pleura*, or tegument of the chest. It is a symptom of various diseases, generally of the consumptive class; and Mr. G.'s supposition, that it more frequently happens in young animals, is well founded. The animal in which this adhesion may be suspected to have taken place, had better be immediately slaughtered, since they seldom thrive afterwards; or if they do amend, it is usually in a degree too slow to repay the expence of their maintenance. The Jews, I believe, in ancient times, pronounced every beast unclean in which there appeared any signs of disease:—not so the modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel, who, I have reason to think, never reject an animal which they have purchased, for such a trifle as the adhesion of the lights. I have attended to the opening some scores of carcases in which this defect has been found, but without discovering, from want of sufficient attention, probably, those fibres spoken of by Mr. Goodman. I return him thanks for the information.

On the *horse-chesnut tree*, the information given by Ellis, of Gaddesden, an original and generally excellent practical writer on husbandry, is totally defective. Many trials were made in consequence of his recommendation, of the horse-chesnut with hogs; but without the smallest success. The nuts seem destitute of nutriment, and, when swelled with water, inflate and disagree with all animals. Were they of any utility as cattle-food, probably the best mode of preparation would be to kiln-dry, or bake them, after being sodden. Horses are said to be fed with them in Turkey; but they are said to gripe and disagree with those few horses which have been brought to taste them in this country. The whole use of this tree is for ornament, and for the beauty of its flowers; but wherever it is grown, this loss ensues, that a sweet-chesnut, one of the most valuable of timber-trees, might have been produced in its room.

I fear Mr. Lofft's two method's of killing eels will fail in utility, the one being attended with too much trouble, the other scarcely effectual. The certain way to

deprive them instantly of life and feeling, is that which will have a similar effect upon the whole animal creation, namely, to divide the spinal marrow. This may be effected in the eel by a deep wound made just behind the head, or, as we should say, in the nape of the neck. Doubtless the eel may move after this, as a convulsive motion of the muscles will remain in a decapitated body; but a separation of the marrow from the brain is supposed to destroy all sense of pain, and is the most deadly wound which can be inflicted; and, as an Irish fishman lately said in my hearing, if an eel chuses to live after such a body-blow as that, he may e'en take his own choice, and by Jasus, nobody can help it! Other fish may be put to rest in a similar way, or by thrusting an awl, or any pointed instrument, through the brain.

This topic naturally extends to other animals. Great pains have been taken to introduce the Continental mode of killing oxen, by dividing the spinal marrow, and it is most easy and effectual; but the obstinate attachment of butchers to knock-down arguments seems unconquerable. These fellows plead that they can fell an ox at a blow: but the writer of this has been the reluctant and miserable witness of a wretched animal, the tamest possible, receiving a score blows, and yet bursting his bonds, and escaping his savage executioners. It afterwards took several blows to bring this tortured victim to the ground. It was dreadful to observe the terrified feelings of the poor beast in his apprehensive eyes! yet the whole scene afforded high pleasurable gratification to the beasts in human shape which surrounded him. As butchers will not relinquish this cruel practice, they ought to be provided with leathern winkers, or blinds, to hang over the eyes of the beast, by which he would be prevented from seeing and expecting the fatal stroke, and a penalty ought to be imposed on a neglect of their use. The beadle of the market might regulate the killing of eels.

To extend this to two other objects—cats and dogs generally suffer unnecessary outrages on their feelings, in the necessary, often merciful step, of depriving them of life. From their activity and their claws, it is, indeed, no easy thing to kill a cat, from which cause we may date great part of their sufferings. I remember a lady at Brentford, who was weary of her cat for some trifling reason, and desired John to get rid of it. The unfeeling rascal was seen holding the forsaken animal up by the tail, to drop into the jaws of four or five hunting-dogs, by which, after a conflict of considerable length, to use the expression of my informant, 'its quivering heart and bowels were torn out!' A late author has, indeed ignorantly, repeated the nonsense of Buffon, about the *selfish* and bad qualities of the cat; and such groundless notions have ever exposed those useful domestics to the most barbarous usage and neglect. The easiest way to send an unfortunate and useless cat to its place of rest, is to tie it up in a bag, stun it with an effectual blow upon the head, and then commit the bag to a pail of water, holding the bag pressed down with a mop or broom. Few struggles will ensue. In hanging a dog, most painful and disgusting as usually practised, a handkerchief or bandage should be made fast upon his eyes, and a decisive blow laid upon his head, previously to his being drawn up. Let none think slightly of reducing the mass of suffering, whether of men or beasts; but whoever is so disposed, is welcome to find a parody for Swift's well-known rule, that "a clean man is a man of nasty ideas."

In the important affair of *fleas*, I can promise W. J. J. redress with the utmost confidence. If he will take the pains to turn over the noble historian, Lord Clarendon, he will find, in a certain page, but I cannot say which, that in a certain conversation held between that noble lord and the Earl of Essex, the earl remarked on a somewhat different occasion, that "stone-dead hath no fellow." *Sat verbum.* And I assure W. J. J., on I know not how many years' experience, that there is no remedy for the plague of fleas, but in totally destroying them, a thing to be accomplished by attention and perseverance. Nothing can withstand the possibility and practice of eradication. The marks of fleas upon the necks of the children of property, too often visible, are most scandalous tokens of a defect of cleanliness and economy in the nursery. Ablutions and cleanliness are the first steps, the next diurnal measures of extermination, whilst a single flea is left, supposing even the hunt to continue ten years. In March and September this species of game, to destroy which requires no licence, is said to be most plentiful. The hunters should well beat those convenient coverts, the blankets. Washing the floors and walls of the rooms with lime-water, is said to be

a good

a good auxiliary practice. If a person be obliged to sleep in a strange bed, and apprehends that his rest may be disturbed by fleas or bugs, it is probable that a bag of camphor worn in his bosom may be more effectual than it was in the bosom of Mrs. Lee. As to a remedy for the tumour occasioned by the bite of a bug or flea, should any be thought necessary, I would recommend camphorated spirit and distilled vinegar, equal parts. British fleas, it is true, are not animals of that magnitude and consequence which they are in Russia, where in the summer season they animate, in myriads, the dust of the high roads, and are of such a goodly stature, that a traveller, may *en passant*, view all their parts, and even their occupations and diversions; yet the former are troublesome enough, and they who will not be at the pains to destroy, may enjoy.

I am, Sir, one who has ever desired to be, to the utmost of his extremely limited power,

A FRIEND TO THE FRIENDLESS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a part of your Magazine has been devoted to the admission of classical subjects, I have been induced to send you a literal translation of Virgil's Description of the Shield of Æneas. It may be doubted, whether any part of the Æneid displays greater descriptive ability, or a more insinuating address, than this beautiful episode. The compliment to Augustus is not so laboured and artificial as that prefixed to the third book of the Georgics, which has met with such warm approbation from the late learned Bishop of Worcester. And with respect to the powers of description exhibited throughout the whole, I know of no part of the Æneid in which so much is effected in so small a space. As the Poet is describing a piece of exquisite art and workmanship, so we may observe that all the circumstances selected are of a *picturesque* character, and such as would be the leading ideas of a painter who attempted the same subject. If we compare it with Tasso's description of a shield presented to Rinaldo by the hermit, we are enabled instantly to estimate the difficulty of such episodes, and to perceive the great superiority of Virgil's genius. I will not now detain the reader by any further observations; though at a future period I may perhaps enter fully on a survey of the comparative merits of all the descriptions of a similar nature, in Homer, Hesiod, Nonnus, Statius, Silius Italicus, Tasso, Ariosto, and Fenelon.

THE SHIELD OF ÆNEAS.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, l. 608.

" Veil'd in a silv'ry cloud, the Cyprian queen
Glides down to earth. Her godlike son, retir'd
In some lone vale, and near a shaded stream,
She from afar beheld, and meeting hail'd.
Lo! here, my son, the promis'd gifts I bring
Wrought by my consorts' art. Fear not with these
Fierce Turnus or the proud Laurentian host
To challenge to the fight." She said, and clasp'd
The hero to her breast. The glitt'ring arms
Dispos'd beneath a fronting oak, with joy
Æneas views the gift divine, and scans
With curious eye each well-constructed part.
Nor thus content to gaze, the crested helm,
Which flam'd aloft, he handles and reviews;
Lifts the destructive sword, and brazen mail,
Which, like the azure cloud, that glows from far,
Ting'd by the sun's last rays, shone red as blood;
Nor less the plated greaves, and iron spear,
And shield, that things ineffable display'd.

Here the prophetic artist, skill'd in times
As yet untold the Hesperian story grav'd.
There the long race of young Iulus' blood,
And all their wars in order grac'd the shield.
In Mars' green cave the parent wolf was seen
To lick the fearless babes. They at her teat
Lay sportive! while, with neck strech'd back, the dam
Alternate fondles each; and with her tongue
Fashions their pliant limbs. Near these was Rome,
And from the crowded Circus rudely torn
The Sabine maids, whose wrongs once more to arms
Rouse the stern Cures, and their ancient king.
At length, their rage appeas'd, at Jove's high shrine
The well-arm'd monarchs stood. In either hand
A fed'ral goblet shone. The victim slain
Confirm'd the plighted league. Not far remov'd,
Impetuous chariots piecemeal dragg'd the corse
Of perjur'd Metius, whose torn limbs bedew
The forest brambles, that 'neath Tullus' car
Irriguous blush, and drop with human gore.

There

There banish'd Tarquin's cause the Tuscan king
Espousing laid distressful siege to Rome.
To arms her gen'rous sons indignant rush
In freedom's holy cause. The artist God
Well had the prince's rage, and threat'ning mien
Pourtray'd; while Cocles dares the bridge destroy,
And liberated Clelia tempts the stream.
Manlius aloft, the Capitol his care,
Stood near Jove's temple; last resort of Rome.
Here from the gilded porch the silver bird
Proclaim'd aloud the Gauls' obscure approach.
They climbing silent up the thorny pass
Had reach'd the brow, befriended by the night,
And now the conquer'd fortress seemed their own.
Their saffron hair, and garments strip'd with gold,
The shield display'd. Around their milk-white necks
The golden necklace hung. Marching secure
Behind an ample shield, an Alpine spear
Proudly they brandish high in either hand.

Hard bye, the dancing Salii seem'd to move
And naked priests of Pan, with Flamens grave,
Whose heads a fleece begirds, and on whose arms
Th' ancillia shone, from realms immortal dropt.
Thro' the throng'd streets the modest matrons pass'd,
And in soft cars their pomp mysterious held.
Far hence remov'd, th' infernal regions gap'd,
The seats profound of Tartarus' God. Here crimes
Aveng'd in hell the wondrous shield expos'd.
And Catiline, from nodding cliff on high
Suspended, felt the ruthless Furies' ire.
Apart the just possess'd their peaceful seat,
While Cato gave the blest assembly law.

The sea with golden surface raging wide
Lifted its hoary billows near: and round
The dolphins silv'ry hordes with sweepy tails
Skim o'er the liquid plain, or cleave the flood.
In centre of the shield the brazen fleets
Were seen in battle near the Actian point:
There might the eye regard with dread array
Leucate glowing, and the golden waves
Refulgent heave their troubled heads in air:
And Cæsar, on the crowded poop sublime,
(While senate, people, gods attend his course,)
Leading his country to the fight; his brows
August beam sacred fires; whilst o'er his head
The Julian star its happy influence pours.
There, favor'd by the winds, and heav'n benign,
Agrippa fiercely braves th' embattled foe;
The warrior's temples shone with naval crown,
Illustrious mark of glory won in fight.
Next with barbarian troops, and motley arms,
Victorious Anthony embodied brings
The Eastern world, and all the distant tribes
Of Egypt, Asia, and the farthest tracks
Of Bactrian hills; and with them, (shame of Rome!)
His Pharian bride.—The fleets contending meet,
Beneath the plying oars, and clashing beaks.
The chafing billows foam. So huge their bulk,
To fancy's eye it seem'd uprooted swam
Th' enormous Cyclades; or conflict dire
Mountains with mountains wag'd—so violent
The frequent shocks of tower'd ships, and men!
Around the blaze of tow, and hiss of darts
Incessant spread. With recent gore distain'd,
The wide domains of frighted Neptune blush,

Amid these horrid scenes, with timbrels loud
The queen excites her drooping host to arms,
Unconscious of the asps, that hiss behind.—
Anubis and ten thousand monster-gods
With Neptune, Pallas, and the Cyprian queen,
Wage war impetuous. 'Midst the fight divine,
Enraged Mars in beaming armour raves,
And Furies fell, dire ministers of woe,
And frantic Discord in her tatter'd robe,
And wild Bellona with her blood-stain'd scourge.
This Actian Phœbus saw, and from the sky
Bent his unerring bow, dispensing death.
In panic haste th' Egyptian bands appal'd,
With frighted Arab, and Sabæan, flee.
The queen herself with sails unfurl'd was seen
To ask the passing Zephyr's friendly aid;
And as they blew, she gave the silken cord.
Her, 'mid the slaughter, pale from conscious grief
Of life's sad period, borne by troubled waves,
And Iapygian blasts, the artist drew.
While the swoln Nile, mourning her vanquish'd sons,
Receives them in her bosom, and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying host,
That seek retreat in all her streams profound.
Meantime, great Cæsar to his countrys' gods
Three hundred fanes, thro' Rome's immense extent,
Rears grateful in successive triumphs borne
Her crowded walls around, whilst loud applause,
And festive joys, thro' all her streets resound.

Matrons

Matrons in crowds the many temples throng:
And at each altar smokes the victim steer.
He, in bright Phœbus' marble porch enthron'd.
Reviews the various spoils, and now adjusts
To lofty columns. In successive ranks
The subject nations follow in the rear,
Their language as their arms, and chequer'd dress
Dissimilar. Here might the Nomades
Be trac'd, and Africans with zone unbound;
There the fierce Lelegæ, and quiver'd train
Of dread Geloni, with the Carian band.—
With waves unruffle.. old Euphrates roll'd,
His surface now less rude. From clime remote
The Morini were seen, and western Rhine
With double horn. The Caspian Dahæ there,
And headlong waves of swift Araxes, stay'd
By no obstructive bridge, had Vulcan grav'd.

Such scenes the heavenly shield display'd, whose work
The wond'ring hero scans, nor can divine
The strange intent of all his mother's gift
Mysterious bears; but views with secret joy,
And lifts unconscious on his nervous arm
The wide renown and distant fate of Rome.

A. B. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE. — No. XIV.

DIDACTIC POETRY.

THE epic and the drama are considered the two highest kinds of poetical writing. But as the drama involves so many important points, and includes so many authors of such various and different merit, we are induced to postpone that branch of our undertaking till we have dismissed our review of the minor classes of the ancient poets. There is, besides, so much analogy between epic and didactic poetry, in the length and character of the poems included under those heads, that the one seemed necessarily destined to follow the other. Under the present head, we shall place the mythological or philosophical poems of Hesiod, Lucretius, Ovid, Virgil, and Manilius. But, according to the plan we have announced, we premise a few observations on the particular description of poetry to which these authors belong.

We have said that an epic poem is the recital of some illustrious enterprize, in a poetical form; the end which it proposes is to extend our ideas of human perfection, and excite our admiration, by a representation of heroic deeds and virtuous characters. It is the humbler, though not less useful, design of didactic poetry, to convey knowledge and instruction, under the pleasing garb of poetry. In substance it does not differ from any philosophical, moral, or critical treatise in prose. Its next aim is to please, and, if possible, to interest; but as its professed aim is to instruct, there have arisen some critics who have refused to denominate as poetry what they consider only a string of useful precepts, harmoniously conveyed in verse. It is, they say, destitute of fiction, and fiction is essential to poetry. It may, however, be questioned if fiction be of the essence of poetry. Poetry is the art of painting to the imagination. It either represents sensible objects, or it delineates the affections and passions of the soul; or it contains certain abstract ideas, to which it gives a form and colouring. In the latter instance only can poetry be said to feign; in the others, it imitates rather than creates. This position, which appears to us incontestible, once established, it follows that every discourse in verse is a poem. Whether the poet chuse some instructive subject, and treat it regularly and in form, or, without intending a great or regular work, he only inveigh against particular vices, or make observations on human life and characters, as in satires and epistles, they are all equally poems. A didactic poem, in particular, when its design is understood and properly fulfilled, is a series of precepts illustrated and exemplified by pictures drawn from nature. The fiction is in the *style*, and not in the subject. Coldness and insipidity would be the inevitable defects of a poem formed without these essential ornaments. Nothing can be more insufferable than a subject, however sublime in itself, if it be treated by a feeble and languid versifier, who chills whatever he touches, and substitutes wit for genius, and argument for sensibility. The truth is, that there are few descriptions of poetry more susceptible of embellishments than this. By the charm of easy versification and harmonious numbers, instruction is rendered more pleasing; the descriptions, episodes, and other ornaments, which it is allowed to intermingle with its subject, detain and engage the fancy. It is, in short, a field in which the genius, the learning, and the judgment of the poet, may be displayed to the greatest advantage.

The first rule of a didactic poem is, that its subject should be solid and interesting. Its fundamental merit consists in sound thought, just principles, clear and apt illustrations. It is therefore always painful

painful to see, in the poem of Lucretius, and in the Essay on Man, of Pope, so much beautiful poetry employed in developing the bad system of Epicurus, and the optimism of Leibnitz. These poets, it is true, possessed a merit, independant of the chimeras of philosophy. The one has successfully combated the superstition of his age, the other has sounded the human heart, and has consecrated some essential truths in the most harmonious verse. At the same time that the poet must instruct, he should enliven his instructions by the introduction of such figures and circumstances as may amuse the imagination, conceal the aridity of his subject, and embellish it with poetical colouring. Virgil, in his Georgics, is undoubtedly the most perfect model of this kind. More modest than Lucretius in his choice of a subject, he chose to instruct the agriculturist; but while he gives lessons to the labourer, he has enobled agriculture itself, and has raised to that most useful of all human knowledge the most splendid monument that poetry could bestow. He has the art of raising and beautifying the most trivial circumstance in rural life, and of dignifying the most humble occupation. He has conquered the obvious difficulties of his design by the force, the elegance, and the graces of his style; he has painted to the imagination, with all the truth of nature, apparently the most trifling details; he has given interest to the formation of a furrow, and the construction of a plough. When he wishes to say that the labours of the country should begin in spring, he thus expresses himself:—

Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit;
Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro
Ingemere & sulco attritus splendescere vomer.
Lib. I. *l.* 43.

Instead of telling his husbandman, in plain language, that his crops will fail through bad management, his language is,

Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum;
Concussaque famem in sylvis solabere quercû.
Lib. I. *l.* 158.

Instead of ordering him to water his grounds, he presents us with a beautiful landscape:—

Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
Elicit: illa cadens, raucum per lævia murmur
Saxa ciet—scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.
Lib. I. *l.* 108.

Hesiod had gone before him in this pleasing species of poetry, but the slightest examination will convince us how much superior Virgil is to the Greek. Hesiod was more an agriculturist than a poet. Intent on giving the most wholesome instructions, he rarely pleases his readers. His rules of husbandry, however judicious and exact, are never varied by beauty or variety of digressions. His descriptions are natural; but there is too much confusion in his precepts, which are always loaded with details too minute, and images often puerile and inconsistent. Virgil has embraced only the first principles of agriculture, as a science; but when he descends to the minutiæ of his subject, which is rarely the case, he has proved that poetry, inspired by genius, and corrected by judgment, can equally adorn the shears of the cultivator, and the sword of the conqueror. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of his plan, he has embellished his poem with the most sagacious observations, the most pleasing descriptions, and the most enchanting episodes. The necessity of these occasional transitions, to avoid the tardiness of a long and serious poem, has been acknowledged and complied with by all the poets who have since imitated Virgil; such as Vanière, Rapin, Thomson, and Delille.

The very common observation, "that there is no rule without an exception," is peculiarly applicable to poetry. It is therefore almost superfluous to add, that there is a wide difference between barren insipidity, and unnecessary profusion. Though didactic poetry is in a high degree susceptible of embellishment, it demands more than any other the most exact medium between the two extremes. Much undoubtedly depends upon the subject. In the poets whom we have just named, the objects which they celebrated were of all others the most likely to call forth all the flowers of poetry, and it seemed almost impossible that they should avoid falling into that profusion of images and exuberance of diction, for which some of them have been censured. To Virgil alone it appears to have been given to combine the opposite qualities of richness and judgment, and alternately to indulge, or restrain with so much admirable

mirable propriety, the effusions of his genius.

Of another species of the didactic, which, without requiring so much assistance from the imagination of the poet, may yet be rendered equally interesting and pleasing, Horace has left us a noble specimen. In disclosing to the Pisos the rules of his art, he adopted a style clear, simple and unadorned. The same poet who had been accustomed to the fire and irregular profusion of the ode, was satisfied with the plain and familiar language of instruction. He disdained to encumber with ornament a subject in itself sufficiently varied and beautiful, and of which the theory never could be barren. Elementary ideas, often new, and always pregnant with sense and meaning, form the principal features of this beautiful piece; and while poetry shall continue to be held in estimation among mankind, so long will this abridged code of its laws be perused with profit and delight, and be indebted for its duration to the solidity of its matter. But Boileau, to whom Aristotle and Horace had left little to add, who in his art of poetry has not presented to us one idea that can properly be said to be his own—the judicious Boileau felt, that precision, propriety, and the most industrious mechanism of verse, could not alone give interest to precepts already known. He has therefore decorated them with all the elegance and graces which poetry could bestow. He has translated Horace, and imitated Virgil, with admirable ingenuity and taste. This is undoubtedly the method which should be observed by all didactic poets; and the less his subject is susceptible of importance or interest, the more it will stand in need of necessary ornaments. He must study to vary its form, enrich it with details, spread through the whole a genial ray of warmth and life, and endeavour to render elegant, rapid, and easy, that which seldom has, and indeed seldom requires, the grandeur and animation of the epic or the ode. The "Eloquentiæ genus," to use the words of Quintilian (lib. xi. c. 1.) should not, as in the Epic, be *plenum et erectum, et audax et præcelsum*, but rather *pressum, et mite, et limatum.*

In all didactic works, method and order are essentially requisite; not so strict and formal as in a prose treatise, yet such as may exhibit clearly to the reader a connected train of instruction. Horace, whom we have so justly praised, has been the most censured for want of method. This is a fault which may in general be applied to all his writings. He writes with ease and gracefulness, but often in a loose and rambling style. But if the "Ars poetica" be considered as intended for the regulation of the drama, which seems to have been the author's chief purpose, it will be found to be a more regular treatise than under the common notion of its being a system of the whole poetical art. Bishop Hurd has shewn "that Horace observed a strict method and unity of design in his Epistle to the Pisones; and although the connections are delicately fine, and almost imperceptible, like the secret hinges of a well-wrought box, yet they artfully and closely unite together, and give coherence, uniformity, and beauty, to the work."

With regard to episodes, descriptions, and other similar embellishments, sufficient liberty is allowed to writers in didactic poetry. We are soon tired of a continued series of instructions, especially in a poetical work, where we look for entertainment. The great art of rendering it interesting, is to relieve and amuse the reader by connecting some agreeable episodes with the principal subject. These are always the parts of a work which are best known, and which contribute most to the reputation of the poet. They should be in themselves interesting, and so placed as to illustrate rather than interrupt the thread of the subject. It is in the proper distinction of these ornaments that the judgment of the poet is more particularly displayed. If they occur too rarely, the attention of the reader is fatigued; if too frequently, it is distracted from the more essential object of the poem. Virgil, whom we must again cite as the most perfect of all didactic writers, is in no instance more admirable than in this. The principal beauties of the Georgics lie in digressions of this kind, in which he has excited all the powers of his genius, such as the prodigies that attended the death of Cæsar, the praise of Italy, the happiness of a country life, the fable of Aristæus and the pathetic tale of Orpheus and Eurydice. In the same manner the favourite passages in the poem of Lucretius, and which alone would render such a dry subject tolerable in poetry, are the digressions on the evils of superstition, the praise of Epicurus and his philosophy, and the description of the plague, and the incidental allusions, which are remarkably elegant and adorned

ed with a sweetness and harmony of versification peculiar to that poet. There is indeed nothing in poetry either fictitious or descriptive, but what a didactic writer of genius may be allowed to introduce in some parts of his work, provided that the episodes arise naturally from the subject, that they be not out of proportion to the length of it, and that the author knew how to descend with propriety to the plain, and elevate himself to the most figurative style.

Much has at all times been said of the colouring of poetry, and more exalted power of affecting and amending the heart. Splendour of colouring and richness of imagery are calculated to please the imagination; but tenderness in the poet will produce a corresponding tenderness in the soul of his reader. He should at all times study rather to enlarge the heart, than to exalt the fancy. The recollection of any interesting objects, the observations which it will naturally excite; occasional strains of melancholy, and even of softness, if produced by such remembrance, and not by the languor of the poet; alternate symptoms of joy, sympathy or pity; as the different objects present themselves to his imagination; bursts of enthusiasm or indignation; in a word, all that nature can inspire, or eloquence display, should enliven or intenerate a didactic poem; particularly if the subject be interesting to man, nearly affect his happiness, and can produce a serious influence on his mind. The subjects of commerce or navigation, if poetically treated, might, for instance, produce these effects; for it were to be wished that the principles of *every art* should be consecrated by poetry. In the infancy of letters, the first and most essential principles were thus committed to the memory of mankind. The didactic poem was perhaps the first-written lesson, the first school of morals, the first register of laws. To bring it back to its former utility and to its primitive dignity, should be the object of emulation among the poets of an enlightened age.

To these emotions of the soul should be joined the power of poetical elocution. This will vary according to the sentiments or images employed. The different character of each passion, description or picture, must point out the different style and language in which they are to be delineated or represented. We cannot better express our meaning than by quoting the following lines of Pope, which have frequently been cited as a beautiful example of adapting the sound to the sense.

Soft is the strain where zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;
But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar:
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.

Essay on Criticism.

Johnson, indeed, has remarked, and endeavoured to prove, that Pope failed in this instance. But, of what Pope endeavoured to inculcate as a lesson, Virgil has given us many examples, and such as have not been imitated since.

In recommending to the didactic poet to obviate the sterility of his subject, we must add that the opposite extreme would be to employ the style and language of the ode, the epic, or of tragedy. The "eloquentiæ genus" should be of a more temperate kind. The language should be dignified, but easy and modest; higher than that of an epistle, but less lofty than the epopœa. He may be compared to a philosopher, whose wisdom we venerate, and whose lessons are intended for our improvement.

Whether the English didactic poem, as well as the epic, should be composed in blank verse or in rhyme, must be left to the taste or judgment of the poet. Opinions have so much varied on this point, that nothing like a rule can be laid down. The elegance and uncommon accuracy of Pope have, in general, recommended rhyme for didactic poetry; though we have many poems of that description, which lose none of their merit or beauty by being written in blank verse. The latter, indeed, seems more particularly appropriate to the epic, which, since the "Paradise Lost," has seldom been composed in rhyme. But we must not, in blind idolatry, allow Milton the honour which he seems to arrogate to himself, and which has seldom been denied, of being the inventor of our blank verse. In the tragedies of Shakspeare are several passages as harmonious as any in the Paradise Lost, and as elegantly correct; though it must be admitted that Milton invented that variety of pauses which render English blank verse so suited to the heroic fable; where rhyme, how well constructed soever,

ever, is apt to cloy the ear by its monotony, and weakens the vigour of the versification by the necessity of finding final words of similar kinds. The truth of this remark is fully exemplified in the "Davideis" of Cowley, and the poems of Blackmore.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, to make some enquiries respecting Katherine Parre. She is said by some writers to have been married to Edward Brugh, or Borough, before her union with John Neville Lord Latimer, and others represent her to have been only once married before she was advanced to the throne. I shall feel greatly indebted to any of your correspondents, who can refer me to such authorities as will clear up this point, or who will favour me with any particulars relative to these men. After the death of Henry the Eighth, she married Lord Thomas Seymour, to whom she bore a daughter, but survived her delivery only a few days. I find no mention made of the death of this child, of whom I would gladly collect some information. I also wish to know whether there is a portrait of Katherine preserved, and where it is to be found. Your's, &c.

December 30, 1807. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XXI.

IT was on the morning of the 13th of June that we bid adieu to Cleveland, having on our road stopped to breakfast with Judge Huntingdon, passed through the new settlements of Hudson, and crossed Tinker's Creek, famous for excellent stone on its banks. We expected to have got to a friend's house sometime before sun-set, but unluckily, taking a wrong direction, we wandered in the forests until it was quite dark, having been so weakly confident as to leave our compass, tinder-box and matches, at Cleveland, conceiving them no longer useful. When dark we did not dare to proceed, lest we should further wander into the endless labarynths of the wilderness, or plunge our horses into an impassable morass. Arming ourselves, therefore, with all the fortitude our philosophy would furnish, we fastened our horses to the trees, spread our blankets on the ground, and used our saddles for pillows. This, however, was not done on my part without some fear, least under my pillow a viper might be folded, or that my weight might disturb the torpid quiet of a rattlesnake. These fears were however groundless, whilst an evil we thought not of pestered us for days after. We were nearly devoured by flies so small that they could scarcely be discovered, but so numerous that not an open part of the body escaped their poisonous bite, the effects of which were a most tormenting itching, that nothing I could procure would allay. To add to our mishaps, about one in the morning of the 14th the sky began to lower, soon flashed the lightening, and a thunder gust commenced, which ended in a perfect hurricane. On the spot where we encamped, the trees were lofty, had monstrous tops, but young, and of no great girt; the winds bowed these tops almost to the ground, and at any other time most probably would have impressed us with fear; but feeling that we had no retreat, we conformed to the destiny of man, and submitted to irremediable evils with patience, and surveyed the uproar with tolerable composure. The storm lasted about an hour and an half, and wetted us to the skin. During its continuance, I was convinced that I heard the crowing of a cock, but it was impossible to impress my belief upon my companions; however, when we proceeded on our journey, we found that had we rode two hundred yards farther, we should have reached an habitation; at which having refreshed ourselves, and procured some useful information as to the road for Warren, we proceeded on our journey. This was a day of incessant rain, and the thunder was as loud as I ever heard, whilst the lightning blazed in every direction. After refreshing at Hiram, where we were told there were about ten settlements, we proceeded through Rootsburgh, a township celebrated, surely, for the worst road in the world, and a natural opening in a rock, through which that road passes. The land in this township is very rich, and the trees principally beech and maple, whose roots running horizontally across and on the surface of the road, form a network at all times dangerous for a horse, and more especially it becomes after much rain, when it is extremely slippery. We were obliged to

travel through this township with great caution, our horses' feet often catching in the network, from which they with difficulty, extricated themselves. The rotten parts also frequently gave way, when the horses would sink deep into slimy mud. We however arrived at our hospitable friend's comfortable house at Warren before it was night, and refreshed ourselves with some excellent Lisbon wine. Three days rest recovered my companions from their fatigues, as well as our horses, whose hoofs were much injured by the Rootsburgh roads; my own health, however, was not so speedily restored*. We parted from our Warren friends on the 19th, and travelled twelve miles to dinner at Young's Town, the best settled township *then* in the district, with the greatest quantity of cleared land. After partaking of some roasted mutton, green peas, and currant tarts, at a very neat tavern, we examined the township, the land of which falls far short of that nearer the lake; nor was the timber any thing like that we had been accustomed to, either in girt or height: however, we were gratified by some very pleasing prospects and a view of several very neat houses. Young's Town then contained one hundred and eight families, and is well supplied with excellent water. Land sold high, and good town-lots of a quarter of an acre each, for one hundred dollars. Boards were ten dollars the thousand. The crops were apparently heavy and good. On the 20th, after winding for about three miles along the banks of the Beevor, we crossed that river at a fording-place, rendered difficult by rocks and stones, and proceeded to breakfast at Poland, the township by which we entered this beautiful country. That night we slept at Greensburgh, and the following at Beevor town. The future importance of this rising town was now clearly apparent. Situate in a country where excellent coal is extremely cheap, at the mouth of a large river, navigable even now through a most extensive and productive country, and which will undoubtedly be soon connected by canals with the navigable waters which empty into Lake Erie; supplied with the necessary articles of Lake Salt and Lake fish, at reasonable prices, and which hereafter must be cheaper;—it is by nature marked as the seat of future manufactures, particularly when we consider that the price of the carriage for foreign manufactures, will act as a bounty on Beevor town industry, and that industry may supply the vast country watered by the Ohio and its connecting rivers. Having arrived at Pittsburgh on the 22nd, we pushed on for Washington by the way of Greensburgh on the 25th. This town is the capital of Westmoreland, and is called after the celebrated General Green. It consists of about two hundred houses, and has a very neat court-house and public offices attached to it. On the evening of the twenty-sixth we got to Stomatown, after riding thirty-eight miles. It lies at the foot of the Chesnut, the most westerly of the great line of mountains, has a good tavern, and about thirty-eight families settled therein. From this town it is twelve miles to the summit of the Alleghany. Having crossed the Chesnut, we had next to encounter the Laurel Mountain, which has its name from the abundance of that shrub, with which it is covered, and which was now in all its elegance and blossom. From the foot of the Laurel for three miles and a half, the road is extremely steep and rocky; it then became good across the Alleghany, whose summit is thought to be here the highest point of land in this part of America. It is remarkable,

* I may be permitted to mention the consequences arising to myself from the journey from Cleveland to Warren, as they may afford a practical lesson to medical men. For a day or two I was very unwell, had some fever, and a troublesome cough; the former left me, but the cough continued without sensible increase until the middle of the following August; when it became very violent, and continued to increase until October. By that time my strength had very much failed me, my cough was very violent, I had cold sweats during the night, with other general symptoms of debility. My medical friends agreed with me in opinion, that I could not long continue a member of this world, when, on the 18th of October a most violent and exhausting coughing fit, which lasted full six hours, forced from my lungs a stone which weighed upwards of eleven grains and a half, with a large quantity of blood. Presuming that an ulcer was formed in the lungs, tincture of foxglove was prescribed, but I appeared to make no approaches towards health. At last thinking I could not live, I left off my medicine, and took a small quantity of some excellent Philadelphia porter, which had been prohibited me. The next day I encreased the quantity and so continued to do, until I took a bottle a day; after which I rapidly recovered my health, and have never since been troubled with any pulmonary affection.

markable, that on all these mountains the land is light and rocky on the west, whilst on the east side it is as uniformly good and productive, and the road sides studded with farms and orchards, commanding most extensive views. Having crossed the Alleghany, we came into the road by which we went to Pittsburgh, about six miles west of Bedford. The road by which we returned is unquestionably the best, having been greatly improved under the direction of the present post-master general of the United States (Gideon Granger). The views from these lofty summits are, as may be conceived, wonderfully extensive; but the improved spots are scarcely distinguishable in the mass of wood, giving therefore too much sameness to views which future generations will describe with rapture. Having slept at Bedford, we proceeded to our friend Davis's, at Connel's-town, where we left our horses, and early in the following morning took coach for Washington, where we arrived, without any material accident (except being overturned, without any person being hurt, within a couple of miles of Chambersburgh) on the afternoon of the 3d of July. Thus, Sir, I have brought you to the place from which we started, and it was my intention next to have attempted a general description of the district of Columbia, including the cities of Washington, George town, and Alexandria. Your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
August 24, 1807.

N.B. As one of my inducements to this journey, was to ascertain the relative advantage of settlement on this or the western side of the Alleghany, I have no hesitation in preferring the latter, whether for the employment of capital, art or industry, with the exception, perhaps, of professional men, whose duties must be very laborious in the western country, and who would be better rewarded in the larger cities on the Atlantic coast.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with much pleasure Mr. Mackenzie's paper on the subject of Parochial Libraries in your Magazine for December last, p. 440, and trust that some measure will be speedily proposed to supply the deficiency complained of. I am much afraid, however, that many establishments similar to that noticed as belonging to his own parish, still exist both in the country and London, which the neglect of idle incumbents, or the relaxed discipline of the times, have suffered to fall to decay, or clandestinely diverted to less useful purposes.

There is a library of this description attached to the rectory of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and which during the late dean of Bristol's residence there, I had pretty constant access to. It has many choice and valuable books, and is altogether worthy the attention and perusal of literary men. The present librarian, for I believe it has one, though the duties of the situation must be much abridged, is the present rector's son. The air of mystery that involves the occupation, and the careful exclusion, or ignorance of its rules, of all other persons but the librarian in this age of enlightened enquiry, makes its history a matter of curiosity, and I and others interested in the march and progress of science would feel ourselves much obliged to any of your intelligent correspondents for such particulars as may throw some light upon the objects and design of its establishment; the salary and duties of the librarian; and, if there could be subjoined an account of its most valuable contents, some future Bampton lecturer may "find in it perhaps such assistance as he might have searched for in vain elsewhere."

Your's, &c. C.
London, January 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSITIONS *for the* INTRODUCTION *of* SICILIAN WINES.

AT a moment when every part of the Continent of Europe is shut against the British, and an universal alarm is spread for our commercial interests, it seems an object of wonder, that we should always consider what we have lost, and forebode the greatest evils, while we are totally insensible to the advantages we might reap from making a proper use of those places which are still under our power.

A strong example of this conduct is exhibited in the general opinions entertained by the public on the Island of Sicily. Every one superficially casts his eye on the map, and because he sees that the island is separated from the Continent of Europe by a narrow streight, immediately concludes that of course the French must shortly have possession of it. This humour (for it does not deserve the name of opinion) is first an injury to the wisdom of our government, because it supposes that

that they have rashly expended their power in endeavouring to defend that which is untenable: it is secondly injurious to the character of our fleet and army, who are not allowed the merit of daring to face the enemy. It is unnecessary to make any further comment on this subject; let us proceed to give such a description of the situation of the island, relatively to the neighbouring continent, in order to shew the false ground of this absurd notion, and hence to point out what advantages may be reaped from it, as long as the present situation of public affairs requires that it should remain under our protection.

The Island of Sicily is divided from the Italian shore in the narrowest parts by the Streights of Messina. The Point of Pelorus, which runs out in a narrow neck, is that which approaches nearest to the Continent; the streights to the southward gradually widen. The whole tract of country on the Sicilian shore is occupied by a chain of excessively high and rugged mountains, except a narrow slip of land on the sea beach, not an hundred and fifty yards broad in some places, whilst in others the mountains are terminated by precipices running out into the sea. The whole of this strong chain of posts, backed by mountains rising over mountains of amazing height, forms the surface of the district of the island towards Italy. The harbour of Messina, capable of holding a very large navy, with the anchoring ground, which extends northwards above ten miles, is on the Sicilian shore, whilst the opposite side has neither harbour for ships nor any safe anchorage, arising from the depth of water, the rapidity of the current, and various other considerations. From the Bay of Naples to the Port of Taranto, the whole coast of Italy has not one single harbour, whilst the convenient Port of Messina affords shelter for any number of ships destined to defend the island. Now it is evident, that should the French meditate an expedition to that country, there are but two methods for them to attempt it; the one, to depart from some distant port, as Toulon or Naples, &c. or to build a flotilla on the opposite shore. In the first case, the safety of Sicily may be considered as on a footing with that of any other part of the world which we defend; and any argument urged on this ground would be equally applicable to the Isle of Wight, or Ireland or Jersey, &c. &c. but the principal grounds of the public apprehension being founded on its vicinity to Italy, let us turn our attention to this subject. It is urged that the French forces may be transported in boats and landed on the opposite side. In the first place, these boats do not exist, but they may be built; green timber may be cut in the mountains five and twenty miles off, and roads must be made through the same for its transportation; they will be built on the sea-shore, which is a deep sandy beach, and all the gun-boats, galleys, frigates, fire ships, &c. of the British fleet, will have the civility to look patiently on without offering them the least molestation! This would be a farther accusation of apathy and stupidity against our forces and their commanders, which it can hardly be said that they deserve. But let us even suppose that all our attempts to burn these boats were to prove fruitless, let us ask how many will be necessary to transport a sufficient number, with their ammunition and provision, to overpower the British force? From the nature of the currents, the point where they will land will be very precarious, and as the whole operation may be plainly seen, how would they hope to make this little voyage without annoyance? Let us suppose that they have got over in spite of the current, which sets so many different ways—an immense army of men are to jump on shore, and form on a beach so narrow that two thousand men will not be able to stand, and this without any hindrance from the British artillery playing on them from the heights, as well as the thunder of our men of war, gun-boats, &c. &c. As the French could not find ground to stand upon, so it is not probable they would perform evolutions with ten thousand men, where two would not have room.

During the civil wars in Rome, in the time of Octavius, Marc Antony, and Lepidus, Sextus Pompeius had seized on Sicily. The western empire was the share of Octavius, whilst Antony went to Asia, and the coast of Africa was allotted to Lepidus.

The posts occupied by Pompey were precisely those at the present of the British troops. As long as Pompey had the superiority at sea, it was in vain his enemies could attempt to land. The empire held by Octavius was precisely the dominions and dependencies held by Bonaparte; whilst the coast of Africa, filled by warlike inhabitants, co-operated with him under Lepidus. When Agrippa beat the

the Pompeian fleet, and the troops were landed, they were under the greatest danger of perishing from famine, as all the supplies must come from the interior, and there is every reason to suppose that the army of Octavius must have perished, had not a timely mutiny of Pompey's troops, who went over to Cæsar, delivered the island into his power. If it requires that our fleet should be beaten, and that British troops should range themselves under the standard of Bonaparte, to insure him the possession of Sicily, we need not entertain any great apprehension of our not being able to defend it.

Whoever reads the history of those times will see that Sicily alone was able to inflict famine on the City of Rome, and that it was then the granary of Italy.

But it is urged, that the expence of keeping Sicily is not balanced by the advantages which we ought to expect, and that Malta alone would sufficiently answer all the purposes of a station in the Mediterranean.—Whoever reasons in this way is little acquainted with the country. Malta does not produce corn sufficient to supply its population for three months in the year; and every other article of life, even garden-stuff, is brought over in boats. To oblige an hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants to live on salt provisions, would be to drive them into rebellion: to expect supplies from Barbary, would be to forget that those powers who have already a great fear of France would be intimidated by their threats from sending us any supplies; and thus, the whole Mediterranean being abandoned, the French would meet with no interruption or molestation, until they had engaged all Asia in a general crusade against the British power in the East. How far it is for us passively to wait these events, it is beyond the powers of my mind to declare. Let what has been said suffice to shew the facility of keeping Sicily, its importance, and the fatal consequences of not being awake to these weighty reflections.

Our present business is to point out what immediate advantages may be derived from the Island of Sicily.

The fertility of Sicily is too well known to need our dwelling on this subject; that which has been from the earliest ages celebrated by poets and historians cannot have been founded on fable; and it is also well known, that its present declining state is owing to the oppression of the feudal system. This oppression arises from the ignorance and rapacity of the nobles, but its abundant crops of corn, wine, and oil, are still acknowledged by the ships of various nations which ever have resorted thither for supplies of these articles.

Portugal and Spain are now fallen under the French yoke, and we must either submit to smuggle wine in small quantities from those countries, or finally determine to draw our supplies from Sicily. When we consider the privation to individuals of the use of wine, the losses sustained by merchants from the extenuation of the supply, as well as the injury done to the revenues of this country, it surely behoves us to look for a spot from whence this difficulty can be remedied, and Sicily is the only point left to us at this moment. It has been urged that the wines of that country are not strong or good enough; but that deficiency arises from the manner in which it is made: the climate is the same with that of Spain and Portugal*, and the soil is in no way inferior: but the wines intended for the London market are prepared by those who are acoustumed to it—transport these into Sicily, and what reason have we to fear that the science will be not as easily removed as the persons of such individuals.

The writer of the present paper has been so long persuaded that Sicily would finally prove a point of consequence to this country, that he went thither to reside many years ago; during that time he has acquired, by a royal grant, an exten-

*See *Familiar Letters, by James Howell. Esq. eighth Edition, London*, 1713—The letter in question is No. 55, of vol. 2, addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Clifford. After speaking of the wines of other places, he goes on to those of Spain.—"The most generous wines of Spain grow in the midland parts of the Continent, and St. Martin bears the bell, which is near the court, &c. Those kinds that our merchants carry over, are those only that grow upon the sea side, such as malagas, sherries, tents, and alicants: of this last, little comes over right, therefore the vintners make tent to supply the place of it. There is a gentle kind of white wine grows among the mountains of Galicia, but not of body enough to bear the sea, called Ribadavia. Portugal affords no wines worth the transporting. They have an odd stone they call *yef*, which they use to throw into their wine, which clarifies it, and makes it more lasting."—The letter is dated Oct. 17, 1634. If Portugal produced no good wines at that time, it is a proof that it only proceeded from want of skill.

sive

sive manor of about 2200 acres of land. As the feudal right is vested in his own person, he flatters himself, that the public will so far do justice to a British individual, as to allow that he must have an equal abhorrence to feudal tyranny, and that his own interest must be too evident to him not to convince him, that that of those who cultivate his fields are inseparable from his own. If this is once granted, all fears with respect to the evils of the government will disperse at once.

Vast capitals in England have been employed in landed property in America and the West Indies; colonies to the former are so many individuals lost to their mother country; while the system of slavery established in the latter, has already evinced their real and increasing inconveniences. Let us call the attention of the public to the proposition here submitted to their consideration.

The estate of the writer, as has been before observed, consists of about 2200 English acres, in a situation highly adapted to the vine, as the wild vine grows spontaneously there. It lies about ten miles from the harbour of Syracuse. The wild olive grows in abundance, and by engrafting, the produce of oil in a few years will be immense. Every part of it a wholesome dry air. At present it produces the best wheat and good pasture for cattle, in the wet season. The soil is a black reddish loam, on a bed of limestone rock; and every material for building is abundant in the neighbourhood. There is no spring on its whole extent, but there are a number of cisterns hewn out of the solid rock, and the ruins of an aqueduct, which formerly brought a large supply of water to the town, whose remains still attest its former existence, bear witness to the skill of the great Archimedes.

As this estate is too extensive for one individual to do it justice, as well as the necessity of intelligent assistance, he has thought it most advisable to invite his countrymen to try if any advantages are to be gained by its cultivation, and this is the offer he proposes to make to them.

In order to make this subject more clear to those who would pay some attention to it, he begs to lay before them the present value of the lands. The whole estate taken together is worth, with the fruit of the olive trees, about the annual rent of five shillings per acre, and this at twenty years purchase, amounts to the price of £10,000. An acre of land, planted with vines, will contain about sixteen thousand vine-plants, and as at a moderate computation, one thousand plants will yield about four-sixths of a pipe of wine, so an acre of land, or sixteen thousand vines, will produce about something more than ten pipes of wine, and valuing the same at three pounds per pipe, the produce of an acre of land is thirty pounds; from this should be deducted four years from the planting the vines to their beginning to bear fruit, planting, pruning, and hoing; all which cannot be very expensive in a country where the wages of labour are under nine-pence sterling per day; added to this, that the produce of the olive trees, which have been found, when properly managed, to produce oil equal to that of Lucca, and of which samples may be procured, would evidently cover all the expences and outgoings on the wine produce; but let us even deduct one-third of the return of the vine crop, and it will leave twenty pounds per acre.—Note, that we have estimated the produce at four-sixths of a pipe per thousand plants, which is the lowest possible computation above a total failure of the crop. This moderate calculation cannot startle the most scrupulous, and the wine estimated at three pounds sterling the pipe, when landed in London, may be considered as cheaply sold at twelve pounds; so that the possessor of an hundred acres of land may, in a few years, think himself disappointed, when, after he has brought it into form, it should yield him one thousand pounds a year.

It is enough at present to have suggested these ideas; if they are considered as worthy of farther inquiry, any satisfaction may be obtained on the subject from the proprietor himself, by applying to Messrs. Devaynes, Dawes, and Co. Pall-Mall; Messrs. Hobbes, Chambers, and Co. Bond-Street; or Messrs. Jarman, Pope and Stephens, College-Hill.

N.B. The Proprietor maintains that the Red Sicilian Wine may be rendered in every respect equal to Port Wine; it is therefore proposed in the first instance to send over a skilful person to investigate this point, and should the result prove favourable, to form a company to carry the plan into effect.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL, according to the usual custom, lay before you a short summary of my meteorological observations, made between the 25th of December 1806, and the same day 1807; and, to preserve uniformity

uniformity of plan, I shall give you the average heat for each month of the last year, and of those in the preceding.

	1806.	1807.
January. . .	41,276	40,066
February . .	41,300	37,000
March . . .	42,250	44,730
April	44,760	44,740
May	55,200	58,933
June	62,000	61,564
July.	62,000	70,000
August . . .	62,000	69,500
September .	59,700	56,230
October. . .	52,500	59,030
November .	50,000	41,320
December .	47,000	34,900
The year	51,665	51,588

It will be observed on inspecting the above, that the temperature of several of the months in the last year, was very different from that of the same months in the preceding year. In May, July, August, and October, it was very much higher in 1807 than in 1806, but in February, September, November, and December, the case was quite reversed. For the whole year the average temperature is very nearly equal to that of the preceding, perhaps no two following years were ever known to differ less as a general result.

During the year 1806 upwards of forty-two inches in depth, of rain fell, and the rainy months were January, July, November, and December: but in 1807 the quantity is equal to only about twenty six inches in depth, of which the largest portions, compared with any of the other months, fell in November. On nineteen days we have had falls of snow or hail; in most of these instances, however, the quantities fallen were but comparatively trifling, but twice in the latter month they were considerable, and remained on the ground a few days.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole year is 29.746, which is something lower than that of the year before, although the quantity of rain is much less.

During the year there have been 140 brilliant days; on 76 there has been rain in the course of the 24 hours, and on 19 as we have observed snow or hail; the remainder have been divided into what are usually denominated the fair and cloudy, in the proportion of 74 to 56.

The wind according to the best observations I have been able to make from the neighbouring vanes has been 26 days N. 9 S. 72 W. 32 E. 29 N. E. 49 S. E. 65 N. W. 76 S. W.

On the 27th of December, 1806, the tides in the river Thames were higher than had been experienced many years, and at the same period, spring flowers were in full blow both in North and South Britain. Very little frost during the month of January. February was remarkable for its high winds, and in many parts of England, for heavy falls of snow. From the latter much damage was sustained by the landed interest, and from the former incalculable mischief was done to the shipping round the coast particularly towards the south. March was accompanied with its full share of cold winds, though the average temperature was high. In April the weather was severe, the snows heavy, the winds very variable even on the same day. May, remarkable for an unusual high temperature; the thermometer having been twice as high as 80°, though within the space of a very few days it was down at 26°. The Easterly winds prevailed, but blights, which are usually supposed to come from that quarter, were less frequent and less destructive. The month of June was remarkable for its clear, brilliant, and very dry weather. The thermometer was once as high as 81°. July was wet, but August and September were dry months; they were all warm. In October and November were several very thick fogs, indeed in all the three last months of the year we had a full proportion of foggy weather. A comet visible to the naked eye, for weeks together, excited considerable interest among people of all classes. November was noted for much stormy weather; December for its gloominess which was more remarkable than usual, though December is always a dull and dark month. Of the eclipse which happened on the 29th of November, nothing can be said: it was totally obscured by clouds and fog to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Such, Sir, are the principal occurrences that I have thought deserving of attention. It is now full seven years since I have paid an uniform and considerable degree of attention to meteorological phenomena, yet I confess, I can form nothing like a theory to justify those confident predictions which some are apt to make from the appearances of the heavens, and the state of the mercury in the barometer

rometer and thermometer. It may, perhaps, be worth remarking that the very violent winds of the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult. were preceded by one of the most remarkable red skies I ever beheld. About seven, or a quarter past, in the morning of the 28th, the atmosphere from the east to the south, and a point or two towards the west seemed to be in a blaze, it lasted a considerable time, and afforded no small degree of light in the absence of the sun. Your's, &c.

Glocester-place, Camden-Town, J. J.
January 12, 1808.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* MICHEL ADANSON, MEMBER *of the late* FRENCH ACADEMY *of* SCIENCES, *and of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *&c. born in* 1727, *died in* 1808.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Aix, in Provence, and finished his education at Paris, in the colleges of St. Barbe and Plessis. Here he obtained the first prizes in Greek and Latin poetry, on which occasion he was presented with a Pliny and an Aristotle, and it is probable the reading of these two authors contributed towards the development of his taste for natural history, with which he was occupied during the whole of his life. So early as the year 1740, when scarcely thirteen years of age, he had written some important notes on these ancient naturalists: but he soon relinquished books, for the purpose of studying nature herself. At that time naturalists confined the catalogue of species to fourteen or fifteen thousand: but to him, his collection of thirty-three thousand seemed still too defective. Being resolved to complete it, he found himself under the necessity of travelling, particularly to Africa. Accordingly in 1748, he sailed to Senegal. In 1749 he visited the Canary islands, and transmitted an account of his discoveries to the academy of sciences, which, in 1750, elected him one of its correspondents. In Senegal, that rich, and then but little known country, he discovered, during a residence of five years, by his unwearied exertion and observations, an immense number of natural productions, which had not been described before. But, not satisfied with these scientific discoveries, he likewise wished to exert himself for the promotion of the arts and of commerce. In consequence of this resolution, he visited the most fertile and best-situated parts of Senegal, drew a map of them, pursued the course of the Niger, and, with the view of forming a colony there, surveyed a district of seven leagues, on the map of which he marked the woods, salt-springs, muscle-banks, lakes, &c. His researches led him to the discovery of the two genuine Arabic gums; and, after numerous experiments, he succeeded in extracting from the indigenous indigo-plant of Senegal, which differs from the American, a sky-blue colour; a valuable discovery, which had escaped the most expert indigo-manufacturers sent by the French East India Company, at different times, to Senegal. In the year 1753, Adanson, by the desire of that company, drew up a plan of a colony, for the purpose of deriving greater advantage from that country; in which he shewed that the culture of indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, pepper, ginger, and the spices of the Molucca islands, might, by the heat of the climate, be brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. He likewise shewed, that, by a proper conduct towards the Kings of Galam and Bambuk, permission might be easily obtained to work the gold-mines of this country, which were more productive than those of Mexico or Peru; that they would yield an annual income of from ten to twelve millions of livres, and even in cases of necessity, three times that sum; that the gums would produce from eight to fourteen millions; the trade in negroes, senna-leaves, dye-woods, salt, raw hides, maize, &c. seven or eight millions. This plan, however, was not carried into execution.

On the 6th of October, 1753, Adanson returned to France with an immense collection of philosophical, moral, political, and economical observations on the government of the very different nations whose countries he had visited; and with observations on almost thirty thousand non-descript natural productions, which, with the thirty-three thousand before known to him, give to Natural History a basis of sixty-three thousand species, which, as he frequently informed his friends, was afterwards increased to above ninety thousand.

Soon after his return from Senegal, he was appointed, by Louis XV. superintendant of the botanic garden at Trianon,

non, with the title of royal naturalist, and soon after admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the third class, as adjunct botanist; and the History of the Academy bears testimony to the zealous activity with which he contributed towards the promotion of the science.

When he was invited, in 1760, by the Emperor to Louvain, for the purpose of erecting an Academy of Natural History, according to his plan, he was at the same time honoured by a letter from Linnæus, offering him a place in the academy of Upsal, which he declined. In the following year a proposal of quite a different nature came from England, which, as tending to the disadvantage of his country, he rejected with indignation. After the capture of Senegal, Lord North being deeply interested in the English African Company, sent Mr. Cumming, who, next to his lordship, had the greatest share in it, to Adanson, for the purpose of obtaining from him, if not the originals, at least copies of his papers on the productions and trade of that country.

In 1762, by desire of M. Choiseul, he employed his talents for the benefit of his country, by drawing up a plan for the new regulation of the colonies of Cayenne and Guayana, and another for Goree, for which important services, however, he received no reward.

In 1766, very advantageous offers were made to him by the Empress of Russia, to induce him to settle at Petersburg as member of the academy, and professor of natural history: but these offers, as well as a prior invitation of the same kind from the King of Spain, were declined.

In 1767, he undertook a journey, at his own expence, to Normandy and Brittany, the object of which was the investigation of the natural history of these provinces. He continued to pursue his favourite studies with undisturbed tranquility, till, in the year 1775, he had the mortification of seeing the reversion of Buffon's place given to M. de Angivillier, in preference to himself, whose seventeen years services obtained only a pitiful pension of two thousand livres. This disappointment was the more sensibly felt by Adanson, as he believed that the possession of that place would have greatly facilitated the publishing of an Encyclopædia of Natural History, in one hundred and twenty volumes, and with seventy-five thousand figures, in the compiling of which he was then engaged. On the 15th of February, 1775, he laid before the Academy the plan of this work, of which the committee appointed to examine it, gave a very favourable report. He continued to flatter himself with the hope of seeing this plan put in execution, till the revolution entirely annihilated it. In 1779, he undertook a journey to the highest mountains of Europe, whence he returned with more than twenty thousand specimens of minerals, and drawings of more than twelve hundred leagues of mountainous tracts. At a later period, though already oppressed with the infirmities of old age, he wished to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world; but his offer was not accepted.

Being in possession of one of the richest cabinets, which contained at least sixty-five thousand species belonging to the three kingdoms, of nature, he had applied for a place in the Louvre, sufficient to contain these treasures, consisting of the specimens themselves, of plates and descriptions; but instead of it, obtained only an additional pension of eighteen hundred livres. Nor did he succeed to the full pension of the academy till the death of Fougeroux, in 1789.

At the beginning of the revolution, his experimental garden, in which he cultivated one hundred and thirty species of mulberry-trees, was laid waste by the barbarous plunderers. Still more, however, was he grieved at the total extinction of the hope he had entertained of collecting his numerous observations, and the results of so much labour, in the above-mentioned Encyclopædia.

His income was now so much reduced, that, for want of fuel and candle, he was obliged to suspend his studies during the long nights of winter. Some relief was afforded him, however, by the Minister Benezech; and still more—as much, indeed as in these unhappy times could be done—by Benezech's successor, François de Neufchateaux, whose care for him did not cease when he no longer held the office of minister. Adanson, however, was now obliged to live without his accustomed comforts in a small house, or rather hut, situated in Chantereyne-street, which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to an old man who, by his long residence in a hot climate, had become extremely sensible to the effects of cold and moisture, and who was afflicted with the rheumatism. Here he passed almost the whole day in a little spot where he cultivated plants, sitting cross-legged, for the purpose of pursuing his observations on these plants and some

frogs; and at night he worked with so much diligence in his cabinet, that his female attendant was often obliged to put him in mind, that for several nights he had not gone to bed.

This attendant, who had served him since 1783, was an inestimable treasure to him: without her, it is probable that in the last fourteen years of his life his best labours, perhaps all his discoveries and his numerous collections of natural productions would have been lost. This worthy woman, who supplied the place of relations, friends, and fortune, waited upon him the whole of the time when he suffered a want of provisions, fuel, light, and cloaths, during the day, and at night employed herself in work for the purpose of procuring him coffee and sugar, without which he could not live; whilst her husband, who was servant to another master in Picardy, sent him weekly a supply of bread, meat, and garden-herbs, and even money to purchase other necessaries:—and at length when Adanson, through the accumulated infirmities of age, grew daily more weak, came to live with him, and never after forsook him, not even when reduced to the greatest distress, and all his linen had been sold. But now his distress had reached its utmost limits: the Emperor Napoleon having been informed of it, sent him three thousand francs, which the good folks used so economically, that when it was hinted to them that on their applying for it the gift would be repeated, they constantly answered they still had enough left. In this situation the venerable cultivator of the sciences closed his laborious life, which had merited a more favourable lot.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES *of* BISHOP MADDOX, *by* DR. TOULMIN.

ON looking over some extracts which a few years since I made from Dr. Calamy's MS "History of his own Life and Times," I met with the names of gentlemen educated amongst the dissenters, and most of whom appeared for a short time in the character of dissenting ministers, and all of whom were intended for the pulpit amongst that denomination, who, in the year 1727, or some time before, conformed to the church of England. They were men of unblemished character and talents, which did credit to the body of Christians, which they left, and secured them reputation and respect in the church to which they joined themselves. The names to which I refer, passing over others of whom I have met with no memoirs, are Mr. Maddox, in a subsequent period Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Strickland Gough, Mr. John Horsley, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Myonett, and Mr. Orr. To these may be added, Mr. Butler, the celebrated author of the Analogy, who rose to the see of Durham, and Mr. Rolleston.

Isaac Maddox, descended from parents in an obscure station, whom he lost while he was young, was taken care of by an aunt, who placed him in a charity school, and afterwards put him on trial to a pastry-cook, who, finding the bent of his genius, told her, that "the boy was not fit for trade, that he was continually reading books of learning above *his*, that is, the master's capacity; he advised her to remove him, and to send him again to school, to follow his inclination." On this representation he was taken away, and he met with patronage and assistance among the dissenters, and an exhibition was raised to support the expences of his education at one of the universities in Scotland. He declined, however, taking orders in that church; and, through the kindness and influence of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge. After entering into orders, he was first curate of St. Bride's, then domestic chaplain to Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, whose niece he married, and was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London. His subsequent preferments, and the dates of them, are specified in the epitaph on his monument, with which we shall close this memoir.

It is understood that he owed his preferments to the assiduity with which he attended the levees of Sir Robert Walpole. The writer of this has heard, on respectable authority, that Dr. Maddox laid down three maxims for rising in the world: "1st, To lose nothing for want of asking; 2dly, Not to take a denial; 3dly, To solicit for none but one's-self." However these rules may savour of worldly and selfish policy, and appear to detract from the excellency of his character, there are abundant proofs that his mind possessed a generous benevolence, and that he employed wealth in good deeds.

As soon as his fortune enabled him, he honourably re-imbursed to the dissenters the expences which they had incurred by his

his education. When his excellent predecessor, Bishop Lloyd, filled the see of Worcester, a lease of a portion of the tithes of Sheriffs Lench, valued at about 35l. a year, and an estate at White Lady Aston, estimated at about 30l. a year, were forfeited to the bishops by the execution of Mr. Palmer, May 8, 1708, for the murder of his mother and her maid-servant. Bishop Lloyd, who had a family, and was not very rich, unwilling to receive, as he called it, "the price of blood," gave both estates to charitable uses. There was no fund provided for renewing the lease: but, on its expiration, Bishop Maddox, who also had children, at that time, renewed the lease in the most generous manner, not suffering his secretary to take any fee from the charity, but paying for the lease himself*. He was generous, hospitable, and very charitable, both in public and private. To the London hospitals he was a great benefactor. He was a great encourager of trade, engaging in the British fishery, by which he lost some money. To the first proposal for erecting an infirmary at Worcester, he gave his zealous and generous support, in 1745, at a season when on account of the internal commotions and rebellion in the kingdom, few public works were set on foot. "The charitable, indefatigable spirit of Bishop Maddox, (says the historian,) thought no season improper to do good."†

In 1735, Bishop Maddox published a large 8vo. volume of Animadversions on Mr. Neal's History of the Puritans. Concerning the accuracy and judgment with which they were made, and the weight they carry, the reader of the new edition of Mr. Neal's work in five volumes, 8vo. will candidly determine.

The other publications of his lordship were four single sermons. One of these, on a singular subject, viz. against the use of spirituous liquors, preached before the lord mayor, on Easter Monday, 1750, entitled "The Expediency of preventive Wisdom," was particularly expressive of a virtuous and patriotic spirit. To it were added a dedication and an appendix on the same subject. "This (says the critic of the day), is a most excellent pamphlet. Its nature and tendency are sufficiently obvious from the words of its title-page. The dedication is to the lord mayor, in which the right reverend author, most pathetically, expatiates on the evils which the common people have drawn upon themselves and consequently upon the whole nation, by excessive drinking; and warmly presses for the taking some measures to put an effectual check to the progress of this destructive and general vice."*

There is an anecdote of the private life of this prelate, which shows that he was not ashamed of his original destination, and indicates pleasant and facetious manners. A gentleman once dining with him at Hartlebury, after a handsome entertainment, some tarts were placed upon the table; the bishop very much pressed his company to taste his pastry, saying pleasantly, that "he believed they were very good, but that they were not of his own making." This was a joke he was fond of repeating†.

The character of this prelate is fully delineated in the epitaph on his monument; and it specifies or alludes to facts which give credit to the encomium, though it is evident that warm and partial affection guided the pen.

In the south transept of the great cross aile, in Worcester cathedral, is the monument of Bishop Maddox. It consists of a female figure of white marble, leaning with her right elbow on a sarcophagus of black marble, on which is the story of the merciful Samaritan, in white basso-relievo. In her left hand she holds an inverted torch, behind which rises a pyramid of grey marble, about twenty feet in height, as a back ground, on the top of which are the arms of the see of Worcester; on a tablet is the following inscription:

May this marble
Record to future times
The excellent endowments and beneficent virtues
Of Dr. Isaac Maddox, Bishop of this Diocese.
An exact knowledge of the constitution of this National Church,
And an active zeal for its support and prosperity,

Manifested

* Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 438, note. This author tells us, that in 1770 another bishop, Dr. James Johnson, suffered the lease to expire; extinguished part of the charity, viz. the portion of tithes, and put the money in his own pocket. However, Bishop Maddox's renewal saved the estate at Aston.

† The same, Appendix, p. 154.

* Monthly Review for February, 1751, p. 312, 313.

† Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 639.

Manifested in a variety of occasions,
And especially in writing a judicious vindication
Of the plan of the reformation adopted by Queen Elizabeth,
Eminently qualified him for the prelacy:
All the extensive and important duties of which function
He perfectly understood, and conscientiously discharged
With fervour, prudence, and integrity.
The love of his country
(The ruling passion of his truly English heart)
Urged him to promote, with unwearied care,
Loyalty, industry, sobriety,
And whatever might secure and increase the public welfare.
A Father to his Clergy,
He directed them by his counsel,
Supported them by his authority,
And assisted them by his liberality:
A rare example!
After many other bountiful donations,
He assigned 200l. per annum, during his life,
For the augmentation of the smaller benefices of his diocese.
A guardian of the poor,
He abounded in private charities, and encouraged every public one.
Long may the sick and impotent bless the patron,
And those of this county the institutor,
Of INFIRMARIES!
Hospitality and generosity,
Enlivened with cheerfulness, affability, and good nature,
Were the distinguished virtues of the man, and the friend,
And the piety and fortitude of the Christian
Were brought to the test, and stood the trial
In two most afflicting circumstances—
The death of a lovely daughter,
In whom, at eleven years of age,
All the graces of the mind, dwelling in the most elegant form,
Not only began to dawn,
But seemed to be hastening to maturity;
And the death of a most accomplished son, at the age of seventeen,
Whose virtuous disposition and uncommon attainments in learning
Deserved, and received, the favour and applause
of Eton and Christ-church.
Conjugal and maternal affection,
Weeping over the mingled ashes
Of her much-honoured and much-lamented Lord,
And of her dear children,
Erected this monument to their memory.

He was born July 27, 1697; was appointed clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline 1729; was made dean of Wells in 1733; was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph 1736; and was translated to the see of Worcester in 1743. He married in 1731, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Price, of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, esq. and died September 27, 1759, leaving to a tender mother's care, one surviving beloved daughter, since given in marriage to the honourable and reverend Mr. York, Dean of Lincoln.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BIRTH OF WIT.

AS Fancy stray'd to gather flow'rs,
And breathe the scented sweets of May,
To vine-clad hills and shady bow'rs,
The maiden bent her silent way.

Young Bacchus saw the wand'ring maid;
Her charms inflamed his eager soul:
And while she slept beneath the shade,
The God upon her slumbers stole.

Time crown'd the secret blest embrace,
And gave the pair an offspring fit;
A boy, with every charming grace,
And call'd the heavenly infant, *Wit*.

A. B. E.

THE NEGRO: A POEM.

WRITTEN ON THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

HOW oft among the sweet refreshing bowers,
'Midst groves of orange or banana's shade;
When balmy gales allayed the sultry hours,
Has careless childhood wander'd thro' the glade.

There have I listened to the negro's song,
While pity swelled my tender infant breast;
Oft heard the sighs that breathed the vales along,
And wept to find his sorrows ne'er at rest.

For Congo's shore his heart lamented loud,
For those dear woods, the scene of early love,
Where first to Samba ardently he vow'd
His constant care and tenderness to prove.

'Midst tall Palmetos where his hut once stood,
Where peace and plenty smiled in happier day,
His bark would glide on Gambia's silver flood,
While soft at evening rose the simple lay.

And when the golden sun's last glimm'ring beam
Illum'd the tops of spicy forests wide,
Joyous he'd view the trembling radiance gleam
O'er the smooth surface of the yellow tide.

Yes

Yes there he roam'd in nature's fullest pride,
Nor any fear, or any danger knew,
Save when the voice of frightful Obi* cried,
Or from the clouds the winged lightnings flew.

But careless now he sees the lightnings fly
Beholds the main in dreadful fury toss'd;
His only, fondest wish, is how to die,
For ev'ry comfort, ev'ry hope is lost.

Alas! my Samba! bursting sighs exclaim,
Where now the love that charm'd my youthful soul?
Is't left me only to invoke thy name?
While years of misery thus o'er me roll.

Oh! could'st thou hear 'midst curses dreadful din
The murd'rous lash that wounds my shatter'd frame—
That lash which sounds my labour to begin,
Whilst my indignant soul repels the shame!

To Samba thus he pour'd the plaintive song,
And the faint breezes answered to his moan,
In tears he curs'd the authors of his wrong,
While oft in anguish burst the bitter groan.

Middle Temple, L. S.

THE SECOND EDEN. A POEM ADDRESSED TO R—— P——, ESQ. OCCASIONED BY SEEING A GROUPE OF HIS CHILDREN, DRINKING TEA WITH A SET OF SMALL CHINA-WARE UNDER AN APPLE-TREE, IN HIS GARDEN AT HAMPSTEAD.

By S. J. PRATT, Esq.

YOU ask a tender but an arduous lay,
Sweet childhood! who can sing thy cloudless day?
Of all our hours the whitest and the best,
Nature devotes—to *infancy the blest!*
Yet some bright points, in spite of storm and strife,
Some points of time, shine fair in every life;
And these, however brief their date, or birth,
The happy fondly call a—*heaven on earth!*

When first the *maiden soldier*, from the war,
Alights victorious from his laurell'd car;
When first the *maiden sailor* shares his prize,
And with the *treasure* to his Nancy flies;
When first the *maiden beauty* wounds her swains,
And first the *maiden bard* his chaplet gains;
When first the *bride* presents a much-wished son,
And the glad *heir* first reaches twenty-one;
When mutual lovers steal the first dear walk,
How of this heaven on earth! th' enthusiasts talk!
The first of human joys they deem their own
"A heaven on earth!" each cries, is "mine alone."
Yet oft, this heaven on earth, like tulips, springs
From mixture strong of sublunary things;
Tho' pure at first the streams of life may flow,
Full oft a muddy bottom glooms below;
When passions scare the turtle from her nest,
Where can her feathers smoothe, her foot have rest?
In riper years however good and fair,
The world, the sullied world, will have its share.
But CHILDHOOD! Angel CHILDHOOD! O 'tis thine,
While yet on earth, to bear the traits divine;
Unspotted by the world, unknown to art,
Already thou, of cherubim ar't part;
No thoughts, no deeds, are thine that can annoy,
No Wish but leads to innocence and joy;
Gay, vivid, tender, ever on the glow,
Like summer air, chaste as winter snow.
Thy ev'ry moment wing'd with balmy bliss,
Sincere thy smile and seraph pure thy kiss;
Or if a transient tear-drop bathes thy eyes,
Scarce do we see it tremble e'er it dies:
Yes, angel childhood, yes, to thee is given—
And ah! to thee alone on *earth a heaven!*

Would you this truth by illustration see,
Join yonder party of the apple-tree;
Tints of the godhead there illume the place,
Each mind a Virtue, and each form a Grace,
A SECOND EDEN in yon garden fair,
Blooms like the first, e'er sin found entrance there!

THE TINY TEA-TABLE.

CHANGE, my muse, O change the measure
To the smoothest note of pleasure;
Flora, thou a garland twine,
Meet for Childhood's lilied shrine;
Form the wreath of love and truth,
Breathing beauty, breathing youth!
See, O see, each pure delight
Pour upon the raptur'd sight.
Rose and Woodbine blooming round,
Hear, O hear, each blissful sound,
Prank and whim, and impulse wild,
Hear,—and *wish thyself a child.*
Close beneath yon spreading shade,
Fit for happy creatures made,
Lo! the tiny TABLE set,
And those happy creatures met;
Angels, round a mortal board
With the sweets of nature stor'd!
'Tis not sure the stream of tea.
'Tis not *mortal* fruits we see;
Or *if* mortal, cherub-guest
Surely might partake the feast:
Rose and woodbine blooming round,
Hear, O hear, each blissful sound;
Prank and whim and impulse wild!
Hear—and *wish thou wert a child!*

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* A deity much dreaded by all the negroes.

WISH thou wert ELIZA fair,
Maiden of the lib'ral air,
Softly pensive, full of glee,
Queens, dear girl, might envy thee;
Not thy name-sake, good Queen Bess,
Ever knew such happiness!

WISH thou wert that beauteous boy,
ALFRED, form'd to every joy!
Alfred, born to emulate
His namesake, justly styl'd the Great:
Brow, that awes, and cheek that burns,
View the man and child by turns;
Now profoundest thoughts employ,
Now a frolic-loving boy;
In that child, the Muse's eye
Deeds of high emprize can spy.

WISH thou wert that charming maid.
Who gives lustre to the shade;
Eye so bright, and cheek so fair,
Who, LAURA, can with THEE compare?
Such charms *thy* namesake scarce could boast
When tender Petrarch prais'd them most!

WISH thou wert that maiden sweet,
Who next Laura takes her seat;
Soft, majestic, gay, and free,
Who can vie with EMILY?
England's scepter'd Caroline
Could not Emily outshine;
Would'st thou paint the opening day
Lovely Emily pourtray.

SHOULD'ST thou wish a blooming face,
Perfect shape and native grace,
Fair complexion, eyes of blue,
Appealing, and commanding too;
Playful features, that display,
Feeling tender, fancy gay,
Dimpled RICHARD, meek, tho' wild—
Wish thyself *that* darling child.

Yet, why should you and yon fair dame,
Who shares your blessings, worth, and fame,
The happy husband, happy wife,
Who gave those happy creatures life
Wish ANY change? Enough of bliss
Is theirs—to view a scene like this;
And that delicious-breathing sigh,
That tear which now illumes the eye
Now courses down the glowing cheek,
Are raptures—tho' too vast to speak.
'Twas Nature's God that gave that rapture birth
To form the favour'd parents' *heaven on earth!*

And as for you, dear happy children, say,
Shall not a wish for *you* conclude the lay?

Yes—Nature's God inspires one fervent prayer,
O may you long CONTINUE WHAT YOU ARE!
No Change more blest on you can heav'n bestow,
While Nature's God can spare you here below!

ALEXANDER'S FEAST: AN ODE.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

TIMOTHEUS now, in music handy,
Struck up a tune call'd—Drops of Brandy;
The hero pulls out Thaïs to the dance:
Timotheus now struck up a reel;
The couple skipp'd with nimble heel,
Then sat them down, and drank a quart of Nantz.

Now did the master of the lyre
On dancing exercise his fire.
He sung of hops at court, and wakes, and fairs;
He sung of dancing dogs, and dancing bears;
He prais'd the minuet of Nan Catley,
And lumps of pudding, and Moll Pately:
The king grew proud, and soon began to reel,
A hopping inspiration seiz'd his heel.

Bravi, bravi, the soldier croud
In admiration cried aloud.
The lady dances like a bold Thalestris,
And Alexander hops like Monsieur Vestris.
Again, so furiously they dance a jig,
The lady lost her cap, the hero lost his wig.

The motley mob, behind, before,
Exclaim'd encore, encore, encore.
Proud of th' applause, and justly vain,
Thaïs made a curtsey low,
Such as court ladies make before the Queen.
Alexander made a bow,
Such as the royal levee oft has seen,
And then they danc'd the reel again.

Of vast applause the couple vain,
Delighted, danc'd the reel again:
Now in, and now out,
They skipp'd it about,
As tho' they felt the madness of the moon;
Such was the power of Timothy and tune.

When the dub a dub, dub a dub drum,
In triumph behind e'm beat—Go to bed Tom.

And now in their ire,
Return'd from the fire,
In revenge for the Greeks that were dead,
The King and his punk
Got most horribly drunk,
And together went reeling to bed.

Jan. 5, 1808.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

COMMITTEE FOR PLUNDERED MINISTERS.

IN the books of the committee for plundered ministers, under the date of the 8th of July 1645, is the following entry.

"Whereas the rectory of the parish of Little Gransden, in the county of Cambridge, being void by death, and as the committee were informed, was in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, it was accordingly sequestered by the committee to the use of Thomas Perry, a godly and orthodox divine; and whereas John Tolley, master of arts, hath since pretended some right to the said church, by some other title, which said John Tolley hath been since, upon articles exhibited against him, and examinations therein taken on both sides discovered to be a very strict practiser of the late illegal innovations, of bowing at the name of Jesus to the altar and to the east, and to have furnished one of his chambers at Peter-House college, in Cambridge, where he was sometime fellow and president, with divers popish ornaments, and in particular with a crucifix and an altar at the east end thereof, with an ovell upon the walls over it, with stripes of gold round about it, representing a glory and a cross within it, and other superstitious trimming, and to have assisted in the conveying away of the College and University plate to the king, for which his fellowship had been sequestered from him; it is ordered that the said rectory and the profits thereof shall continue sequestered to the use of the said Thomas Perry, and that the said John Tolley be not permitted to officiate the cure of the said church, but that the said Thomas Perry shall continue to officiate in the same, and enjoy the profits of the said rectory, until further order shall be made.

DR. BEALE, MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S.

Cambridge felt the full force of Cromwell's severity, not only in its corporate capacity, but in the manner in which the principal members were treated who remained steady to Charles. Dr. Beale was exceedingly zealous in the king's service, particularly in conveying the University plate to the king, which could be scarcely justified even by the imperious necessities of his lawful monarch. This conduct, however, rendered him so obnoxious to Cromwell, that, together with Dr. Sterne, master of Jesus, and Dr. Martin, of Queen's; he was seized by a party of the usurper's soldiers, carried to London, and thrown into prison. He was very barbarously treated during his confinement, which lasted a long time, and deprived of all his preferments.

DR. EDMUND LYON COOKE.

In Dr. Cooke's will, dated June 1609, is the following singular bequest to the master and fellows of Jesus College, which perhaps some of the fellows of that learned society may be able to explain.

"Item, I give to the master and fellows of Jesus College my *redde cocke*, most humbly thanking them for all their goodness towards me and mine, and most heartily beseeching them as well to forgive in whatsoever I have offended, and to vouchafe their acceptance of this poor remembrance from their most undutiful and unthankful servant."

ABBOT WALTER MOUNTAGUE.

Abbot Mountague, son of Edward the first Earl of Manchester was born in London, and educated in Sidney College, after leaving which, he travelled so far as to unsettle his mind in religious matters. Upon being sent into France on public affairs, he bade farewell to his religion and his country, having settled himself in a monastery in France, where he wrote his "Justificatory Letter," which was answered by the celebrated Lucius Cary Lord Falkland. He was in great favour with the queen mother, Henrietta Maria, she having made him abbot of Nanteuil, and afterwards of Pontois. He survived his patroness but a short time.

ANTHONY TACKNEY.

This diligent and conscientious tutor was a fellow and afterwards master of Emanuel College, and also regius professor. In 1653, he succeeded Dr. Arrowsmith in the mastership of St. John's. In 1661, King Charles II. out of his princely care and regard for him, commanded him to surrender his mastership, professorship and rectory of Summersham in favour of one Gunning, and the inflexible Earl of Manchester accompanied the mandate with a billet, expressing his inclination to improve his interest for his advantage, and desiring him to cede both his places on the receipt of his letter. To contend was vain, and the poor old man with his family, was driven into indigence and obscurity, from which he was only extricated by a liberal pension of 100l. per annum voluntarily paid by his successor. He died in 1669 at the age of 71.

DISPUTES BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE.

Frequent disputes seem to have prevailed in former periods between the University

University and the corporation of Cambridge, relative to the jurisdiction of the former. In the year 1534, an instance is recorded, which seems to have had a very amicable termination. Mr. Slegge, the then mayor, maintained that he owed no obedience to the vice-chancellor, as vice-chancellor, but as speaking in the king's name; and he drew up articles of accusation against the University for pretending that they were entitled to more. On the Friday before Michaelmas day, the vice-chancellor sent the mayor word to meet him at St. Mary's, to hear an answer to his *libell*, when he answered each article distinctly: after which, says the Chronicle, "*they departed to the Pump tavern, the University paying for it.* The mayor elect asked the vice-chancellor to dinner on Michaelmas day. On Michaelmas day, between nine and ten, the mayor, with his company, went to their hall in their best arraye, and a quarter before eleven the mayor sent two baylyffs to the vice-chancellor, to desire him to come to the hall. The vice-chancellor, with the doctors in their red robes, with the proctors, and between sixty and eighty students, met at St. Maryes, whither the mayor came, and, after much conversation, submitted to take the oathis, as he was wont, save that he required it first to be read in Latin, and then in English, and the bailyffs were sworn, and paid the proctors 3s. and 4d. After this, the vice-chancellor, doctors, mayor, &c. separated to St. Mary's *until the cloth was laid for dinner.*"

FRENCH FLATTERY.

We must not suppose that the French were at any time deficient in that style of excessive adulation in their addresses to their sovereigns, of which we now daily see so many specimens, or that it took its rise in favour of their present idol. To say nothing of the flattery with which Louis the Fourteenth was continually fed, we subjoin a curious harangue addressed to Louis the Fifteenth, after his campaign of 1745.

"The conquests of your majesty are so rapid, that we think it absolutely necessary that future Historians should be cautious in their relation, lest posterity should consider them as fables, unworthy of belief. Yet they must be told as an undoubted fact that your majesty, when at the head of your army, wrote yourself an account of your exploits, having no other table but a *drum.* The most distant ages must learn that the English, those fierce and audacious enemies, jealous of your majesty's fame, were compelled to yield to your prowess the palace of glory. Their allies were only so many witnesses of their shame, and hastened to join their standards only to become the spectators of your majesty's triumph. We venture to tell your majesty, that whatever may be the love you bear your subjects, there is still one way to add to our felicity, by curbing the high courage which you possess, and which would cost us too many tears, if it exposed to the certain danger of war your majesty's precious life or that of the young hero, the object of our fondest hopes!"

Such an address to princes so little warlike as that of Louis the Fifteenth and his son, was the height of falsehood and absurdity. The military exploits of Napoleon may perhaps justify the language of flattery, whatever we may think of the rest of his character.

SENSIBILITY.

Dominique de Vic, governor of Amiens, of Calais and vice-admiral of France, always made particular enquiry in whatever place he commanded, for the merchants and artificers of reputable character, and on being informed who they were and where they lived, he would visit them in the most friendly manner, and request them to dine with him. Of this amiable man, history relates these two affecting anecdotes.

In the year 1586, he lost the calf of his right leg by a gun-shot, and though the part was well cured, yet he could not attempt to ride on horseback, without experiencing the most excruciating pain in his wounded leg, in consequence of which, he retired to Guyenne. He had lived there about three years, when he was informed of the death of Henry the Third, and the embarrassments of Henry the Fourth, and the great need in which he stood of all his good servants. He directly had his leg cut off, sold part of his estates, entered into the king's service once more, and rendered him the most signal service at the battle of Ivri.

Two days after this great prince was assassinated, De Vic going through the Rue de la Ferronerie, and seeing the spot on which this horrid murder was committed, he fell senseless to the ground, and died next morning.

SINGULAR VENGEANCE.

The following singular historical fact is related by Don Vincent Baçallar y Sanna Marquis of San-Felipe, in his history of Spain, during the reign of Philip the Fifth. The Portuguese having declared in favour of the Arch-duke Charles of Austria,

Austria, and having encamped themselves in the environs of Madrid, the courtezans of the city resolved to signalize their zeal for the cause of Philip. Those who were most notoriously afflicted with a certain disorder, were accustomed to perfume themselves and regularly visit every night the camp of the Portuguese; the consequence was that in less than three weeks, more than six thousand of the enemy were consigned to the hospitals, where the greater number of them died.

M. de Saintfoix, in his *Essais Historiques sur Paris*, tom. 3, p. 235, remarks, that this curious event was once the subject of a debate at which he was present. The question to be decided was, Whether these women, by thus prostituting themselves to the Portuguese, were guilty of sin; or whether the intention did not justify the deed? Those who maintained that there was no guilt in the act, argued, that as it is permitted to slaughter the enemy, burn his cities, ravage his country, and annoy him by every possible mode: *à fortiori*, it is lawful to give him the ——.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY *to the* INSTITUTE.

THE class is acquainted with how much success M. Laplace has subjected to analysis the phenomena of capillary tubes; a subject the elucidation of which many distinguished philosophers and geometricians had attempted in vain. This analysis furnished him with an explanation of these singular phenomena. It was long ago remarked, that two bodies swimming on a fluid, which rises or sinks around them, approach each other, and unite by an accelerated motion; but they are more frequently repelled, if the fluid, which rises around the one, sinks about the other, and in this case, if we suitably diminish the distance, attraction may be observed to succeed to repulsion. These surprising phenomena long since attracted the attention of philosophers.

Amontons, a hundred years ago, had endeavoured to explain them; but M. Monge, in the Memoir of the Academy of Sciences, for 1787, has demonstrated the insufficiency, and even the inaccuracy of the principles of that philosopher. This memoir contains many philosophical observations and interesting experiments. Lastly, M. Laplace has submitted all these effects to the same analysis, from which he had deduced the phenomena of capillary attraction. He proves that, if two parallel planes have their inferior parts dipped into a fluid, their internal and external surfaces support a pressure, of which he gives the analytical expression. We may conceive that, if the external be superior to the internal pressure, the two planes must approach, and in the contrary case recede from, each other.

M. Laplace, we are informed, explains in detail the circumstances which give birth to all these phenomena, the limits which separate them, and the point where repulsion changes into an apparent attraction, and combines the whole in two general theorems, or algebraical formulæ, wherein we readily perceive the whole of his doctrine, of which all that precedes is only the translation into common language.

The memoir concludes with an experiment, made with much care, by M. Hauy. A square sheet of laminated talc was suspended by a very loose thread, so that its lower part was immersed in water. In this state, when he plunged into the same fluid, and at a little distance, the inferior part of a parallelopiped of ivory, in a vertical situation, and parallel to the square of talc, a sensible repulsion was immediately observable; but, on diminishing this distance, the repulsion ceased by degrees, and gave place to an attraction which, by an accelerated motion, carried the talc toward the parallelopiped, and brought it speedily into contact with it. This experiment, several times repeated with different modifications, constantly gave the result indicated by the theory.

In another memoir, continues the reporter, M. Laplace has proposed to subject to the same analysis the phenomena of the adhesion of bodies to the surface of fluids. When we apply a disc of glass on the surface of water at rest in a vessel of great extent, we experience, in detaching it, a resistance, so much more considerable, as the surface of the disc is greater. On elevating the disk, we raise up, at the same time,

above the fluid contained in the vessel, a column of this fluid. If we continue to elevate the disc, the column is lengthened; but, a period arrives, when its weight becoming superior to the adhesion, it is detached, and falls down. The weight of this column, when it is about to fall, indicates the proportion of the resistance to be overcome, in order to detach the disc, the analytical expression of which is given by M. Laplace.

When the fluid is of a nature to sink instead of rising in the capillary tube, the column supported assumes the form of a kind of truncated cone; in this case, the analytical expression changes and includes an additional element, that is, the angle, which the surface of the cone forms with the disc of the glass.

The first formula, compared with the experiments of Messrs. Hauy and Achard, gives $\frac{1}{75}$ nearly the weight of the observed column.

The second has not yet been compared, because it includes an angle, which observers have hitherto neglected to consider; and of which it was equally difficult to foresee the importance, and to ascertain the proportion.

If we place horizontally, one over the other, two discs of glass, leaving between them a very thin stratum of water, the two discs adhere together with a considerable force. M. Laplace gives on this occasion a formula, by which he finds the force of adherence somewhat less than two-thirds of that which M. Guyton had found by experiments. This difference doubtless depends on the very nice valuation of the interval which separates the disks, or perhaps the inequalities of their surfaces, which it is difficult to render perfectly smooth.

The same theory indicates a correction in the well known hydrostatical principle discovered by Archimedes, respecting the diminution of weight which a body experiences when dipt into a liquid. This diminution cannot be estimated merely by the weight of a volume of fluid equal to the part of the body situated above the level. We must likewise add to it the weight of the fluid removed by the capillary action, if the body is not of a nature to become moist; but if, on the contrary, it become moistened, we must subtract from it the weight of the volume raised up by the capillary action. M. Monge, in the Memoirs already cited, had considered the first part of this theorem as a thing perfectly evident. M. Laplace enters here into a rigorous demonstration of its truth, subjoining this reflection, that what relates to the capillary action wholly disappears, when a body is completely immersed in a fluid beneath its level.

To complete the explanation of capillary effects, M. Laplace considers, lastly, the curious phenomena which equal and very thin cylinders of steel exhibit when they swim on the surface of a fluid. In whatever manner we bring them into contact, they are not slow, after several oscillations, to unite throughout their length, as if they formed only one plate. These oscillations, being determined by analysis, it might be wished, that they should be observed with great accuracy, in order to compare them with their analytical expression. These comparisons, observes the author, are the touchstone of the theories; but in order that the proof may be reckoned complete, it is not sufficient, that the formulæ vaguely indicate the effects, which proceed from given circumstances; it is moreover necessary, that they determine their exact quantities. M. Laplace is about, we are informed by M. Delambre, to publish an interesting addition to this theory.

M. Roswag, of Strasburg, presented in 1784, to the Board of Commerce a kind of gauze made of iron wire, for which he received a premium, and the loom, which he had invented for its fabrication, was deposited in the cabinet of machines, at Vaucanson.

In imitation of this fabric, M. Rochon produced others in 1799, which he varnished with a transparent glue, in order to substitute them for horn in the lanterns a-board ships of war.

He is also of opinion, that this species of gauze covered with a thin coating of plaster might protect ships and buildings ashore from fire, or at least serve to render such a calamity less frequent, and less destructive.

These fabrics might in short prove extremely useful for theatrical decorations, which are so liable to take fire; the only inconveniency attending their adoption, for such purposes, would be their want of flexibility; but M. Rochon, we learn from the present report, does not despair of discovering, by the aid of chemistry, a remedy for this imperfection; and it was chiefly with the view of obtaining the assistance of his learned associates,

associates, and calling the attention of chemists and naturalists to this subject, that he was induced to read the memoir, of which M. Delambre has given the account.

An eclipse of the sun is a phenomenon equally useful in order to verify astronomical tables, and to determine geographical longitudes; it is one besides which of all others attracts most the attention of observers. M. Lalande, in conformity to a practice he had followed, for more than fifty years, calculated all the observations he could collect, respecting that of 1806. The intervention of clouds concealed it from the view of the astronomers of Paris, but it was observed in several parts of France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. It was in America, however, where it must have been most interesting, since it was total at Boston and Albany. At Kinderhook, near this last city, M. Ferrers observed it with very excellent instruments. According to him, the conjunction took place at 11h. 45′ 33″. M. Lalande found exactly the same, and as it was known by other observations, that it happened at Paris, at 4h. 30′ 6″, the difference of longitude is therefore 7h. 15′ 27″.

The same eclipse was also observed at Albany, but at the instant of returning light the observer happened not to have his eye applied to the glass; and though this phenomenon appears to be of a nature to be equally well observed by the naked eyes, it yet should seem, that he had been some seconds too late.

A curious remark of M. Ferrers is, that the disc of the moon appeared enlightened a few seconds before the end of the total eclipse, which he considers as an effect of the moon's atmosphere.

The obscurity was not so great as might have been supposed; he saw only six principal stars or planets. A luminous ring from 45 to 50′, which surrounded the sun, in some degree lessened the darkness.

From a comparison of this total eclipse with some annular eclipses formerly observed, M. Lalande is of opinion, that the irradiation of the sun is at 2″ and that it is necessary to add 1″ to the semi-diameter of the moon, which he had determined by direct observations made at the time of the full moon.

Several astronomers are of opinion, that the sun is not immoveably fixed in a single point of space. M. Lalande, from the common motion of rotation, which is generally admitted, supposed that it might possess a motion of translation. This, which he threw out as a mere conjecture, Dr. Herschel has undertaken to prove by observations; he appears even to be confident that he could determine the point of the heavens, towards which the sun advances with all his planetary train. M. Prevot, a member of the academy of Petersburgh had drawn the same conclusion; but M. de Sejour, having treated the question analytically, was of opinion, that it cannot be resolved when considered in all its extent, which has led Dr. Herschel again to resume the subject in the Philosophical Transactions for 1805.

If the motions that are remarked in several stars are only apparent, and produced by the movement of the sun itself, which approaches some while it recedes from those on the opposite side of the heavens, all these apparent motions would be parallel between themselves, and to the motion of the sun. These motions are very slow, and so far as they have been hitherto observed form only small arcs; but if we prolong them in idea, they must form large circles, which will intersect each other at the same point of the heavens, and this point must be that, towards which all the planetary system tends. The well known motions of two stars are sufficient to determine this point, if the observations be accurate, and the principles just. Two other stars would lead to the same conclusion as the first, and the same consequence will be confirmed by all the other stars that can be observed in pairs. Dr Herschel undertook to observe in this way the most brilliant stars in the Catalogue of Maskelyne. The results of these labours are not, however, sufficiently decisive to establish the motion of the sun, and the immobility of the stars; it should rather seem, that they have each a distinct motion, and without admitting this supposition, M. Sejour is of opinion, that the problem cannot be solved. Notwithstanding this decision, M. Burckhardt has submitted it anew to the strictest analysis. His formulæ are more commodious, and more susceptible of application than those of M. de Sejour, and much less complex than the trigonometrical calculation of Dr. Herschel. He has, with great propriety, rejected the distances of the stars which appear, and are really one of the elements of that calculation,

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and which will probably always remain unknown to us. If the sun alone move, we may in time, and by accurate observations, discover this motion with precision; but if the stars have also a motion, the separation of the unknown will be impossible, and hence much embarrassment will result to future astronomers, if the observation should be interrupted for some ages, and if, after a period of barbarism astronomers should be inclined on the revival of the sciences to calculate anew the motions of the celestial bodies, by the comparison of their observations with ours. But, even on this supposition, which is happily very improbable, it only follows, that the observations made during the eighteenth century would appear a little less precise, which could not, however, render them of so little value as the very limited number of rude observations handed down by the Greeks, have been to us.

The problem of discovering the wheel-work necessary to represent the planetary motions has been resolved, in the most satisfactory manner, by M. Hughens, by continued fractions which possess the advantage of furnishing approximate valuations, always expressed by the smallest possible numbers, in the different degrees of approximation to which we may judge proper to carry them. But this method cannot always be adopted by artists, who construct orreries. M. Burckhardt has therefore pointed out calculations more easy and sufficiently exact for practical purposes. But the most important part of his labours, according to M. Delambre, consists in the advice which he offers them to abstain from all those researches which can neither be useful to themselves, nor productive of any real utility to science. The most perfect machine must always represent with less precision the motions of the planets than the most indifferent ephemeris. An artist possessed of ordinary talents can only, after a vast expense of labour and time, produce a very imperfect work, for which it will be impossible to find a purchaser; but should he even evince extraordinary capacity, however we may be led to admire the resources of his genius and art, we must still regret, that they have been wasted on such an unproductive undertaking. His *planetarium*, or orrery, will be at a price above the reach of individuals, and governments must perceive that they can make a much more useful distribution of the rewards appropriated to industry. It cannot then be too warmly inculcated on artists to avoid such ruinous projects, and leave them to the rich amateur, who possessing a taste and talents for such employments, pursues them merely for his own amusement, without the hope or expectation of emolument. Orreries, besides, are not well calculated for instruction, as they afford but a very imperfect representation of the solar system. They display very nearly their different motions in proportions to each other, but neither exhibit the size nor distances of the celestial bodies. All the machinery which we conceal, only gives a very false idea of the simple means employed by nature.

M. Delambre next proceeds to notice, in conformity to the intimation formerly given, the report of the commissioners, respecting the most curious and important inventions, which have been presented to the Institute by learned foreigners. The report of M. Carnot, concerning the machine invented by Messrs. Nieps, to which they have given the name of *Pyréolophora*, claims the first notice. This word is composed of three Greek words πῦρ, fire; Αἰόλος, Æolus, or wind; and φέρω, I carry. The inventors intend by this name to indicate the moving powers of the machine, which consist of the wind from a bellows, the fire and the air suddenly dilated.

Their intention was to produce a machine of equal power with a steam-engine, and which would not require such a great consumption of fuel.

In order to form some idea how the sudden dilatation of the air is produced, as well as the model of its action, we must suppose to ourselves a copper recipient firmly attached to a horizontal table. To one of the sides is fitted a tube, through which a mass of air is impelled into the recipient. In its course this air meets with some particles of combustible matter, that it projects upon a flame, with which it enters into ignition. The inflamed matter penetrating into the recipient dilates the air in it with great force, which exerts its action against its sides, pushing before it a piston, which enters into a second tube adapted to the other side. This piston impels forward a column of water, or any other body exposed to its action, after which it resumes its place, and the machine recovers its original position, continuing to act successively in the same manner, and all these effects are produced in 5″.

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In an experiment made by the inventors, a boat loaded with 9 quintals, and presenting to the water a prow of 36 square decimetres, 6 feet square, ascended the Saone with a velocity double that of the current.

In another experiment made by the commissioners, the pressure exerted on a piston of 22 centimetres, 3 square inches, held in equilibrium a weight of 57 kilogrammes; the internal capacity was 418 centimetres, 21 inches, and the consumption of fuel was only 32 centigrammes, 6 grains.

The inventors propose to bring this machine to still greater perfection; but even in its present state, the violent successions of the machine, the motion which it communicates to the body on which it rests, in short, the rapidity of the movements, affords a sufficient proof of the intensity and impetuosity of this new moving power; and from which the most advantageous consequences may be expected, when repeated experiments shall have brought it to that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible.

Such is the opinion of the commissioners, and the class, we are informed by M. Delambre, has ordered the report to be inserted without any abridgement in the historical part of their memoirs, in order to preserve the recollection, and the date of an invention, which bids fair to produce such important consequences, both in a physical and economical point of view.

M. Pictet, a corresponding member of the Institute, has presented on the part of Messrs. Malley of Geneva, ten models of scapements, constructed of the same calibre, and of which the three last are the invention of M. Tavan, the artist who executed all the models.

It is impossible, says M. Delambre, in the compass of a report, to convey a perfect idea of the various parts of the mechanism, or of the copious report, in which M. Prony has analysed and described these scapements. We can only state, according to the opinion of the commissioners, which was adopted by the class, that they display a spirit of invention, with an accuracy of execution, which evinces very distinguished talents; and the commissioners farther express how much it is to be wished, that the society of Geneva would publish the descriptive memoir, which accompanied the models.

(To be Continued)

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S, and MR. EDWARD WALTON CHAPMAN'S (NEWCASTLE ON TYNE,) *for a Method of making a Belt or Flat Band for the purpose of drawing Coals, &c. up the Shafts of Mines, &c.*

THE nature of this invention consists, first, in the combination of two or any greater number of strands of shroud-laid-rope, laid side by side, so as to form any determinate breadth of belt or flat band; and, secondly, in the peculiar machinery for facilitating its formation. A strand of a shroud-laid rope, is the first combination of the yarns which are twisted together round one common axis, so as to form a compact cylindric mass; and the common shroud-laid rope is formed of three of these strands twisted together the contrary way to the twist of the strand; which for common purposes is necessary, although the loss of strength is so considerable, that exclusive of the reduction of length from being made into a rope, the strength of two strands made in such a way as to make all the yarns bear an equal tension, or nearly so, will, when laid side by side, be nearly equal to that of three such strands combined in a rope; from which circumstance the chief advantage arises in forming the strands into belts, instead of making them into ropes. The belts will be best composed of an equal number of strands, each alternate one twisted the contrary way to the other, so as to counteract the tendency they would otherwise have to twist round one another. It is also eligible that the yarns for the differently twisted strand should be twisted contrary ways. Four, six, or eight strands will form the most convenient belt, but each extreme verges towards its respective disadvantage: viz. if liable to be chafed, the broad belt will be soonest injured; but, on the other hand, the narrow belts, from the necessarily increased thickness of the strands, will sooner destroy themselves by bending over the pulleys. In forming the flat belts, attention should be paid to the strands being all brought to an equal tension before they are combined together, which combination may be done

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in any manner at the pleasure of the manufacturer. They may be rivetted together at proper intervals with strong iron wires, or laced or stitched together. The easiest way of stitching them is, whilst they are laid at length in the rope-ground, to attach each strand to a rope, on which, by means of leading pulleys, equal loads or weights may be suspended, which will stretch each strand equally. If these weights descend to the ground, they may be raised by heaving at the opposite end of the proposed belt. Means of course must be taken to prevent the strands untwisting, which may easily be done by fastening a sufficient weight below each where they are attached to the stretching ropes, so as to prevent their turning round. The degree of tension upon each strand should be proportionate to what the whole belt has to bear. The remaining process is to combine the strands side by side, which, as before observed, may be done in any manner at the pleasure of the operator. In the use of the belts for raising weights of any kind, it will be most adviseable for the belt to be confined to roll upon itself as a spiral; but in some cases this may be dispensed with. The hauling forward of the truck any determinate space between each stitch, may be done by means of a winding barrel on the sledge, and a chain or rope leading from it to any fixed object, and in a variety of ways so obvious as to require no description, although the progressive transition of the machine from place to place is one of its most essential constituent parts; because without this moveability it could not be applied to the stitching of any belt, where its parts to be thus connected are lying stretched at length side by side. But if the operator prefer drawing forward the belt or flat band as it is stitched, then the truck or frame may be stationary and without wheels. All that this invention consists of, is the use of strands laid side by side, so as to acquire a strength which ropes used in this manner would not have; and also, the invention of the truck or frame with its apparatus, for combining speedily and correctly together any requisite number of strands or other flexible substances laid side by side.

MR. OBADIAH ELLIOT'S (LAMBETH,) *for Improvements in the Construction of Coaches, Chariots, and various other Four-Wheel Carriages.*

It will be difficult to describe this invention without the assistance of figures; it consists however in the constructing of coaches or any four-wheeled carriages without a perch or cranes. For this purpose there are fore and hind springs which are fastened to two beds that project from the body or boot; and two pieces of timber are framed before, and two when required behind, from the front and hind seat rail, which project out at each end of the body to receive the spring bed or beds. There is also a horizontal wheel fixed to the body or the boot for the purpose of locking round: the top front springs are fixed to the bed which projects from the horizontal wheel: there is a spindle bar fixed into the bed: the hind springs are fixed with a projection from the body, the same as the front, but without the horizontal wheel. The drawing that accompanies the specification exhibits the whole construction in a very clear manner. The Patentee makes use of springs either with or without braces as most convenient; and he claims to vary the size, shape or form, and the application of such springs according to existing circumstances, or as different roads may require: and, if necessary, he fixes braces, ropes, or chains, from any part of one axle-tree to the other, and from the fore axle-tree to the splinter bar.

MRS. ELIZABETH BELL'S (BLACKHEATH,) *for certain Improvements in an artificial Method of Sweeping Chimnies, and an Improvement in the preparing and manufacturing Pieces used for constructing the Chimnies, &c.*

Mrs. Bell about four years ago took out a patent for objects similar to those just mentioned. By the present invention she professes to remedy the inconveniences which attached to it in a former state. In our sixteenth volume we gave a description of the first specification, and offered some reasons why the plan could not answer in general, so as to supersede the necessity of climbing boys. We have found no occasion to alter that opinion. We have attended much to this subject, and regret that no plan has yet been fallen upon, in which the public can have perfect confidence, in place of that which, though of long use, is certainly detrimental to the health of the children employed in the business. Mrs. Bell denominates her present plan an improved method: and it consists of a frame of iron, or other materials composed of two semicircles, which should possess a considerable degree of adjustment by means

means of screws, so as to encompass and adapt themselves to all the various sizes of chimney-pots that are now in use. To these semicircles are attached upright bars, and at the top of these are fixed cross bars with a couple of supports, which cross bars contain the friction-roller, over which the chain, rope, or line, may be made to pass, while it is performing its passage of ascent and descent in the act of cleansing. This apparatus not only enables a person to sweep any chimney from the bottom, but always provides a ready method of keeping the chain, line, or rope, in a situation that the chimney may be cleansed at a moment's warning.

Remark. Although the chimnies may be swept from below, yet a considerable first expence is necessary to fix the semicircles, screws, bars, &c. to the chimney; and this is required for every chimney that may require to be cleansed. Now we know enough of mankind to infer, that an invention of this kind can never be brought into general use, so long as they can at the current expence of a shilling or sixpence get the same thing done by boys.

Mrs. B. having described her main plan, goes on to give particular descriptions of the brush and other parts of the apparatus, taking care to discriminate between the invention as it now stands and what it was in 1803. She then proceeds to the method of extinguishing fire in chimnies, and to her plan for making circular chimnies by means of blocks mentioned in a former specification, but of which she says,

"And I farther improve the blocks by making them of such a form as may render them capable of being put to a certain height in the chimnies which have already been built of a square form. In which case I make their exterior form of a circular figure, with levelled or sloping joints, and overlappings, so formed that with the aid of cement, no air or smoke can penetrate through them; and I sometimes make them with knees or slopings, to assimilate with the bevel of the flues of such chimnies. And the said circular blocks may be not only used for the purpose of conveying smoke, but also of conveying all sorts of fluids or bodies in a pulverulent state; and in order to render them generally useful, and in all situations fit for conveyance of water or other fluids, and that they may be incapable of injuring the water or fluids, I give the internal part a certain degree of vitrification by means of any of the substances best capable of producing a powerful and firm vitrification, and likewise in order to protect them from external injury, and to add to the strength of the pipes or blocks meant for the conveyance of fluids."

Another method is given to construct the blocks, but our limits do not allow us to go into farther details.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Henry Holland, esq. with a coloured map, 8vo. 10s.

A Treatise on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp, with plates. By Robert Wissett, esq. F. R. and A. S. clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company, 4to.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History of Leicestershire, Part VI. containing the Hundred of Guthlaxton. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth. With 68 plates. Folio, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new Translation of his Utopia, his History of king Richard III. and his Latin Poems. By Arthur Cayley, jun. esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Memoirs of the public Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By Ralph Fell. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. Viscount Nelson, with a brief Account of what he did and how he died. 4to. 10s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

An Answer to the Arguments by which Mr. Spence, Mr. Cobbett, and others have attempted

attempted to prove that Commerce is not a Source of National Wealth. By James Mill, esq.

Emancipation in Disguise, a true Crisis of the Colonies, with Considerations on Colonial Monopoly, and the Advantages derived by America from Louisiana. 5s.

DRAMA.

Illustrations of Shakespeare and of ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns of Shakespeare, on the Collection of Popular Tales, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and on the English Morris Dance. By Francis Douce. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

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Critical Essays on the Principal Performers of the London Theatres, including general Remarks on the Practice and Genius of the Stage. Small 8vo. 8s. boards.

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Collectanea Oratoria, or the Academic Orator; consisting of a Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every Class of public Orations. By J. H. Rice. 12mo. 5s. bound.

HISTORY.

An Abridgment of the Roman History, written on a Plan to assist the Memory. By Sophia F. Ziegenhirt. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s. bds.

MEDICINE.

A Practical Treatise on Strictures and Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, &c. &c. By T. M. Caton. 2s.

Remarks on the Reform of the Pharmaceutical Nomenclature, and particularly on that adopted by the Edinburgh College. 2s.

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Practical and Philosophical Principles of making Malt, in which the Efficacy of the sprinkling System is contrasted with the Hertfordshire Method. By John Reynoldson. 8vo. 12s. 6d. boards.

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The Case of Mr. Pocock, of the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp Shooters, whose Election to a Captaincy was set aside by the Committee. 1s.

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A few Cursory Remarks on Mr. Twining's Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company, 6d.

A Letter to a Member of the present Parliament, on the Articles of Charge against Marquis Wellesley, which have been laid before the House of Commons; by L. D. Campbell, esq.

The Reasoner, No. I. by John Bone. 6d.

Edwy and Elgiva; and Sir Everard; two Tales. By the Rev. Robert Bland. Small 8vo 7s. bound.

The Elements of the Hebrew Language, in two Parts, by H. Hunvitz, 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

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Letters from a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the French Army. Translated by W. R. Bowles, Esq.

Tales of former Times, altered from the old English Metrical Romances. By A. St. John. 2 vols. 9s.

The Royal Legend, a Tale, in which are detailed the Characters of Bardolph, Lupo, Waldon, and other dangerous Companions for a Prince. 5s. boards.

POETRY.

The Satires of Juvenal; translated and illustrated by Francis Hodgson, A. M. Royal 4to. 2l. boards.

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Military and Political Considerations relative to Great Britain and her Oriental Colonies; by Major-General Sir G. Braithwaite Boughton, Bart. 8vo. 10s 6d. boards.

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Sermons on several Subjects; by the late Rev. W. Paley, D. D. 8vo.

A Letter to the President of the Board of Controul, on the Propagation of Christianity in India. 1s.

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A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, compiled from Parliamentary, Governmental, and other authentic modern Documents and Authorities, containing Legal, Ecclesiastical, Geographical, Topographical, Antiquarian, Commercial, Agricultural, and Statistical Accounts of every County, Hundred, City, Borough, Market-Town, Parish, Township, Hamlet, River, Canal, Cape, Mountain, Bay Harbour, Ruin, Gentleman's Seat, and other remarkable Objects, or Place in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands dependent on the British Empire, illustrated by separate Maps of every County in England, and by various Maps of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; by William Capper, esq. large octavo, with 46 new Maps, 24s. boards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE shutting of the ports of the Continent has had the effect of advancing the price of paper, owing to a deficiency of rags, which were imported chiefly from Germany and Italy, and also owing to the high price of smalts, which were imported from Saxony. This evil might be removed, in some degree, by the adoption of a system of domestic economy in the article of rags, which it is to be regretted, are in England generally wasted, notwithstanding the high price they are known to bear.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce the formation of a fourth public Literary Establishment in this metropolis, in the vicinity of Russell square. The three others, it will be recollected, are the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, the London Institution in the Old Jewry, the Central Institution at the late Leverian Museum, seven hundred proprietary shares of which, at thirty guineas, have been engaged in a few weeks. We shall be glad to receive notice of all such institutions, whenever they may be established, in any part of the empire; and we hope to hear also of the general establishment of Parish Libraries, on the plan lately detailed in this Magazine.

A Cabinet of English Poetry, containing all the entire pieces which are the most worthy of perusal in our language, will make its appearance, in SIX ELEGANT VOLUMES, within a few days. This choice collection will contain, among numerous other poems, Paradise Lost, the Seasons, the Night Thoughts, the Chace, the Pleasures of the Imagination, the Economy of Health, the Essay on Man, the Rape of the Lock, the Deserted Village, the Traveller, the Minstrel, and, indeed, all the best pieces of our best poets. Each volume will be embellished with an exquisitely finished portrait by Caroline Watson.

Dr. GREGORY has completed a Course of Familiar Lectures on the various Branches of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, containing the present state of knowledge on those subjects, adapted to the use of schools, and of persons who attend courses of lectures. The plates are very numerous, are newly drawn from the best instruments, and are correctly engraved by Porter.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT's Collection of English Sonnets, which has been long expected, will also be published in February.

Mrs. LOFFT has just finished a volume of Shakesperian Aphorisms.

The first number of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed, by permission, to his Majesty, will appear in the course of next month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life; painted by Mr. James Ward, and engraved by the first artists. The history and descriptions by Mr. Lawrence, the Veterinary and Agricultural writer, with occasional observations by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates of the Bull, Cow, labouring and fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in such manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

MILLIN's late Travels in the South of France, published in Paris in four volumes, are now in course of publication in the current volume of the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads edited by Mr. FINLAY, are now nearly ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater part of these ancient poems have never before been published.

The second volume of the New London Medical Dictionary, completing the work, and illustrated with a great number of plates, is in forwardness, and will be published in March.

A new edition of Miss EDGWORTH's Irish Bulls, altered and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

An edition of the late Mr. HARMEI's Observations on Scripture, with numerous additions by the Rev. A. Clarke (one edition of which was lately consumed by a fire in Fleet-street), is reprinting, and may be expected in March.

Mr. NICHOLS having published the sixth portion of his great History of Leicestershire, announces the seventh and last portion of this comprehensive work, (containing the Hundred of Sparkenhoe) and states, that it will be published as speedily as the nature of so laborious an undertaking will permit. The plates for that part (unless any additional ones should hereafter be added) are all engraved.

Mr. CRABB will shortly publish a second part of the work called the Preceptor and his Pupils, containing dialogues, examinations, and exercises, on the two succeeding parts of grammar, namely, Syntax and Prosody.

The friends of the late Rev. GEORGE WALKER, F.R.S. President of the Literary Society of Manchester, will learn with satisfaction that his third and fourth volumes of Sermons, together with a new edition of the first and second, will appear in the course of the month. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, will appear in the course of a few months, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life.

Miss SAVORY, author of a short poem entitled Inspiration, has in the press a volume of Original Poetical Tales, founded on interesting facts.

In the course of next month will be published the Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts, by the Rev. J. GRANT, M.A.

In the Bakerian Lecture for 1806, Mr. DAVY has illustrated some important chemical agencies of electricity. In this interesting communication some new and general philosophical principles are developed and elucidated by a great number of minute and accurate experiments. The first principle is, "that all bodies capable of entering into chemical combination are in opposite electrical states, or (to use the words of the author) have opposite electrical energies; these states, or energies being more exalted in proportion to the degree of affinity, and hence attraction and union would take place between them, independent of any other power than electricity. 2. That bodies which do not combine, are uniformly found by the most delicate instruments to exhibit the same electrical states or energy, so that on common electrical principles, they cannot attract; but may repel each other. 3. That bodies may have their affinities increased, modified, or destroyed, by an alteration of their electrical states by artificial means. The first principle seems demonstrated by every fact advanced, nor is there one anomaly. Zinc and copper by contact, are the one positive, the other negative, according to Volta's experiments, and they combine when heated. The case is similar with gold and mercury, with silver and mercury, with tin and copper, and with all other metals that enter into chemical union. Oxygen and acids, Mr. Davy finds, are naturally negative: hydrogen and inflammable bodies in general, and alkalies positive. The author illustrated the second principle by experiments on solid acids, metals, and alkaline earths, which do not enter into combination; and he finds that they do not exhibit any electrical energies with regard to each other, when brought into contact. The demonstration of the third principle which is in the highest degree interesting and important, occupies by far the largest part of the paper, and has led to some very astonishing results. By having its positive electricity annihilated by negative electricity artificially excited, a metal is made to quit its oxygen, and the acid in which it was dissolved. When an alkali is rendered negative, it refuses to combine with acids, and acids when made positive refuse to combine with alkalies. And the acids and alkalies in neutral compounds are separated from each other by being placed in the Voltaic circle: and so great is the power of electrical decomposition, that it acts upon insoluble as well as soluble materials. Glass, sulphate of barytes, sulphate of strontites, stones containing alkalies or acids, are all decomposed by electricity.

electricity. Mr. Davy makes a number of important applications of his principles, and he states that there is every reason to believe that the true elements of bodies must be ascertained by means of these new powers of analysis; as their electrical energies must be limited, whereas the strength of our artificial instruments is capable of indefinite increase. This last idea he has lately himself verified to a great extent; (as may be seen in Number 105 of the Monthly Magazine) by the decomposition of the fixed alkalies and some of the alkaline earths, a discovery of the highest importance to the progress of science. In the state of inveterate animosity prevailing between France and this country, it is highly honourable to the members of the Institute of France, that they have decreed to an English philosopher, and for a paper published in the Philosophical Transactions, the prize established by Bonaparte, when chief consul and an active member of their body in 1803. It is one of the highest tributes of respect that can be bestowed by them.

The Spring Course of Lectures at the adjoining Hospitals of St Thomas's and Guy's, will commence the beginning of February, viz.—

St. Thomas's.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Cline and Mr. Cooper.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Cooper.

Guy's.—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry.

Chemistry, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Marcet, and Mr. Allen.

Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry and Dr. Cholmeley.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, by Dr. Haighton.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

These several Lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole, together with the Lectures on Anatomy, and those on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instructions.

The Lectures of the Royal Institution commenced this season on the 13th of January, and will consist of the following Courses:—Mr. Davy on Geology, and on the Elements of Electro-Chemical Science; Mr. Allen on Mechanical Inventions, and on Natural Philosophy; Mr. Coleridge on the distinguished English Poets, in Illustration of the General Principles of Poetry; Rev. Mr. Crowe, on Architecture, an extended Course; the Rev. Mr. Hewlett's fourth Course on Belles Lettres; the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's third Course on English Literature; Dr. Calcott on German Music, and on the Music of the eighteenth century; Dr. Smith on Botany; Mr. Craig on the Principles and Practice of Drawing, Painting, and Engraving; and Mr. Wood, on Perspective.

The Royal Society has given the Copleian Medal to Mr. Home; and the president, in delivering it, took a brief, but perspicuous retrospect of the philosophical labours and discoveries in physiology by that gentleman, from the commencement of his professional career, as the successor of the celebrated John Hunter, in 1785, to the present time. In the course of the learned president's speech, he took occasion to contrast the general estimation of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, which are produced and supported by the voluntary contributions of its individual members, with those of other nations, where they are supported by considerable revenues drawn from the state. This comparison was not a little flattering to the talents and spirit of Englishmen, and to their disinterested love of science.

Mr. Carlisle, in the Croonian Lecture which he read before the Royal Society this season, took a physiological view of the Circulation of the Blood, and of the Influence of the Nerves, so far as they operate on the muscular fibre. He then noticed the existence of an oxide of Iron discovered in the red globules of the blood, which he considered as materially influencing the muscular fibre, and the healthful state of the animal economy; and proceeded to relate the results of numerous experiments on vegetable and animal substances, in all of which he found an oxide of iron, as in peas, yolks of eggs, bile, urine, &c. The yolks of eggs he discovered to be entirely composed of a fatty oil and an oxide of iron.

The Chinese Drawings and Books which were sold by the Executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown to the British Museum, were sent from China to that nobleman, and consists of the following articles: Six Chinese books, in a folding case,

case, and one on Accounts; a book representing twelve different sorts of Chinese Vessels; a fine Map of the Country of China, divided into compartments, elegantly delineated; twenty-four original Drawings of Fruits and Flowers, with their names in the Chinese language; one hundred Original Views of the Interior of China, with a great number of Figures, drawn by the best artists in China, with great taste and judgment, and very highly finished; thirty-six Original and highly finished Drawings of the Manners, Customs, and Trades of China; one hundred and ten superb Drawings of the finest Flowers and Plants of China, finished in the most chaste, exquisite, and masterly style, by the first artists of that country.

A work, entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art, has recently been put to press; it consists of a series of Letters from an old physician to his son, during his College and other studies, preparatory to his engaging in the active duties of his profession, and comprizes a history of physic, a view of the present state of medicine and medical practitioners; an account of the qualifications necessary for the profession, and a general view of the education and preparatory studies best adapted to qualify the pupil for the discharge of its duties.

Mrs. Hall has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish a small Selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to Medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

A Life of Luther, which is still a desideratum in British literature, is in great forwardness by Mr. Bower. In this work it is proposed to exhibit a full and circumstantial account of the great Reformer, and of the revolution which he accomplished. The original and voluminous records have been searched with the most indefatigable diligence, the writings of Luther have been analysed, the contemporary history carefully studied, and such a body of information has been collected, as will, it is presumed, enable Mr. Bower to exhibit a more complete and interesting picture of this extraordinary man than has yet been presented to the British public.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, intends shortly to publish a small tract, entitled Modern Medicine, which will contain a familiar explanation of the most prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of medical philosophy; a critical disquisition on the mode in which medicine is cultivated and practised in the present period; and an inquiry how far the principles upon which the healing art is founded, may with propriety constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

Mr. Samuel Daniel proposes to publish twelve Prints, from drawings made on the spot, representing the Native Inhabitants, Scenery, and Animals of Ceylon.

The Rev. Charles Francis, rector of Mildenhall, is about to publish a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Peter, Marlborough, in recommendation of the Union of the Dissenters, with the Church of England.

A Familiar Introduction to Arts and Sciences, by the Rev. Thomas Rees, will shortly make its appearance. It will form one volume, and will comprise the fundamental principles of scientific knowledge, simplified and adapted to the capacities of children and young persons, and it will be illustrated by a number of appropriate engravings.

Mr. Cox is employed in preparing a new and improved edition, in octavo, of his Life of Lord Walpole.

The Rev. Adam Clarke, A. M. is reprinting Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the Creation and Fall of Man. This work will be uniform with the new edition of Harmer's Observations, and Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testaments, recently published by him.

Dr. Shaw has in the press his Lectures on Natural History, which he delivered at the Royal Institution last year. They will be illustrated with plates.

The entire works of Dryden, edited by Mr. Walter Scott, will very shortly make their appearance.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, is preparing for publication an Account of the Structure and Function of the Eye, principally intended to illustrate the argument contained in the first and second chapters of Paley's Natural Theology.

Dr. William Burney, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, proposes to publish the Naval Memoirs of Great Britain, extracted from the best authorities, with

with occasional remarks. He is also preparing for the press, an extensive Course of Mathematical Education for Young Gentlemen intended for the Navy.

A new scientific work, or Cyclopedia, to be completed in about ten volumes, under the title of Pantologia, will make its appearance in a few weeks. It will comprehend Essays, Treatises, and Systems, arranged alphabetically, and likewise a general Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. It is intended to publish it in parts, three of which will make a volume in royal octavo. The authors are JOHN MASON GOOD, esq.; OLINTHUS GREGORY, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and Mr. NEWTON BOSWORTH, of Cambridge.

Lord HOLLAND has announced his intention of publishing, in the course of the present season, the unfinished Fragment of the Historical work of the late Mr. Fox, relating to the House of Stuart. Mr. Fox, it is well known, had made little progress in this work, and he had long stated to his friends the improbability of his ever being able to finish it. The loss of the Stuart papers considerably impeded his progress, and his accession to office previously to his death, rendered his original design altogether abortive.

Lord VALENTIA has sent to press his Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 3, 4, 5, and 6. They will make three volumes, and will be printed in royal and imperial quarto, and be embellished with forty-five highly finished engravings, together with other plates, such as inscriptions, maps, &c.

DENMARK.

A globe of fire was perceived in open day in the month of September last, to pass over the island of Fuhnen, which appeared to be constantly in motion, and out of which flames and sparks were seen coming, in spite of a bright sun-shine. The direction of this meteor was from north-east to south-east. A similar phenomenon was observed in Jutland, at the same time, and in the same direction.

GERMANY.

In Franconia, the following simple method, which requires only 48 hours, is employed for salting and smoking meat. A quantity of salt-petre, equal to the common salt that would be required for the meat in the usual way, is dissolved in water. Into this the meat to be smoked is put, and kept over a slow fire for a few hours, till all the water is evaporated. It is then hung up in a thick smoke for four and twenty hours, when it will be found equal in flavour to the best Hamburgh smoked meat, that has been kept several weeks in salt, as red throughout and equally firm.

FRANCE.

The large caldrons employed in bleach-fields, to contain the ley, are formed of several sheets of lead joined together, by the usual solder, composed of lead and tin, this solder is sufficiently durable, as long as the caldrons are constantly employed, but if the labour be interrupted, and the caldron remain empty for some months, it becomes oxidated to such a degree, that it is found necessary to re-solder the plates of lead, before the vessels are fit for use. A portion of this solder was transmitted by the Count de Sorgo, to M. Vauquelin, who, on examination, found it to be almost entirely composed of carbonized oxide of lead, containing a few particles of iron and tin. From this examination, and the information which he received, concerning the circumstances attendant on this phenomenon; he was of opinion, that the metals composing the solder were oxided, by the influence of the air on the alkali, and that, in time, the carbonate of potash had been decomposed; or, in other words, that the alkali had become united to the tin, while the carbonic acid had combined with the oxide of lead. With the view of verifying this conjecture by direct experiment, he took nearly equal parts of oxide of tin and oxide of lead, and heating them slightly with a solution of carbonate of potash, the tin was dissolved, and the lead carbonized. Hence it is evident that a mixture of oxide of tin, and oxide of lead, possesses the property of decomposing the carbonate of potash, and that this experiment affords a very plausible explanation of the change, which the solder undergoes from the action of the air and the alkaline ley.

There has, we understand, for some time past been sold in Paris, as an object of amusement, a detonating powder inclosed in slips of cards cut lengthways. The powder is placed at one end of this slip, and the other end is made smaller in order to render it more easily distinguishable. When the other end is held over the flame of a candle, it speedily detonates with considerable noise, and a violet coloured flame; the card is rent in pieces, scorched, and a slight metallic coating

coating of a greyish-white, covers that part of it which the composition touched. M. Descostils having been led by curiosity, to examine this substance, found from various experiments that it is a combination of oxide of silver, ammonia, and a vegetable substance, nearly similar to the fulminating mercury of Mr. Howard. This substance termed by M. Descostils *detonating silver*, in order to distinguish it from the *fulminating silver* of M. Berthollet, is obtained by dissolving silver in pure nitric acid, and pouring in while the solution is going on, a sufficient quantity of rectified alcohol, or by adding the alcohol to a nitric solution of silver with a considerable excess of acid. In the first case, the nitric acid into which the silver has been put, must be slightly heated till the solution begins to take place, when it must be removed from the fire, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol added to prevent the liberation of any nitrous vapours. There occurs a considerable disengagement of heat during the mixture of the two liquors; the effervescence immediately re-commences, but without any nitrous gas being disengaged, and gradually continues to increase, while at the same time there is emitted a strong smell of nitrous ether. The liquor soon becomes turbid, and deposites a white crystalline and very dull powder, which must be separated and several times washed with small quantities of water. If a ready made and strongly acid solution of silver be employed, it must be slightly heated before pouring into it the alcohol; the heat produced by the mixture, which takes place very gradually, soon occasions a considerable ebullition, and the powder is suddenly deposited. It may be perhaps proper to hint to those who may wish to amuse themselves with preparing this substance; that the mixture of alcohol and warm nitric acid is liable to many accidents, consequently they ought to operate in very small quantities. From a great number of experiments it appears that a very minute portion of this powder is sufficient to kill the strongest animal; when given to some cats, all of them expired in the strongest convulsions. It is, we are informed, without exception one of the most violent poisons which the metallic combinations furnish.

In order to ascertain what relation existed between manna and sugar, Messrs. Thenard and Dupuytren have been induced to enter into an examination of the former of these substances. With this view they took some manna, and after adding a portion of ferment to it, kept it at a temperature of 18°. The fermentation was prompt and brisk; but it ceased at the end of two days. A vinous odour was emitted by the liquor, which far from being alcoholic was saccharine, and on being subjected to evaporation, it deposited under the form of crystals, nearly all the matter which had been employed, but wholly incapable of fermentation. Alcohol at the temperature of 60°, poured on the manna, dissolved such a great quantity of it, that the liquor, when cold, appeared as one mass composed of a vast number of crystals. The nitric acid boiled with the manna produced such a great deposition of mucous acid, that its weight was almost equal to the half of that of the manna employed. These different experiments evince that manna and sugar are materially different from each other.

M. Roliquet has lately discovered a new vegetable principle in asparagus; after a careful analysis of this vegetable, he found that it contained,

1st, A green fecula composed of three different principles; the first of which is insoluble in alcohol, and very nearly approaches in its nature to animal matter. The second, termed *vegetable wax*, is soluble in alcohol at a certain temperature, but is again deposited on the solution becoming cool. The third and last of these principles is likewise soluble in alcohol, is obtained by evaporation, and holds a middle place between volatile oils and resins. 2dly, Albumen. 3dly, Phosphate of potash. 4thly, Phosphate of lime held in solution by a portion of free acetous acid. 5thly, Terra foliata, or acetate of potash. and phosphate of potash. 6thly, A vegeto-animal substance. 7thly, An extractive matter. 8thly, A triple salt of lime and ammonia, of which the acid is unknown. 9thly, A colouring principle, which becomes of a rose colour, when treated with acids, and yellow by alkalies. This learned chemist, in conjunction with M. Vauquelin has since examined the triple salt above mentioned. It is obtained in the form rhomboidal crystals, which however are not acid, since they do not redden turnsole; but neither was it found to contain any of the alkalies. These indefatigable chemists were hence led to conclude that this substance is a *principle peculier* to asparagus, the true nature of which remains yet to be discovered: and they propose to continue their investigation with this view as well as to discover, whether this singular matter exists in any other vegetable. The same chemists have also found in the juice of asparagus a matter extremely analogous to manna.

[illegible]

The church of St. Genevieve the boast of Paris, and of Soufflot, its architect, has sustained a most serious accident. The pillars beneath the dome have given way, and the French architects have been at a loss by what means to restore them to their perpendicular state. M. Roudelet proposes to convert the pillars into pilasters, by absorbing the greater part of them into the mass of wall adjacent; but this measure infers the loss of twelve columns of the peristyle, and pilasters are utterly incapable of supplying their intention. Recourse must therefore be had to painting and gilding, and large pictures must be placed before the pillars, in order to conceal from a spectator the inclination of the columns.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Sanctus Franciscus. Salvator Rosa, pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published January 1, 1808, at R. Akerman's, Strand.

THERE is a grandeur and nobleness of design in this head, strongly indicative of the fervid and original cast of genius which characterizes Salvator. The whole is broad and simple, there is nothing to disturb the idea of devotion and resignation which appears wholly to absorb the saint in his meditations, the hands are superlatively beautiful, and are in a strictly proper attitude, and with the broad simplicity of the drapery form that unity of style, that well ordered simplicity, which suffers nothing to break in upon the general design; nothing to weaken the impression with which he intended to impress the minds of the spectator. It was this unity of style for which Sir Joshua Reynolds so highly esteemed this great master, considering him as the head of a class. This print is very finely engraved in the mezzotinto, and well coloured.

Sancta Cecilia. Carlo Dolci pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published Jan. 1, 1808, at R. Akerman's, 101, Strand.

This Print is a very fine and appropriate companion to the above. The exquisite calm unclouded serenity of this saint at her meditations, that absorption of thought and total exclusion of every idea unconnected with the divine subject of her contemplation, mark the power of the master, who disdained to catch at applause by any indirect crooked ways; the whole is characteristically chaste, pure, and simple. This is likewise engraved in the mezzotinto and finely coloured.

Connoisseurs examining a Collection of the Pictures of George Morland. Gillray, 1808.

There is much whim and humour in this design, the characters exhibited are well known attendants on auctions, and, allowing something for caricature, are good resemblances.

Mr. Thomas Green, Assertor of the Constitutional Right of Election at Liverpool, May 7, 1807. J. Turmeau delin. Thomas Williamson sculpt. Published for Edward Smith, Store Street.

This is the portrait of a well-known character in the late political struggle at Liverpool, and wears at his breast a medal inscribed with the name of that enlightened patriot Roscoe.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. J. Opie, R. A. pinxt. G. S. and J. G. Facius sculpt. Published January 1808, by J. Richardson, Strand.

This is a fine and characteristic portrait of Dr. Parr, and was one of the latest productions of Mr. Opie's powerful pencil; it is engraved in the chalk manner, and would be a better representation of the picture if it had somewhat more force.

Lady Louisa Manners, in the Dress of a Peasant. Hopner pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published 1807, by Cribb, Holborn.

This is a most fascinating portrait of a very beautiful woman: it is designed with great taste and fancy, and very finely engraved in the mezzotinto.

Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford. Painted by T. Phillips, A. R. A. Engraved and published by C. Turner, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

This is the portrait of a very fine woman, habited in the Turkish dress. The picture is designed in a great style, and admirably engraved in the mezzotinto.

To Sir Charles and Lady Rous Boughton. This Portrait of their Daughter, Lady St. John, is respectfully Dedicated, by their Devoted Servant, W. W. Barney. Hopner pinxt. Barney sculpt. Published by W. Barney, Fitzroy Square, 1807.

A very sweet and elegant portrait, and very finely engraved in the mezzotinto.

Black Game, and Red Game. Elmere pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published by W. D. Jones, High Street, Oxford, Oct. 1807.

The Birds are spirited and correct, and the

the surrounding scenery picturesque and appropriate. They are well engraved in the mezzotinto, and coloured with great beauty and taste.

Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Melville, from Busts modelled by T. Nollekens, R. A. Engraved and published by John Young, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Jan. 1808.

These two Prints are companions to the two mentioned last month, of William Pitt and C. J. Fox. They are well executed in the mezzotinto, and fully equal to the former ones.

The Witch sailing to Aleppo. "In a Sieve I'll thither sail, &c." Painted by J. Halls. Engraved by C. Turner.

This picture was exhibited last year at the British gallery; it is an imitation of Fuseli, and a successful one. As it generally happens to imitators, the pupil exhibits the faults of his master: the subject is ugly and repulsive. If the axiom of Sir Joshua Reynolds be true, that the object and end of the Arts, is to delight the imagination, it must be acknowledged that both master and pupil sometimes travel in an uncouth path to attain it.

No. I. of Supplemental Prints to Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, price £1. 1s. is just published, and contains, Ten Prints of great interest and value to the antiquary; of these we shall give a particular description in a subsequent number; suffice it to say, they are admirably engraved It also contains a vindication of Mr. Smith's conduct in a disagreement with John Hawkins, esq.; but our Retrospect, is a Review of *Prints* only.

The Muse of Painting, also mourns the loss of her fairest daughter, Angelica Kauffman, who died lately at Rome. The elegance and delicacy of her genius was strongly felt in this country—in Italy it was idolized. Her corpse was attended to the place of interment by the principal nobility and gentry of Rome. Her pictures were borne in the funeral procession, and every testimony of their esteem and veneration for transcendant merit, shewn by all ranks of people.

In Ackermann's Microcosm of London, the second number of which will be published on the first of February, Rowlandson, who designs and engraves the figures, has been peculiarly happy, they are highly characteristic and spirited; the architecture, by Pugin, is in a style which does great credit to the artist. The little descriptions of each subject, though professed to be generally taken from preceding publications, contain many original and whimsical anecdotes.

On Monday the 18th of January, the Royal Academicians held their usual anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor, in honour of her Majesty's Birth Day. Mr. B. West, P.R.A. took the chair, when many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with harmony and hilarity.

Death, the insatiate archer, has lately scattered his fatal arrows among the Sons of Art: within a short period, three have fallen his victims. Opie, Gilpin, and a few days since, that elegant and classical painter of Landscapes, Freebairn.

Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Company, of the Soho, Birmingham, have executed a very beautiful bronze medal, commemorative of the glorious Victory off Trafalgar. It was done under the immediate direction of Sir William Beechey and Lady Hamilton: of this medal, they have struck off between 18,000 and 19,000, the precise number of the British seamen engaged in that great and decisive battle, and which are now distributing to them, their widows or heirs, at the office of Boulton, Watt, and Company, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London. These medals have been executed by the Messrs. Boulton, upon a truly patriotic principle, at the expence of 3000l. and are delivered gratuitously at their office to the persons for whom they were designed, and so strictly have they confined it to its original destination, that the moment the precise number of medals were struck off, Mr. Boulton ordered the die to be destroyed in his presence. An application from the lords of the admiralty, and from several persons of distinction, for impressions of this medal were rejected; it was only for the British seamen; even the officers of the navy, are not intituled to them: and the grateful feelings of the gallant tars who have at present received them, prove that this noble instance of patriotic generosity has not been misapplied.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number One, of Le Delizie delle Dame Filarmoniche, a Periodical Publication of Vocal, Piano-forte, and Harp Music, by the most eminent Composers. Each Number 8s.

MESSRS. Cianchettini and Sperati, the projectors and publishers of this publication, acquaint us in their title page, that they are in possession of many new compositions, and several MSS. purchased by Madame Cianchettini during her late tour on the Continent, which chiefly are to form the contents of the present work; one number of which is to appear monthly. Each number is to be divided into three parts (vocal, piano-forte, and bass); and each part is to fill from fifteen to twenty pages, and to be printed on the finest thick-wove paper. The Italian and French airs will be accompanied with an English translation; and any *part* of each number may be had separately at three shillings. The present number consists of an air by Meyer, a duett by Haydn, the *Consolation*, a new audante, by Dussek, a divertimento for two performances on one piano-forte, by Winebergu, of Hamburgh, and three airs, with variations for the harp, by Naderman of Paris. Of the respective merits of these pieces, we are enabled to speak in terms of distinguished praise; and have only to wish in favour of the editors that the succeeding numbers of their publication may be equally attractive and valuable as the present.

Two Glees—"The Sun had brightened Cheviot grey," and "Sweet Teviot! on thy Silver Tide," for two Trebles and a Bass. Composed and dedicated to Viscount Clive, by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 5s.

In these glees, the words of which are selected from the "Lay of the last Minstrel," we find much to admire, both in the melodies and combinations. The *parts* every where lie commodiously for the voices, and the general effect is such as only a real master could produce. So pleased, indeed, are we with the composition, that we think we venture little in predicting their favourable reception and rapid sale.

Numbers One and Two, of a grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. of G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts. Dedicated to the Princess of Wales. Each Number, 3s.

This work, which is to be comprized in twelve numbers, is arranged for voices, the organ and piano-forte, by Mr. William Sexton, and Mr. John Page, the publisher; at whose house, in Warwick-square, subscribers names are received. The selection, as far as we can judge by the present numbers, is made with judgment, and the arrangements are ably managed. The engraving is elegant and correct, the paper excellent; and the whole promises to form a very handsome folio volume of useful and valuable *Sunday* music.

A New Sonata for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed in Berlin expressly for Pio Cianchettini, of London, by his Uncle I. L. Dussek, Esq. 4s.

In the *first* movement of this sonata we find much clearness and brilliancy of conception, while the *second* is remarkably tender and expressive, and the concluding rondo lively and animating. The piece, taken in the aggregate, represents Mr. Dussek's talents with as much *eclat* as any composition of that master that has come under our notice; and we do not doubt its favourable reception with the public.

Ella Rosenburgh; a Grand Melo-drama, as performed with unbounded Applause at the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by Mr. P. King. 5s.

We find in the music of *Ella Rosenburgh* much taste and variety. But its principal merit lies where in music of this description it *ought* to lie—in its *appropriateness* to the several scenes and passions to which it is applied. The overture is bold, spirited, and novel; and the effect of the whole highly creditable to Mr. King's taste and judgment.

La Fete Champêtre, a Collection of Eight Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, entirely new. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 4s.

These divertimentos are written with all that ease and facility so conspicuous in the *minor* productions of this favourite composer, and will be found as improving as pleasing by all juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are intended.

"Down by a River Side," a favourite Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Sir J. Stevenson. 1s. 6d.

This is an elegant little ballad; and is distinguished by the simplicity of its melody, and the truth of its expression. We may add, that the passages are every

where consistent and connected, and that they form a *whole*, the effect of which cannot fail to please every hearer of taste.

Numbers One and Two of the "Cabinet;" consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelf, Esq. Each Number, 1s. 6d.

The present numbers of this work are conceived with fancy, and arranged with judgment. The variations are playful and pleasing, and young practitioners will find much improvement from their practice.

"Ben Reef," a favourite Song, composed by John Birch. The Words by T. Conway. 1s.

"Ben Reef" is a pleasant, familiar nautical ballad, and well calculated to please a convivial party, looking rather for a genuine picture of broad nature than for the refinement of finished song.

An Interrogation for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Misses M. and E. Morcott, by Augustus Voigt. 1s.

Of this piece we can only speak in terms appropriate to a *pleasing trifle*. By young performers on the piano-forte, it will be found both agreeable and improving.

"Thine I am my faithful Fair," a Canzonet written by the Author of the Thorn. *Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.*

This song, which is accompanied with a well-arranged *part* for the piano-forte, is composed with considerable taste. The melody is regular and expressive, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

Mr. Preston is about to publish a new treatise on the art of teaching and practising the piano-forte, written by Mr. D. G. Turk. The publication is to be comprized in ten folio sheets of letter press, accompanied with twenty-two plates, exemplary and explanatory, partly composed by Mrs. Turk, and partly selected from distinguished authors. Mr. Turk, in his Prospectus, which lies before us, professes to point out the art of fingering "in the exactest manner," according to the practice of the late Philip Emanuel Bach, and other masters of eminence. If Mr. Turk, in the prosecution of this undertaking, keeps pace with the utility he professes, we shall deem his work highly valuable to piano-forte practitioners; and though he pretends to little more than the merit of *translating*, we shall think he deserves much of our commendation, and of public encouragement.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE following Imperial Decree, additional to the decree containing measures against the maritime system of England, has just appeared in the bulletin of laws:

At the palace of the Thuilleries, Jan. 11, 1808.

Napoleon, &c. upon the report of our minister of finances seeing our decrees of the 23d November and 17th December, with the concurrence of our council of state, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. When a vessel shall enter into a French port, or into that of a country occupied by our armies, any man of the crew, or a passenger, who shall declare to the principal of the custom-house that the said ship comes from England or her colonies, or countries occupied by English troops, or that it has been visited by any English vessel, shall receive a third-part of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if it be known that his declaration is exact.

Art. II. The principal of the custom-house who shall receive the declaration mentioned in the preceding article, shall, in conjunction with the commissary of police, who shall be called on for that purpose, and the two principal of the custom-house officers of the port, shall cause each of the crew and passengers to undergo separately the interrogatory prescribed by the second article of our decree of the 23d November, 1807.

Art. III. Any functionary or agent of government, who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of our decrees of the 23d November and 17th December, 1807, shall be prosecuted in the criminal court of the department of the Seine, which shall be formed into a special tribunal for this purpose, and punished, if convicted, as if guilty of high treason.

Art. IV. Our ministers are charged, each in his respective department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, on the 3d of January, issued the following Decree:

The abominable attack committed by English ships of war in 1804, by the express order of that government, when four frigates of

of the royal fleet, which, sailing under the full assurance of peace, were unjustly surprised, attacked, and compelled to surrender, determined me to break all connection with the British Cabinet, and to consider myself as at war with a nation which had so iniquitously violated the law of nations and of humanity.

So atrocious an aggression was a sufficient motive for breaking all the bonds which unite one nation with another; even had I not considered what I owe to myself, to the honour and glory of my crown, and to my beloved subjects. Two years of war have elapsed, and Great Britain has not moderated her pride, nor renounced the unjust domination which she exercises over the seas; but, on the contrary, confounding at once friends, enemies, and neutrals, she has manifested the formal intention of treating them all with the same tyranny.

From these considerations I determined in February last year, in conformity to the wise measures adopted by my intimate ally, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to declare, as I have declared, the British Isles in a state of blockade, in order to see if that measure would reduce the British Cabinet to abdicate its unjust supremacy over the seas, and to conclude a solid and durable peace. Far from that, the English government has not only rejected the propositions which were made on the part of my intimate ally the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, whether directly or by the mediation of different powers friendly to England, but also having committed the most enormous of atrocities and injuries, by its scandalous attack on the city and harbour of Copenhagen, it has thrown off the mask; and no person can any longer doubt that its insatiable ambition aspires to the exclusive commerce and navigation of the seas. Nothing can prove this more evidently than the measures which that government has just adopted by its orders of the 14th of November last; by which it not only declares the coast of France, Spain, and their allies, and all those occupied by the armies of either power, in a state of blockade, but has even subjected the ships of neutral powers, the friends, and even the allies of England, to the visits of English cruizers, and to be forcibly carried into an English port, where they are to be obliged to pay a tax on their cargoes, the quantity of which is to be determined by the English legislature.

Authorised by a just right of reprisal to take the measures which shall appear to me proper to prevent the abuse which the British Cabinet makes of its power, with respect to neutral flags, and to see if we cannot force it to renounce so unjust a tyranny, I have resolved to adopt, and do hereby require there shall be adopted, in all my states, the same measures which have been taken by my intimate ally, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and which are of the following tenor.

[Here follows a literal copy of the decree of the 26th December, issued on this subject by his Majesty the Emperor and King. *Gazette de France, Jan. 19, and Moniteur, Jan. 20.*]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Session of Parliament was opened by Commission on Thursday the 21st of January, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociations at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, states which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensible duty of his Majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negotiation with the Danish government had failed, to authorize his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the Advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by

by which that communication was accompanied.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain, and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendour.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

"No pretence of justification can be alledged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty.—His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

"His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's ambassador and the minister for foreign affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the negociations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian minister at this court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes presented by the Austrian ministers at this court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

"But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country. His Majesty commands us to inform you that the king of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the king of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

"It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you that the treaty of commerce and amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the president of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater rigour, which he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

"His Majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued, with the advice of his privy council, upon this subject, to be laid before you; and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for

for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year, without any material addition to the public burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute.—This war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people; and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

A motion was made in the House of Lords, to omit the 4th paragraph in the motion for an Address to the Throne, (viz. the paragraph respecting the Seizure of the Danish Fleet), and the question being put "That the said paragraph do stand part of the motion," the same was carried in the affirmative.

"DISSENTIENT,

"Because no proof of hostile intention on the part of Denmark has been adduced, nor any case of necessity made out to justify the attack upon Copenhagen, without which the measure is, in our conception, discreditable to the character and injurious to the interests of this country.

W. FREDERICK. VASSAL HOLLAND.
RAWDON. NORFOLK.
LAUDERDALE. SIDMOUTH."
GREY.

DISSENTIENT, for the above reasons, and for those that follow:—

Because, It has only been through the slow and painful progression of many ages, that civilized nations have emerged from a state of continual insecurity and violence, by the establishment of an universal public law, whose maxims and precedents have been long acknowledged to be of the same force and obligation as the municipal constitutions of particular states. A system which has gradually ripened with the advancement of learning and extension of commerce, and which ought to be held sacred and inviolate by all governments, as binding the whole civilized world under one politic and moral dominion.

Because, alledged departures from the principles and authority of this public law in the earliest stages of the French Revolution were held out by the parliament of Great Britain, as the origin and justification of the first war with Revolutionary France, and because in all its subsequent stages, the continuance of hostilities was uniformly vindicated in various acts of state, as being necessary for the support of the moral and political order of the world, against the avowed disregard and subversion of it by the different governments of France, in their groundless and unprovoked attacks upon the independence of unoffending nations.

Because, the people of Great Britain, on being repeatedly called upon by the King and Parliament to support the public law thus alledged to have been violated, and to exhibit an example to the most distant ages, of inflexible national virtue, submitted to the heaviest burthens, and sacrificed the most essential advantages rather than consent to any peace, which was considered by their government as an abandonment of their allies, or as an inadequate security for the rights and privileges of other nations. And, because it appears in many state papers during the progress of the wars with the different governments of France, that it was the duty and interest of Great Britain, and her pledge to the world, to maintain inviolate the acknowledged principles of public law, as the only foundation upon which the relations of peace and amity between nations could be supported.

Because, it is the first and most indispensible maxim of public law, founded indeed upon the immutable principles of justice, that no violence should be offered by one state to another, nor any intrusion made upon the rights, property, independence or security of its inhabitants, except upon an aggression by such state, and the refusal of adequate satisfaction; or in the rare instance of indispensible necessity, involving national destruction,

such

such as in the case of an individual would justify homicide, or destructive of grace for self preservation: and because the observance of this rule should, if possible, be held more sacred by great and powerful nations, it being the very end and object of universal law, to give perfect security to the weakest communities under the shadow of an impartial justice.

Because, the late attack upon Copenhagen, in a season of profound peace with the crown and people of Denmark, and immediately following the solemn declaration by the Crown Prince, of his resolution to maintain his neutrality, and to consider any nation as an enemy which should seek to disturb it, would, without some just cause, which in this case is wholly unsupported by proof, be a most manifest and unprincipled departure from the whole system or moral policy and justice, which the British government had, as above, professed to act upon, inasmuch as any contempt or violation of public law by the government of France, though it might release Great Britain from all observance of it, as far as regarded such offending belligerent, could not possibly destroy or affect its protective sanctions in her intercourses with friendly and peaceable states. On the contrary, it ought to have invested the Law of Nations with a more binding and sacred obligation, since the professed object and justification of our war with France, at that very moment, was to restore to a suffering world the good faith and security which had been lost by a contempt of its dominion.

Because, information of a projected confederacy between France and Denmark, assumed, without evidence, to have been communicated to ministers through channels which called, on their parts, for inviolable secrecy, might be a foundation for acquitting them from blame, if the question before the house had been the propriety of their acquittal or condemnation, yet it cannot possibly justify, in the absence of all proof, an address to his Majesty, pronouncing their attack upon Copenhagen to be an act of indispensible duty; because, giving credit to the declarations of ministers, that they had information of such projected confederacy, it is impossible for this house to know whether they ought to have been acted upon, to so dreadful an extent, without having before it, most precisely and distinctly, the specific nature of such communications, so as to be able to estimate the credit due to them, not only from the facts themselves, but from the situation and characters of the persons by whom they were made.

The conduct, besides, of ministers, in the whole transaction, is in manifest opposition to this principle of the attack. They made no such charge upon Denmark when before Copenhagen, nor even pretended to have invaded her with a cause of war.—Their language upon the spot, and even in the address proposed to his Majesty, is the language of regret, a language utterly inconsistent with the vindication of a proceeding, which would have been as mild and forbearing against an enemy, as it was barbarous and treacherous against a friend. The position also of Denmark, when the assault was made upon her, is the strongest evidence to resist the presumption of an understanding with France. Her army was in Holstein, which France was menacing, whilst Zealand was left defenceless, and the ships dismantled, at a moment when the consciousness of a treaty or confederacy must have suggested to all the contracting or confederating parties, the necessity of concentrating the whole force of Denmark, to defend her capital, and to secure her fleet.

Because, no evidence whatever has been laid before the house, to establish any hostile confederacy between Denmark and France, nor any design on the part of the former to depart from the strictest neutrality; on the contrary, the above-mentioned solemn declaration of the Crown Prince to the British minister ought to have been received by his Majesty's servants as the pledge of a firm resolution to maintain neutrality; and because nothing short of a hostile design in the government of Denmark could justify the demand of her fleet, or the bombardment of Copenhagen to enforce the surrender of it.

Because, it was completely in the power of Great Britain to have protected the Danish fleet from any hostile attack of France, which destroys the pretence of such an indispensible necessity as could alone justify even the slightest trespass upon a peaceable and unoffending state.

Because, still assuming, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that the government of Denmark was faithful to her neutrality, no speculation of the probable fall of her fleet into the possession or power of France, could possibly justify its hostile seizure by Great Britain. Such a principle would be utterly subversive of the first elements of public law, being destructive of the independence of weaker states, in as much as it would create a jurisdiction in the stronger nations to substitute their own security and convenience for the general rule, and invest them also with the sole privilege of determining the occasions upon which they might consider them to be endangered; and because to justify the attack and plunder of a weak unoffending power, upon the assumption that a stronger belligerent might otherwise attack and plunder her, would be to erect a new public law upon the foundations of dishonour and violence, making the tyranny of one nation a warrant for substituting the dominion of oppression for the sacred obligations of morality, humanity, and justice.

Because, supposing it to have been not only probable, but even certain, that France could have succeeded in carrying away in the winter the ships and stores from Copenhagen, but without

without the consent of Denmark, faithful to her neutrality, the iniquity of that act, in sound policy, independently of all considerations of justice, ought to have been left to the French government to perpetrate; because the carcases of the ships would have been the only fruit of an act of the deepest atrocity, whilst the indignation of a brave and generous people, now too justly directed against Great Britain, would then have been pointed against France; and Denmark, with the protection of our fleets, might have kept open the Baltic to our commerce; and extended our maritime means of restoring the tranquillity of the world.

Because, until this attack upon Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of its justice, or condemnation, in the absence of it, from the parliament of Great Britain, she has lost her moral station in the world, since the very system of wrong and violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will have been established and confirmed by her own example.

Because, a whole nation ought not in the mean time to be dishonoured, nor its immemorial characteristic brought into question for the acts of ministers; and because it is the duty of those subjects, who, by the constitution of the government, have the high privilege of perpetuating their sentiments upon the public records of their country, to vindicate themselves from the imputation of having acquiesced in acts of the greatest injustice.

ERSKINE.

The following is an Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Beresford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchal, Dec. 29, 1807.

"I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th inst. to his majesty's arms.

"We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the governor to surrender the island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments, encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town.

"In regard to unanimity and cordial cooperation it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

"I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

"I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon.

"Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major to the forces, will be the bearer, and can communicate any further particulars your lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his majesty's most gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation for the Island of Madeira and its dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, Pedro Fagundes Bacellar d'Antas e Mineres, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. I. That on the signing of the present Treaty, the Island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said majesty, with all the right, and privileges, and jurisdictions which heretofore belonged to the crown of Portugal.

II. That it is agreed the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

III. For the present, the Arms and Ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.

IV. Public property shall be respected and redelivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances with the Island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the Island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the Island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose, all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

V. All private property on the Island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be respected.

VI. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained and protected as at present established.

VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the civil constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

"Done at the Palace of St. Lorenzo Funchal, Madeira, 28th December, 1807.

"PEDRO FAGUNDES BACELLAR D'ANTAS E MENERES, O Governador e Capitaõ General da Illia da Madeira.

"SAM. HOOD, Rear-Admiral, K.B.

"W. C. BERESFORD, Major-General."

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

AMES, John, Swan lane, Rotherhithe, dealer and chapman. (Brown, Blackman street, Southwark
Abraham Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper. (Anthony, Earl street, Blackfriars
Bland Thomas, jun. Market Brough, Westmoreland, wine merchant. (Margetson, Kirkby-Stephen
Berry Thomas, Fleet street, man's mercer. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's inn
Bishop Wm. Staplehurst, Kent, sadler. (Hulme, Brunswick square
Barton Horatio, Manchester, dyer. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester
Baxter Peter, Southampton Buildings, mariner. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court
Barringer George jun. Brixton Causeway, Lambeth, salesman. (Cross, King street, Southwark
Bowgin Thomas, Little New street, Shoe lane, plasterer. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn
Broster Thomas, Liverpool, stationer. (Waddson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
Burdett John, Newgate street, warehouseman. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Bowles Anthony Thos. and Thos. Williams, Kent street, Southwark, grocers. (Speck, St. John's, Southwark
Betts James, Mistley, Essex, ship builder. (Ambrose, Mistley
Chard James, Anchor and Hope Alley, St. George's in the East, painter. (Bawne Henrietta street
Chowne William, Exeter. Linen draper. (Anstice, Inner Temple
Cox William Cox, sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware. (Wilson, Tempie
Dingle Thomas, Exeter, baker. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Dixon George, Lancaster, glover. (Berry and James, Bucklersbury
Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copchall court
Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. (Robinson, Charterhouse square
Elworthy John Morris, St. James's street, goldsmith. (Davies, Warwick street, Golden square
Flack John, London Road, Southwark, coach smith. (Theakston and Welchman, church street, Blackfriar's road
Ferguson Daniel, late master of the ship Camilla, ship owner and merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Fisher Thomas, Ramsgate, grocer. (Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's inn
Gregg Wm. James street, Buckingham Gate, money scrivener. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Gaskill Thomas, and George Gaskill, Lancaster, linen drapers. (Baldwin, Lancaster
Hope wm Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer. (Mounsey, Staple's inn
Hewlings Abraham, Duke street, St. James's, corn merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings
Howell James, Eglwysian, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Price and Brown, Lincoln's inn
Horrocks Joseph, Bolton, muslin manufacturer. (Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's inn
Holtham John, Gloucester, wine merchant (Chilton, Lincoln's inn.
Heskin John, Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Higgs Wm. Bristol, coal merchant. (Vizard, Gray's inn, London
Hodson Francis Marcellus, Manchester, calico printer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Junon Elizabeth, and Charles Junon, Birmingham, brass founders. (Carter, Staple inn
Jones Benj. Rotherhithe wall, tobacconist. (Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York street, Southwark
Kidd James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Lockier Thomas, Upper Thames street, merchant. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard
Lawrence John Stranground, Huntingdonshire, tanner. (Hurd, Temple
Manwaring Edward, Welclose square, tallow chandler. (Allingham, St. John's square
Moore Joseph, Great Russel street, Bloomsbury, linen-draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Macauley John, Patrick Whytock, and John Duncan, Liverpool, merchants. (Blakelock, Temple
May Samuel, and John Spooner, Great Portland street, haberdashers. (Drake, Old Fish street
Matthews Thomas, Bridges street, Covent Garden, linen draper. (Harman, Wine-office court, Fleet street
Moss David, Ratcliff Highway, linen draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Morgan John, Enfield Highway, farmer. (Platt, Temple
Maxfield Thomas, Lewes, grocer. (Ludlow, Monument yard
Nicholls Wm. Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Pearson Thomas, Pennybridge, Lancashire, flax spinner. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn
Paine William, Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Pimblott John, Macclesfield, grocer. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Payne Samuel Lucas, 'Change alley, hatter. (Godmond, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Paton John, Bow church yard, warehouseman. (Warrad, Castle court, Budge row
Pippet Joseph, Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman. (King, Took's court, Chancery lane
Pettit Thomas, Witney, leather dresser. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn
Pierce Thomas, Starcross, Kenton, Devon, painter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Peynado Joseph Rodriques, Bevis Marks, merchant. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Regnart Charles, Cleveland street, Mary-le-Bonne, statuary Mason. (Law, Lincoln's inn
Russel Thomas Bengworth, Eversham, Worcestershire, sadler. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Russel Thos. Pershore, Worcestershire, fadler. (Knights and Jones, Temple
Richardson Wm. and Charles Stuart Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Flexuey, Chancery lane
Read James, Blackman street, Surrey, linen draper. (Sweet, Temple
Smith Wm. Cheapside, London, warehouseman. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court
Stapleton John, Newington Common, dealer and chapman. (Tebbett and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn
Summers Samuel, Milk street, ribbon manufacturer. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn
Spencer Houghton, West Wratting, Cambridge, maltster. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Tanner Benj. Dartmouth, Devon, ship builder. (Lamb, Aldergate street
Towson George, Bath, draper. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Thorp Thachar, and Wm. Paul, jun. Reddish mills, Lancashire, calico printers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Tankard Wm. Bristol, cabinet maker. (Bennet, Dean's court, St. Paul's
Tidmarsh Joseph, New County Terrace, Surrey, builder. (Philips and Ward, Howard street, Strand
Walters Howell, Bristol, earthenwareman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Wright Wm. Queenhithe, provision merchant. (Sweet, Temple
White Wm. Birmingham, tailor. (Constable, Symond's inn
Watson Wm. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Yeats Thomas, London, merchant. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abell Thos. Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Jan. 28
Achinson Leonard, West-hall, Methley, Yorkshire, coal merchant, Feb. 4, final
Anderson Robert, Old Pay Office, merchant, Feb. 20
Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, Feb. 27, and separate estate of Anderson, Feb. 20
Anderson Alexander, London, insurance broker, Feb. 23
Atkins Wm. Wyne, Alcester, grocer, Feb. 27
Baillie George, and John Jaffray, Finsbury Place, merchants, sep. estate of each, Jan. 19
Bellamy John, and Edward Bellamy, Brigstock, Northampton, butchers, Jan. 13, final
Bale Thos. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 14
Bonwick John, Fair street, Horsley Down, grocer, Jan. 26
Buckley John, Northmoor, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 20, final
Beaumont Wm. Healey Butts, Aldmonbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 18, final
Beaumont Rich. and Stephen Vickerman, Healey Butts, Yorkshire, clothiers, Jan. 18, final
Butcher Henry, Hythe, Kent, fadler, Jan. 30
Bower Benj. Manchester, merchant, Jan. 23
Bent Robert, Lincoln's inn-Fields, merchant, Feb. 2
Baird John, Barbican, distiller, Feb. 2
Blinkhorn Wm. and John Musgrave, Foster lane, Cheapside, silk weavers, Feb. 3
Booker Thos. Birmingham, button maker, Feb. 10, final
Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggist, Jan. 18
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, sep. estate of Cooke, Feb. 2, and of Herbert, Feb. 9
Creed Wm. jun. Finch lane, tailor, Feb. 15
Collins James, Gosport, builder, Feb. 15
Cause John, Great Wakering, Essex, Feb. 13
Donniton Thomas, Prescott street, merchant, Jan. 21
Dawson Robert, St. Paul's churchyard, potter, Jan. 25
Deschamps Wm. Wentworth, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter Mac Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, joint estate, Feb. 6, and sep. estate of Deschamps and Mac Taggart, same day
Evans Wm. Morley, Mark lane, broker, Jan. 21
Farr Rich. Wootton, Hereford, timber merchant, Jan. 19
Foelich Fred. Bartholomew, and Joseph Merry, Birmingham, porter dealers, Jan. 21, final
Fox Solomon, Wardour street, cabinet maker, Feb. 6, final
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholesale linen draper, March 15

Fletcher Joſiah, Stockport, ſilkman, Feb. 2, final
Foſter Robert, Wisbech, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 3, final
Grindred James, and Michael Gueſt, Manchester, cotton merchants, Jan. 18
Graham John Kelly, Fowey, Cornwall, merchant, Jan. 19
Greaves Joſeph, ſen. Walworth, Surrey, inſurance broker, Feb. 6 final
German Anthony, and John Jephſon, Nottingham, hoſiers, Jan. 27
Green Thomas, Hull, dealer and chapman, Feb. 3, final
Grimſhaw John, jun. Preſton, Lancaſhire, muſlin manufacturer, Feb. 16
Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, Feb. 2
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury hoſier, March 1, final
Gulley James, Frome Selwood, Somerſet, innholder, Feb. 16, final
Hitchen Wm. Hatherton, Cheſter, corn dealer, Jan. 18
Hitchen, Abraham, Walgherton, Cheſter, Jan. 18
Hodſon Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, merchant, Feb. 17, final
Hendy, Alex. Thornhaugh ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, painter, Feb. 3
Holland Thomas, New South End, Prittlewell, Eſſex, builder, Feb. 3
Hughes Wm. Queen ſtreet, Southwark, porter dealer, Feb. 6
Hoſch Iſaac, Emanuel Beintz, budge row, London, George Loſh, John Dietrick Lubbren, and William Loſh, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, factors, Feb. 10
Horne Crichton, Portland ſtreet, Ratcliff Highway, glaſs maker, Feb. 27
Jones Hugh, Cow lane, cheeſemonger, Jan. 16, final
Jarvis John, Battle bridge, Middleſex, coal merchant, Jan. 23
Jones Arthur Montgomery, tanner, Jan. 15, final
Jackſon John, Great Yarmouth, druggiſt, Feb. 27, final
Julian John, Robber's Mill, Nottingham, miller, Jan 27
Jenner Henry, Norwich, linen draper, Jan. 27, final
Johnſon Anthony, Cheſterfield, grocer, Jan. 25, final
Jameſon, Robert, and Samuel M'Quoid, Sherborne lane, merchants, Feb. 2
Leech Abraham, Salford, alehouſe keeper, Jan. 30, final
Lewis Arthur, banbury, mercer, Jan. 23, final
Lord Wm. Shipſtow-on-ſtour, druggiſt, Feb. 2, final
Lewis Wm. bond ſtreet, woollen draper, Feb. 13
Mallard John, briſtol, merchant, Jan. 16
Moon Edward, Hammerſmith, builder, Jan. 21
Maſon Thomas, Sheffield, Stafford, corn factor, Jan. 19
Macnamara Richard, Pentonville, merchant, Feb. 2, final
Merac Theophilus, and Moſes La Porte Merac, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſemen, Feb. 20
More, Richard, Halefworth, linen draper, Feb. 20
Middleton Wm. John Holland, Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, ſep. eſtate of Felton, Feb 16
Macauley Alexander, London, merchant, Feb. 15
M'Clary John, Salisbury ſtreet, Strand, merchant, March 1
Oates Edward, Leeds, dryſalter, Feb. 1
O'Haggan George, buckingham, wine merchant, Feb. 2
Peacock Lydia, beverley, woollen draper, Jan. 20
Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer, March 1, final
Porter Wm. Great Driffield, York, grocer, Feb. 10
Reynolds, Richd. Whitechapel, wine merchant, Jan. 26 final
Raine Thos. and George Mackey, Greenwich, ſhip owners April 2
Rowe Iſaac, Mile End Green, mariner, Jan. 23
Roſs Alexander, minories, merchant, Jan. 30, final
Railton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, Feb. 2, final
Rawlinſon Robert, Hull, merchant, Feb. 3,
Robertſon James, and James Hutchinſon, Fleet ſtreet, oilman, joint eſtate, Feb. 2, and ſep. eſtate of each, ſame day
Riley Richard, Mansfield, Nottingham, Feb. 2
Redpath, James, Deptford bridge, Kent, upholder, Feb. 16
Sainsbury, Richd. bath, coachmaſter, Feb. 2, final
Smith John, broughton, Lancaſhire, calico printer, Jan. 18
Sanforth Samuel, jun. and John Cartledge, Newbold, Derbyſhire, potters, Jan. 25
Sims George, Stephen ſtreet, Tottenham court road, coal merchant, Feb. 6
Sufham Thomas, Creak, Norfolk, hawker and pedlar, March 26, final
Standerwick John, bourton, Dorſet, tike manufacturer, Feb. 1
Siddall Samuel Hurſt, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 9
Sawyer John Martin, Joſeph Fletcher Trueman, and Joſeph Powell, Cannon ſtreet, merchants, Feb. 2, ſeparate eſtate of Powell, final, and of Sawyer, final, ſame day
Stokes James, Worceſter, hop merchant, Feb. 16, final
Schneider, Richard Wm. Ulrik, White Lion court, birchin lane, underwriter, Feb 15
Tigar Ann, beverley, ironmonger, Jan. 20.
Tills Thomas, Wymondham, cordwainer, Jan. 16, final
Thomas Thomas, Camomile ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 21
Tice Thomas, Daventry, Auctioneer, Jan. 19
Thomas John George, Great Yarmouth, linen draper, Jan. 26
Townſend Edmund, Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine merchant, Feb. 2
Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, apothecary Feb. 6
Taylor Thomas, birmingham, gun barrel maker, Feb. 9
Wilke Chriſtian John Adam, London, merchant, Jan. 8, final
Willis James, Rudding lane, merchant, Feb. 23, final
Watkin John, Sculcoates, ropemaker, Jan. 13
Wiſdom James, brightheliſtone, grocer, Jan 25, final
Wetherill Wm. and Wm. Wetherill, jun. briſtol, merchants, Jan. 23
Whitelock Edwd. Pentonville, inſurance broker, Feb. 2 final
Ward James, banbury, dyer, Jan. 23
Williams Thos. Smith, Mincing lane, ſhip broker, Feb. 9,
Weaver Thomas, Manchester, corn factor, Jan. 27
Williams Wm. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, Feb. 13
Whitehead Charles, Witham, Eſſex, carpenter, Feb. 2
Williams Thos. and Wm. Pendered, Little Sutton ſtreet, Clerkenwell, tin plate workers, Feb. 2, final
Williams James, briſtol, broker, Jan. 30
Wrigley Miles, and John Wrigley, Saddleworth, York merchants, Feb. 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

AT St. George's Bloomsbury, William Reed, esq. of Bedfont, to Mrs. Williamson, of Castle-street, Holborn.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. John Lodge, to Miss Lydia Martin, both of Chelsea.

At Greenwich, James Coleman, esq. of Laytonstone, to Miss Catharine Lichgaray, of Blackheath.

James Webber Smith, esq. of Ashling, Sussex, captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Simeon, eldest daughter of John S., esq. one of the masters in chancery, and M.P. for Reading.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thomas Hodson, esq. son of the Rev. John H., of Thornham, Kent, to Miss Charlesworth, of New Ormond-street.

At Newington, Mr. Child, of Lawrence-lane, to Miss Turner, of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

At Lambeth, Mr. John Hayne, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Pryce, of Walcot-place.

At Hampstead, Mr. Roger Farr, of Gray's-Inn Terrace, to Miss Shelton, of the former place.

John Bliss, esq. to Miss Donne, both of Hampstead.

At St. Pancras Church, Edward Allfrey, esq. of Fitzroy-street, to Miss Margaret Shedden.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Captain Pringle Stoddart, of the royal navy, to Miss Frances Sprot, niece of Mark Sprot, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

The Rev. William Frend, late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Blackburne, daughter of the late Rev. Francis B., and granddaughter of the late venerable Archdeacon B.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Leadenhall-street, bookseller, to Miss Ann Mandell, of Bath.

At Fulham, Matthias March, esq. of Brock-

hurst Lodge, Hants, to Miss Atkinson, of Hammersmith.

At St. Margaret's Church, A. R. Sutherland, M.D. to Miss Mills, of Parliament-street.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Walker, of Piccadilly, to Miss Moseley, of the former place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Francis Adams, esq. of Clifton, Bristol, to Miss Mary Sturte Manley, daughter of John M., esq. of Bloomsbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Gayliard, of Bond-street, to Miss Pittard, late of Sherborne, Dorset.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Taylor Combe, esq. of the British Museum, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray, of that establishment.

At Beckenham, by special licence, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece of Lord Auckland.

At St. Pancras Church, Richard Burman, esq. of Southam, Warwick, to Miss Anna Shuttleworth, daughter of John S., esq. of Guildford-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Robert Smith, of Kingston upon Thames, to Miss Steinman, eldest daughter of George S., esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

At Hampstead, Mr. Branston, of Clapham-road, to Miss Read, of the former place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. James Pink, of Dover-street, to Miss Mary Ann Harvey, of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T.G. Clare, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Daniell, of Lifford, in Ireland.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, James Grant, esq. to Miss Helen Philadelphia Nixon, daughter of the late Major General Sir Eccles N. knt.

George Shee, esq eldest son of Sir George Shee, bart. to Jane, the eldest daughter of William Young, esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Campbell, esq. of Poland-street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge-street.

At Islington, William Garfit, jun. esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harriet Draper, daughter of the Rev. William D.

At St. James's Clerkenwell, R. Smart, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex, to Mrs. Coltman, widow of the late Lieutenant C, of the royal navy.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Haverstock-hill, to Miss Cooper, late of Holybourn, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joshua Sydney Horton, esq. captain of H. M. S. Princess of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, widow of the late H. M. W., esq. of Headington House, Oxon.

Miles Stringer, esq. to Miss Steward, of Blackwall.

By special licence, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late Henry T., esq.

DIED.

In Lower Brook-street, *John Leland, esq.* M. P. for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a general in the army, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Cork. He was bred in the army, and came into parliament in the year 1796. His promotions were, colonel, Nov. 17, 1780; major-general, Sep. 28, 1787; lieutenant-general, Jan. 26, 1797; general, April 29, 1802; and colonel of the 64th regiment June 26, 1790.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Elizabeth Darby*, widow of Nesbitt D., of the Island of Antigua, esq.

In Cleveland-court, *Miss Middleton*, daughter of the late colonel M. of the royal marines.

In Portland-place, the *Hon. Mrs. S. Wortley Mackenzie.*

At Islington, *George Franklin, esq.* stockbroker.

In Upper Guildford-street, aged 84, *Mrs. Lodington*, mother of Thomas L., esq. and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Broade, of Southwick Hall, near Oundle.

In New Burlington-street, the *Hon. Miss Sophia Ann Walpole*, fifth daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orford.

In Spital-square, *William Complin, esq.*

At the Rev. A. W. Trollope's, Christ's Hospital, the *Rev. Thomas Marler*, late Chaplain to the British Factory, at Oporto.

In Devonshire-square, *John Mark le Cointe, esq.* chief clerk of the South Sea Stock and Annuity Offices.

In King-street, Westminster, aged 74, *Mr. George Fairburne*, locksmith to his majesty.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs. Howard*, relict of Henry H., esq. of Glossop, Derbyshire.

At Bermondsey, aged 66, *Thomas Carter, esq.* one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.

In the Minories, *Mrs. Judson*, wife of John J., esq. a woman eminently distinguished for those graces which adorn and endear human nature.

In West-street, Hackney, aged 40, *James Scott, esq.* captain lieutenant and quarter-master of the first regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

Captain Thomas Morris, aged 75. It has been said that he was the best man, the best soldier, and the best poet of the age in which he lived. He had retired from the army many years, prefering to bury his sword under the wreaths of literary glory.

In Cork street, *Mrs. Turner*, mother of General T., who is on his return from Monte Video.

In

In Parliament-street, Westminster, *John Warburton, esq.*

In Bedford-street, aged 46, *Miss Harriet Caldwell*, daughter of Sir John C., bart.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, *Miss Harriet Frankland*, the only unmarried daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F., bart, of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

In Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, aged 80, *Mr. John Wingrave*, many years an eminent bookbinder. He had the honour of being patronised by the Duke of Grafton, Major Pearson, Isaac Reed, and several other first collectors of curious books. He was a citizen of London, the father of the bookbinding trade, and one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Dunstan's parish, of which he was a constable in 1767, and apprehended the famous Mrs. Brownrigg. He published at that time "A Narrative of the many Cruelties inflicted by her upon her apprentice Mary Clifford, for which she received sentence of death Sep. 12, 1767."

At her house in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Stephanoff.* She was by birth a German, and displayed considerable taste and talent in painting flowers, in which she occasionally instructed a few young ladies in that vicinity. Her husband was a Russian painter of some celebrity, and died about eleven or twelve year ago. By him she had two sons, both of whom are students at the Royal Academy, and though very young have exhibited at the British Gallery several specimens of their abilities in painting historical pictures, which give every promise of future excellence in their art.

At his apartments in Bow-street, aged 66, *Mr. Thomas Carpmeal*, one of the oldest officers belonging to the public office; having been appointed by the late Sir John Fielding, in the year 1769. He distinguished himself in accompanying Mr. Clarke, an officer of the highest respectability belonging to Bow-street, and Mr. Jealous, to apprehend three highwaymen, at a house in Hemlock-court, Cary-street, for a robbery on Finchley Common, when he not only behaved in the most courageous manner, but also shewed some excellent management. On his appointment at Bow-street he became one of the most active officers belonging to that establishment, and was sent at various times by government and different public offices and bodies to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to different parts of the Continent to apprehend persons charged with crimes, in all of which he was very successful. About twenty years ago he was sent to France, to apprehend three men who had absconded to that kingdom. Their crime, we believe, was forgery on the Bank of England to a large amount. By indefatigable enquiries and pains he traced out the men, but on applying to the French police to have them arrested, his application was refused; it was, however, agreed that Carpmeal should have a fair chance of apprehending them after they were off French ground, and some of the police officers of France took them in a cart to the frontiers of Holland, and turned them loose on the sandy beach of the coasts of that country. The delinquents took to their heels, and Carpmeal and his assistants pursued them, secured two and brought them to England, where they were tried, found guilty, and executed. He continued his usual activity in the office till within the last five or six years, during which time his health has been declining. The Old Bailey Sessions Paper is a standing proof of the efficacy of the measures adopted by Carpmeal in apprehending those of dishonest members of society, which every six weeks are put upon their trials for offences of all descriptions.

At Pimlico, *Mr. Jonathan Swainson.* This highly respected character was a native of the county of Caithness, in North Britain, where he received a very liberal education under the care of his father, who was in the medical profession. Early in life he entered into some commercial speculations which obliged him to quit his native country for India; where indulging too much in the gay habits of life, in a climate not very congenial to Europeans, his constitution became much debilitated, and exhibited symptoms of a pulmonary affection, which terminated afterwards in a confirmed asthma. Finding his health would not permit him to continue his commercial pursuits; he returned to England, and was induced at the instance of his friends to endeavour to establish himself as a private teacher, in which he so far succeeded as to gain the patronage and esteem of some of the first families of distinction, in which he had the honour to discharge the important duties of that profession till within a few months of his death. He was a man, compassionate and generous, in his disposition; open, candid, and honourable in all his actions: possessing an extensive knowledge, in the various branches of elegant and polite literature, with a happy facility of communicating that knowledge to others; firm and sincere in his attachments; and an inflexible advocate of the genuine principles of liberty; which he at all times defended with a flow of manly eloquence, which at once bespoke the energy of his mind, and the purity of his heart: in short the whole tenor of his life, was such as to gain him the entire confidence and esteem of many of the most select and polished circles of private society, whom he has now left to mourn the loss of so many rare and exemplary talents, in so faithful and sincere a friend. He bore his long sufferings with philosophical fortitude, and died in the 48th year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

At his father's house, in Grove place, Hackney, *Thomas Pomeroy, jun.* 17. There are peculiar circumstances connected with the life and death of this apparently promising youth, which may make a short relation of the

the cause of his death not uninteresting to those who study the theory of the human mind. He was in fact but "a painted sepulchre," for, notwithstanding he had the appearance of the bloom of health, and was really active, strong, manly, and tall, beyond his years, it was discovered after his death, that he was, and perhaps had been the whole of his life, materially diseased in the most important organs of the animal economy. His father and mother, though afflicted beyond the power of description at the melancholy death of this, their only son, consented, with the view of benefiting mankind, that his body should be opened; which was done, two days after his decease. The result was, the discovery of a mass of morbid derangement seldom found in one subject, and more particularly in one, who during life had the appearance of the deceased. "On opening the chest it was discovered that considerable effusion had taken place in both the right and left thoracic cavities, extensive and firm adhesions had been formed between the lungs and the pleura of the ribs. On examining the heart it was found that the pericardium was closely united to it over its whole surface; a morbid peculiarity, of very rare occurrence, and which was probably the more immediate cause of death. The heart itself was considerably larger than is usual. The liver too was increased to twice its natural size, and by its augmented bulk had forced the stomach to take a very oblique position." Besides these, other parts were diseased, which might be the effect of debility in consequence of long confinement; but the above will be sufficient to shew, the physiologist and the metaphysician, that the mind and habits could not be otherwise than affected by such a material mal-organization of the viscera. To those who are acquainted with the delicate and complicated formation and movements of the human frame, it will be rather a matter of wonder that this youth existed so long, than that he died so early in life. He was confined to his chamber for seven weeks, and for the last three to his bed; his pulse was one hundred and twenty in a minute, generally regular, full and strong, latterly quicker, at intervals irregular, the digitalis was copiously administered, the bowels were kept constantly open, and he was not permitted to take any other nourishment than milk diluted with one half water. He behaved with surprising courage and fortitude during his illness, scarcely uttering a complaint; two nights before his death, when he supposed no one heard him, he exclaimed "death comes soon indeed." His mother, though herself in a state of extreme debility, watched at his bed-side day and night with the most exemplary maternal affection. The last words he spoke were a few seconds before he breathed his last, when he lifted up his eyes to his mother's face, and said, "wipe my face, and then I shall die." He expired without a groan. This youth was, during his life, and remained to his last hour, of an irritable habit. He had the best private education that could be given him, but though possessed of an excellent capacity, he could not bring himself to use sufficient application to make any very great proficiency in those studies which require much intellectual labour and abstract attention. Had he been placed in a public school, it is probable his death would have been hastened by the coercive measures adopted in those seminaries of learning to force attention and application. Though his temper was such that he would not, or probably could not, suffer with patience under any controul; yet he at the same time possessed a generous, honourable, and independent spirit, that spurned at every thing which had the appearance of selfishness, meanness, or deceit. The writer hopes it will not be objected to this short memoir, that it would have been more appropriately placed in a Medical Journal; the philosophical enquirer will properly appreciate the value of those communications from which it can be traced that the organization of the body has affected the operations of the mind.

[*Further particulars of Earl Grey, whose death was announced at* p. 600, *of* vol. 24. He was born in the year 1729, and was the younger son of a junior branch of a very illustrious northern family, the chief of which was created Baron Grey of Werke, by King James I. After having received a suitable prefatory education, he entered into the army, and served on the Continent, as a subaltern in Kingsley's regiment when not more than nineteen years of age. He obtained permission to raise an independent company in 1755, and in January 1761, was promoted to the rank of a field officer. Having obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel, he accompanied General Hodgson in one of the expeditions planned during the administration of the first William Pitt, and commanded the 98th regiment of foot at the capture of the important fortress of Belleisle. This regiment, however, being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half-pay, determined to resume his professional avocations on the appearance of a new war. But his merits were not in the mean time wholly overlooked, for in 1772, a period when there were but few promotions, he was fortunate enough to obtain the rank of colonel in the army, which was succeeded by the appointment of aid-de-camp to the King. Colonel Grey, eager to distinguish himself in the scene of warfare that presented itself on the continent of America, arrived in that country about the period of the evacuation of Boston. He was soon distinguished by General Howe; and as he had seen more real service than most of the officers of the same standing, he was appointed to a separate command, and invested with the rank of Major General, a few months previously to which

which he had received the command of the 28th regiment of foot. In the campaign of 1777, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, General Washington took the field with a raw army of no more than 8000 effective men, with which he assumed a strong position at Middlebrook; but the subsequent motions of the British army having induced him to remove to Chaddsford, the battle of Brandywine Creek ensued, in which the English achieved a victory, which was vainly regarded at that time as productive of the total subjugation of the American continent. But instead of this, the main body of the Americans soon after took post in front, while detached parties hung upon their flanks. It was a circumstance of this kind that first offered an opportunity to General Grey to distinguish himself in his new command. Notice having been received that the American General Wayne, an able and enterprising partizan, had concealed himself in the neighbouring woods, General Grey was detached by the commander in chief to dislodge him. An expedition of this kind was accompanied with considerable difficulty, as the contest was to be with experienced woodsmen, well acquainted with the country, provided with rifles, and who would adopt the most determined measures, either for attack or defence, on the report of the first musket. To prevent any alarm of this kind, General Grey gave orders that all the flints should be removed, and that every thing should be effected by muscular strength alone. To render the success less precarious, the assault was to be given during the night; and although it was one o'clock in the morning before the British reached the neighbourhood of the Paoli Tavern, where the Americans were encamped, yet the surprise was complete. On this occasion the piquets were forced without noise, so that the main body had scarcely time to turn out, whilst those who were able to repair to the alarm post, paraded in the light of their own fires, so that the bayonet put a large number of them to death on the spot. Ramsay, the American Historian of the Revolution, confesses that the enterprise was conducted with so much address, that the loss of the assailants did not exceed eight. The possession of Philadelphia was, about this time, nearly counterbalanced by an attack on the British post at German town, at which the Americans at first proved successful, and would undoubtedly have exhibited a decided superiority, but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Musgrove, who retreated with six companies into a strong stone house, and kept one half of the army at bay. Intelligence of this event being brought to General Grey, he placed himself at the head of three battalions, and the Americans, instead of being the assailants, now finding themselves attacked in their turn, made a disorderly retreat, in the course of which they lost upwards of one thousand men, including prisoners. The capture of General Burgoyne's army, the subsequent alliance between France and the United States, to which may be added the arrival of commissioners to negociate on the part of England, together with the evacuation of Philadelphia, rendered the campaign of 1778 otherwise unproductive of great events. Towards the autumn, General G. was still acting with a separate detachment, but employed on a service which tended more to distress individuals, than to harass the Congress. He was, however, obliged to obey his instructions, and the destruction of the shipping, the burning of the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, and vessels on the stocks at Bedford, as well as at Martha's Vineyard, attested the success and destruction achieved during this expedition. On his return he surprised a regiment of light dragoons, posted in a barn near Tappan, nearly all of whom were killed by the bayonet, except such as had their lives spared by the humanity of one particular officer, who gave quarter to the whole of the 4th troop. The scene in which General G. happened to be principally employed during the war, was narrow and confined, and, it may be also said, unworthy of his talents, as he was obliged to act the part of a partizan, rather than that of a general, during the whole time that he remained in America. It must be allowed, however, that he was sparing of the lives of the soldiers employed under him, though the same cannot be said of him in respect of the enemy, and he was successful in every expedition committed to his charge. The American war being concluded, a long interval of peace intervened, during which General G. was occupied in attending to the education of his children, and occasionally enjoying the amusements of a country life, at his seat of Fallowden, near Alnwick. Previously to the conclusion of the war he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1783 he was honoured with the Order of the Bath. In 1787 he resigned the command of the 28th foot, and was appointed colonel of the 8th light dragoons, which in two years he exchanged for the 7th dragoon guards. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France, in 1793, Sir Charles G. was employed as commander in chief of the forces destined to attack the French West India islands, and was promoted to the *local* rank of General; but previously to this he led a small body of forces into maritime Flanders, by means of which he secured the possession of Nieuport.—Sir John Jervis, now Earl St. Vincent, being appointed to the command of the fleet which was to act in concert with the military in the West Indies, Sir Charles embarked with the troops, and sailed for Carlisle Bay, in Barbadoes, from which place they proceeded against Martinico, in February 1794. A few days after sailing from Barbadoes, three separate landings were effected, the consequences of which were, Pigeon

geon Island was captured, St. Pierre seized, the camp of Bellegard, by a bold and decisive movement, occupied; Fort Lewis was obliged to surrender; and, finally, Fort Bourbon, in which General Rochambeau commanded in person, was obliged to yield in about six weeks after the landing of the English forces. After leaving six regiments to garrison the island, the fleet proceeded against St. Lucia, the conquest of which was effected without much difficulty. The next object was the possession of Guadaloupe, alike important, on account of its strength and position. On the morning of April 12, Fort Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the same month. The requisition attempted to be levied on the inhabitants by the two commanders in chief, rendered them disaffected to the cause of England; but it was entirely owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of a feeble armament from France, consisting of only two frigates, two 44 gun ships, armed *en flute*, a sloop of war, and two transports, containing about 1500 troops, that the loss of this formidable island was to be attributed. Yet the French expedition could have achieved but little, had it not been for a decree, conferring immediate freedom on all the slaves in the colonies, and thus arming a numerous and powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the conduct of the enterprize was confided to a singular man, the infamous Victor Hugues, who, with a cruel disposition, united talents admirably calculated for war, and an enthusiasm that rendered the most desperate enterprize familiar to him. Having escaped all the English cruizers in a most extraordinary manner, he effected a landing on the 4th of June, and in the course of three days more stormed Point-a-Petre, obtaining possession of the whole of that part of the island denominated Grand Terre. Sir Charles Grey had actually embarked for England, in consequence of an antecedent permission from the king, the campaign having been, to all appearance, concluded in a most brilliant and successful manner, when he received intelligence of so untoward and unexpected event. The general immediately repaired to Basse Terre, where having collected a body of troops, a circumstance now become extremely difficult, in consequence of the mortality that had occurred, the enemy, after abandoning Gozier, was obliged to retire within their principal fortress. Nevertheless, a total subjugation of the French, by this time, appeared impracticable, in consequence of the zeal of the emancipated negroes, and the unabating energy of the ferocious Victor Hugues. As the hurricane season now approached, it became necessary to attempt something, and an attack was accordingly made on the town of Point-a-Petre, by Brigadier General Symes;—whilst Sir Charles G., in case of success, prepared instantly to storm Fort Fleur d'Epée, and, by decisive measures, put an end to the further success of the French at once. But the former of these plans having proved unsuccessful, the latter was, of course, not attempted. Thus the English expedition to the West Indies did not terminate so advantageously as had been expected; arising, on the one hand, from an event that defied all calculation; and, on the other, from the want of fresh troops from Europe to fill up the dreadful chasm occasioned by the daily sacrifice of multitudes to an unhealthy climate and a ruinous warfare. But although all was not achieved which might have been expected, much was assuredly accomplished, and the undisturbed possession of the valuable colonies of St. Lucia and Martinique proved, for a time, serviceable to Great Britain. Soon after his return from the West Indies, Sir Charles was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey; and in November, 1795, he removed from the command of the 7th dragoon guards to the 20th light dragoons, and on the death of General Lascelles in 1799, from the latter regiment to the 3d dragoons, of which he remained colonel to his death. In 1796 he had been promoted to the rank of general in the army, and during the latter end of the late war, the command of the Southern district was confided to him. On the 21st of June, 1801, his Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer of the Realm, by the title of Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland; and in April 1806, was further pleased to grant him the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Grey and Viscount Howick. In addition to the honours granted him by his Sovereign, Earl Grey also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, for his services in the West Indies. The Corporation of London also presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, on which occasion Mr. Wilkes, the Chamberlain, complimented him in an animated and appropriate speech. Earl Grey married in 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, by whom he had a numerous family; his eldest son, Charles, Viscount Howick, M. P. for Tavistock, succeeds him in his titles. His second son, Henry George, is major-general in the army, and has the local rank of lieutenant-general at the Cape of Good Hope, of which colony he is lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the forces; he is also lieutenant-colonel of the 17th light dragoons. The third son, George, is a post-captain in the navy, and resident naval commissioner at Portsmouth. The fourth son, William, is lieutenant-colonel of the 6th veteran battalion, and lieutenant-governor of Chester. There is also another son, and two daughters; one of the latter, Lady Elizabeth, is married to Samuel Whitbread, esq, M. P. for Bedford, by whom she has several children, and Lady Hannah, lately married to Captain Bettesworth.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poftage, are always thankfully received. Thofe are more particularly acceptable which defcribe the Progrefs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceafed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] Wm. Hood, esq. of Elmford, Berwickshire, to Miss Bertram, daughter of A. Bertram, esq. of Cranshaws.

At Tweedmouth, James Forster, esq. of Berwick, to Miss Grieve, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Ord House.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. M. Dent, printer, to Mrs. Sarah Jopling.—The Rev. W. Davison, curate of Tynemouth, to Mrs. Wilson, of North Shields.—M. Bonis, teacher of the French language, aged 69, to Miss Straker, 19.

At South Church, Thomas Bewes, esq. solicitor, of Darlington, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, second daughter of David C. esq. of Howlish Hall, Durham.

Died.] At Alnwick, John Perigal, esq.—Mrs. Elder, wife of Mr. E. merchant.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. N. B. attorney.

At Hilton, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, relict of Wynne J. esq.

At West Bolden, Miss Amelia Robinson, eldest daughter of George R. esq.

At Durham, Charles, the infant son of Wm. Boulton, esq. banker.—Mrs. Hopper, wife of Henry Hopper, esq. of Hendon, near Sunderland, 84.

At Whickham, Linsey Lucy Hay, youngest daughter of Captain Harrison.

At Blackton, John Kipling, esq. 92.

At Hexham, Mr. Shafto Little.—Mrs. Moore, 99.

At Haggs, near Hexham, Mr. W. Cook, 83.

At Camboes, near Morpeth, Mr. Cuthbert Humphrey, 83.

At Ashington, near Morpeth, Mr. Robert Learmouth, 55. His death was caused by his foot being crushed in a threshing machine.

At Crookhall, near Durham, George, third son of the Rev. John Clarke, 12.

At Dilton Park, near Corbridge, Mrs. Brown, 94.

At Berkeley, near Hexham, Mr. Thomas Tilford, 63.

At Framlington, Mr. John Grey, third son of Mr. Thomas G. 26.

At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Snowdon, relict of George S. esq. of Hurworth, Durham, 88.—Mrs. Middleton, 66.

At Stainton, near Stockton, Mary, wife of Mr. R. D. Clayton.

At Aycliffe, Durham, Mrs. Margaret Wood, wife of Mr. Joseph W. of Newcastle.

At Yetholm, Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. Charles C. merchant.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. John Brodbelt, upwards of 40 years clerk of that chapelry; and at the same place his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Suddick.—Mr. Richard Harriott, 64.—Mr. Thomas Rhind, of the Tweed Bank.—Mr. John Peart, 85.—Mr. James Hall Burn, a burgess, and corporal in the 9th royal veteran battalion, 50. He was the only son and heir of the late Mr. James Burn, formerly a respectable brewer in Berwick, by whom he was left a very handsome property, but meeting with a reverse of fortune, he enlisted as a soldier.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, printer, 82.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Dowling, 36.—Mrs. Jane Manners, the last surviving daughter of the late John M. esq. of Newmoor House.—Robert Wallis, esq.—Mr. A. Crofton, 35.—Mrs. Barbara Richardson, relict of Mr. John R. attorney, and aunt to the Lord Chancellor, 86.—Mr. Richard Swarley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The number of births, marriages, and deaths in the city of Carlisle, during the last year is as follows: births, 389; marriages, 135; burials, 337.

Married.] At Carlisle, Lieut. Wilkinson, to Miss Jackson, daughter of R. Jackson, esq. mayor of Carlisle.

At Kirklinton, John Robinson Bacon, esq. of Lough, to Miss Margaret Graham, of Rigg.

Died.] At Dearham, near Maryport, the Rev. Mr. Sharp, 43.

At Causeway Foot, near Kewick, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Christopher H.

At Skirton, Mrs. Mary Townson, sister to Wm. Berry, esq. of Stank, in Furness, and great aunt to Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, 92.

At Nunclose, Mrs. Wilkinson, 83

At Burgh, Mr. Richard Hodgson, 80.

At Kendal, Mrs. Cragg, 39.—Mr. James Newby.—Mrs. Barrow.—Mrs. Eliz. Thompson, 73.—Mr. Robert Seaton, drawing-master, 27.

At Gatherscale, in Newlands, near Keswick, Mr. John Litt, 84.

At Watendlath, in Borrowdale, Mr. John Harris, 53.

At Carlisle, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Dent, 84.—Mrs. Murray, 76.—Mrs. Mitchell, 26.—Mrs. E. Bunton, 80.

At

At Whitehaven, Mr. Samuel Abbot.—Mr. Robert Miller, 84.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick.

At Penrith, Miss Jane Addison.

At Bowness, near Kendal, Mr. Isaac Gastlath, 68.

At Harrington, Mrs. Carr, wife of Capt. James C.

At Stainton, near Penrith, the celebrated bone-setter, Dr. Benjamin Taylor, 71.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late general meeting of the subscribers to the new Charity Schools, held in the vestry of the Holy Trinity Church, in Hull, the accounts of the expences of the last year were examined, and the committee ordered to draw up a report, and state the particulars for the information of those subscribers who were not present, and of the public. This report it is intended to prepare in full and to publish, in the course of the ensuing year. In the mean time it is a pleasing task to acquaint the friends of the Institution, that that part of it which relates to the education of girls, has been carried completely into effect, and that both in the day school and the servants' school, the system of instruction and discipline, pursued under the direction and superintendence of the ladies' committees, has been highly successful; and that there is every reason to hope, that in a very short time the importance of these seminaries to the town, will be fully and universally felt. There are upwards of 100 girls in the preparatory day school; and 26 in the servants' school. As soon as another suitable room can be procured, it is proposed, according to the original plan, to open an additional day school, for the reception of an equal number of girls, with the present one. The execution of that part of the plan, which respects the education of boys, has been unfortunately and unavoidably delayed by several unforeseen obstacles; particularly by the impossibility of finding a room capable of receiving the boys who wait for admission; and to erect a temporary building for the purpose, would have incurred a heavy and needless expence; as the committee was encouraged to expect that, as soon as some necessary arrangements should be made, a piece of ground every way convenient and suitable, would be granted at a moderate demand, by a friend of the Institution. These arrangements have at length been effected; and the building would ere this have been proceeded on, had it not been for the peculiar unfavourableness of the season. As early in the present year as the weather will permit, the general meeting has resolved, that the work shall be begun. Although considerable expence must be expected to attend these institutions in their outset, yet the same generous regard, which has hitherto been shewn them by the public, will, it is earnestly hoped, be continued, till they arrive at maturity, and are in a state to repay their benevolent supporters by an abundant harvest of blessings upon all classes of the community.

Married.] At Ashby, John Perkins, esq. of Birthwaite hall, to Mrs. Shaw, of Hound hill, both near Barnsley.

At York, the Rev. Wm. Jenkinson, to Miss Eastburn.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Edwards, son of Mr. Edwards, bookseller, to Miss Carolina Matilda Lister.

At Leeds, Mr. George Cole Bainbridge, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Hobson, daughter of Richard H. esq. of Sheepscar lodge.

At Sherburn, near Tadcaster, Joseph Johnson, esq. to Miss Milner, daughter of Peter M. esq.

At Salton, near Malton, Mr Richard Wilson, of Scarborough, to Miss Mary Dowker, daughter of John D. esq.—T. Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne, to Miss Coates, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Goldsborough.

At Rotherham, the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Homerton, near London, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. E. Williams, D. D. of Masbro'.

Died.] At York, Thomas Simpson, esq. late secretary and treasurer of Sion College, London, 78.—Mr. Francis Croft, only son of John C. esq. 30.—The Rev. Edward Willan, 75, fifty-two years vicar of the Holy Trinity, King's Court, in this city, and perpetual curate of Fulford. He will be deeply lamented by his numerous relatives, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners, towards whom he uniformly discharged the duties both of a good shepherd and a faithful friend.—Mrs. Halfpenny, 84.

At Pontefract, Mr. Edward Moorhouse, of Skipton, son of Thomas M. esq. of Stainton.—Mrs. Perfect, widow of Alderman P. 80.

At Walkington, near Beverley, the Rev. Joshua Middleton Clowes, rector of that place, 37.

At Holm House, Richard Bracken, esq. many years a merchant at Halifax, 85.

At Mill Bank, near Halifax, Wm. Currer, esq. 58.

At Aldby Park, near York, Richard Darley, esq. 32.

At Heaton Norris, the Rev. Wm. Bowness, L.L.D. 53. His extensive knowledge and liberal communication will make his memory long respected, and his death much lamented in the neighbourhood where he was so actively useful.

At Bossall, Mrs. Belt, sister to the late Leonard B. esq. 80.

At North-Allerton, Mr. Walton, solicitor, and one of the partners in the North Riding Bank.

At Doncaster, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of Capt. D'A. master of the ceremonies at Scarborough.

Near Burrownook, on the Wolds, the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, late of Dissington, Cumberland.

land. Returning home from Sledmore, where he had been marrying a couple, to his father's house, at Langtoft, he unfortunately perished on the road, where his body was found the following day.

At Heworth, near York, Mr. Thomas Botteril, 85.

At Theakstowe, near Bedale, John Williams, esq.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Stainforth, governess of the girls' charity school, which situation she had ably filled upwards of twelve years.—Mr. Wm. Butler, merchant.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, Edmund Mower, esq. 66.

At Rothwell, Mrs. Carrett, wife of Mr. Wm. C. coroner, 56.

At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Greame, relict of Thomas G. esq. late of Heslington, 83.

At Boynton, in the East Riding, Sir George Strickland, Bart. 78.

At Park House, near Barnsley, Thomas Taylor, esq. 70.

At Hull, Mr. John Bowen, 37.—Mrs. Hewitt, 73.—Mrs. Eliz. Jefferson, 30.—At the Vicarage House, Mr. Thomas Brombey, grandfather of the vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, 91.—Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.—Mr. Wm. Coulson, sen. 69.—Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Capt. M. 70.—Of a consumption, aged 25, Lieut. Thomas Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia. He survived his youthful wife, to whom he had been married but fifteen months, and who also died of a consumption only fourteen days.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Walton, near Liverpool, Philip Meadows Taylor, esq. to Miss Jane Mitford, youngest daughter of the late Bertram M. esq. of Mitford castle, Northumberland.

At Walton upon the Hill, Philip Monoux Lucas, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, and of Elmwood, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Sarah Beesley, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, James Lacey, esq of London, to Miss Mary Taylor, second daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, esq. of Blakeley.—Jonathan Nixon, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss Brown, sister to the lady of James Ackers, esq. of Lark hill, Salford.—John Watnuff, esq. of Bourne, Lincolnshire, to Miss Betsey Taylor, second daughter of Mr. Joseph T. supervisor, Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Daniel Cropper, purveyor to the army for the county, to Miss Catherine Arstall, of Blackbrook.—Henry Glover Moore, esq. merchant, to Miss Bramall.—Mr. Forrest, attorney, to Miss Ashton.

At Preston, Lieut. Wright, of the 48th regiment, to Miss Sarah Meek.

Died.] At Liverpool, John Henry Lace, esq. merchant, 27.—Mr. John Rimmington.—Mrs. Kenyon.—Mrs. Blackey, wife of Mr. Thomas B. merchant, 41.—Mr. Wm. Jackson Swift of the customs, 32.—Mrs. Pennock.—Mrs. Skires, 44.—Ralph Williamson, esq. late captain in the 36th regiment of foot.

At Pleasington, near Blackburn, Mr. Joseph Gerard. He had supped with his family on muscles the night preceding his death, and retired to bed apparently well; he awoke about four o'clock in the morning, in the greatest agony, and was a corpse by five. An inquest was held on the occasion the following day, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this sudden catastrophe; when the attending surgeon gave his deposition to the jury, that his death was owing to the muscles he had eaten the night before. This testimony was corroborated by every attending witness, and also by the symptoms which usually accompany those who are what is generally called *muscle stung*. It is well known what disagreeable effects frequently attend the eating of this species of fish; and what is singular, this disorder operates on some individuals oftener than others, owing to an idiocrasy of constitution. Let those persons, therefore, who are thus affected, abstain from sleep till the symptoms subside, for it is probable that the noxious effects produced by the fish act with much greater force on the system during the time of sleep than when awake. The most efficacious remedy for the removal of this troublesome disease is an emetic, early administered.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Henry Holland. Those who knew her not may read the record with little attention or concern, but her acquaintance, relations, and friends, will immediately recollect her pleasing and courteous manners; her willingness to serve and oblige; her faithful assiduity in superintending female education; her inoffensive conduct during a life of more than 70 years; her readiness to sacrifice her own ease and comfort for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, and the tranquil composure of a pious christian, who went about doing good. After a paralytic stroke she lingered for a week without much pain, and then died as placidly as she had lived.

The Hon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt, of Hartsall Hall.

At Everton, Mrs. Newton, wife of Mr. S. N. 37.

At Lancaster, John Satterthwaite, esq.

At Shaw hall, in child-bed, Mrs. Legh, wife of Richard L. esq. high sheriff for the county.

At Horwick, near Bolton le Moors, Robert Greenhalgh, esq.

At Manchester, Miss Swindells.—Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. James Lomax.—Mr. Samuel Bailey.

John Kearsley, esq. 57, a man whose loyalty and attachment to his king and country were almost unparalleled. His affability, generosity, and goodness of heart endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who can best pay a grateful tribute to his memory. In him the poor have lost a

friend, and the rich a disinterested companion.—Mr. Thomas Blenkthorn, late of London, silk merchant.—Wm. Crane, esq. 84.

At Darwen bank, near Preston, Mrs. Pedder, wife of C. Pedder, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. Thomas Ball, 28.

At Preston, John Little, esq. of Newby, near Annan, Scotland, 51.

At Upholland,, Mr. Southart, 104.

At Folds, near Bolton, Mrs. Parker, 88.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Pennington, of Blackrod 75.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheadle, Mr. Benj. Backhouse, of Stockport, to Miss Back, only daughter of John Back, esq. of Holly Vale.—Mr. Wm. Back, eldest son of John Back, esq. of Holly Vale, to Miss Geldart, of Peartree Cottage, Bredbury.

Died.] A Chester, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At Knutsford, 71, Mrs. Maria Legh, sister of the late Henry Cornwal L. esq. of High Legh.

At Congleton, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. John H. of the Bull's head

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. Harland, surgeon, to Miss Hartshorn.

Died.] At Stanton, Mrs. Stenson.

At Derby John Harrison, esq. solicitor, a man distinguished for integrity and ability in his profession, 57.—Mr. Bates, 65.—Mrs. Udall.

At Burton Mill, Mr. James Kitton, 50.

At Etwall, Mr. Harpur, 70.

At Hayfield, Mr. Thomas Kinder, 31.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At East Bridgford, Mr. Fell, of Southwell, to Miss Jane Hill, second daughter of Wm. H. gent.

At Nottingham, Mr. R. L. Wortley, to Miss Beardsley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Parr.—Stokeham Huthwaite, gent. one of the aldermen of this corporation.—Mr. Pole.—Mrs. Sallery.—Joseph Oldknow, gent. alderman.—Mr. Swain.

At Clayworth, Mrs. Rebecca Cresswell, 85.

At Old Radford, Mrs. Dobb, 83.

At Blidworth, Mr. Charles Jerram, 75.

At Middleton, Mrs. Aislabie, wife of Mr. A. agent to lord Middleton, 61.

At Tythby, near Bingham, Mr. Brett.

At Halam, Mr. George Weightman.

At Plumptree, Mr. Joseph Smith, jun.

At Broxton, Mr. John Towle, 38.

At Southwell, Mrs. Wylde, mother of Wm. W. esq. major commandant of the Southwell volunteers.

At Newark, Mr. Moss.—Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn.

At Bingham, within a few hours of each other, two daughters of John Hough, labourer, one aged ten, and the other six years. It is somewhat remarkable that in the very same house, on the 2d of December, 1789, died two brothers Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Baxter, the one aged 73, the other 72, and that no other death has taken place there since.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashby, near Horncastle, the Rev. John Beby Sharpe, vicar of Skidbrooke, to Miss Hewson, only daughter of Mr. H. of Louth.

At Gainsborough, N. Stott, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of the former place.—Charles Fennyson, esq. Barrister at law, second son of George F. esq. of Tealby Lodge, to Frances Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton.

At Lincoln, Mr. G. T. Elgie, attorney, to Miss Bunby, of Sutton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Paddison, attorney, 40.—Mr. Thomas Porter, one of the aldermen of this city, who served the office of mayor in 1788 and again in 1798.

At Louth, Mr. Godfrey Outram, 78.—Mrs. Curtois, mother of the Rev. Mr. C. of Willingham.

At East Retford, Mr. John Bailey, 58.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Joseph Barraby, 76.—Mr. John Travis.—Mrs. Palian, 75.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 72.—Mr. Francis Wood, of the Trent Port Wharf, 38.—Mr. Samuel Fowler, merchant, 55.

At Blyton, near Gainsboro' Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. W. 38. It is remarkable that she had 14 children, and not one of them lived to be a day old, except the last, which is now about two months old, and likely to do well.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Great Easton, Mr. John Rhodes, of West Langton, to Miss Tirrel.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Samuel Whetstone, to Miss Mary Aldridge.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. John Marshall, woolstapler, 69; and ten days before, his wife, Mrs. M. also in her 70th year. They had lived together in conjugal happiness upwards of 47 years.

Mrs. Bull. She had assiduously attended her husband and whole family during a severe typhus fever, and after sustaining the loss of a son, fell herself a victim to the disease.

Henry Watchorn, esq. senior alderman of the corporation. He served the office of mayor in 1780 and again in 1788.

Mrs. Pole, of the Anchor inn.—Mr. Gibson, of the Green Dragon inn.—Mr. Alderman Townrow, 55.

At Castle Donington, Jonathan Bosworth, gent.

At Hinckley, Mr. Jaques Husbands.—Miss Ward, bookseller and stationer.

At Evington, Mrs. Davenport, 86.

At Earl Shilton, Mr. John King, attorney.

At Twycross, Mrs. Sarah Harcourt.

At Tugby, Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 61.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married]. At Litchfield, Mr. Francis Buckle, the celebrated jockey of Long Orton, North-

Northamptonshire, to Miss Jane Thornton.—Augustus Bulstrode, esq. of the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Charlotte Lister, cousin to lord Ribblesdale.

At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. Joseph Snape, surveyor of taxes, to Miss Cook, daughter of Mr. John C.—Mr. Isaac Horton, of West Bromwich, to Miss Ann Reynolds, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Bridgford, near Stafford, Mr. Matthew Talbot, of the White Hart, 46. Sometime previous to his death he was seized with a lethargic complaint, commonly called a trance, in which he continued for several days, as in a profound sleep. He then awoke for a short time, in a most impatient state of hunger. Having satisfied the cravings of nature, he again gradually fell into the same drowsy and insensible state, from which nothing could rouse him. In this fit of lethargy he continued for a whole week, when he awoke only to meet the sleep of death.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Butler, relict of Thomas, B. esq. formerly in the firm of Butlers and Beecroft, of Kirkstall Forge.—Mr. Nevill, 77.

The Rev. Daniel Pape, vicar of Penn.

At Abbott's Bromley Park, Mrs. Allcock, relict of Egerton A. esq.

At Stafford, Mrs. Tomlinson, of the Trumpet inn, 22.

At Uttoxeter, Miss Copestake

At Newcastle under Lyme, Mr. Smith, who had recently retired from business, and also from the situation of distributor of stamps for the Northern district of this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the subscribers for raising a statue in the town of Birmingham, to the memory of Lord Nelson, Mr. Westmacott, the artist employed, being present, it was resolved that the most elegible place to erect the statue, when finished, will be the centre of the market place, nearly opposite the Dog inn. The statue we understand, is in great forwardness.

Married,] At Coventry, Mr. Wm. Johnson, to Miss Goodall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Sampson Lloyd, esq. banker, 80. His long life had been passed with honour and integrity, and being religiously attached to the cause of Christianity, he endeavoured to act up to its divine precepts.

Mr. Edward Collins.—Mr. Nicholls.—Mr. Richard Jones, 82.—Mr. Wm. Moss.—Mr. John Cash, 32.—Mr. Wm. Suker, 86.—Mr. Benj. Price.—Mr. John Lane, 76.—Mr. John Nelson.—Mr. Edward Price.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Allcock, relict of Egerton A. esq. of Abbott's Bromley park, Staffordshire.

At Itchington, Mr. Timothy Pratt.

At Coventry, Mrs. Ithell.—Mr. Lambert Horsfall, son of Mr. John H.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. John W. sen.

At Bordesley, Mr. Wm. Parker, 88.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. L. attorney of Birmingham, 74.

At Atherstone, Mr. Guest.

At Upton, Mrs. Morant Gale, wife of Edward Morant G. esq.

At Willenhall, Mr. Wm. Hincks, 66.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas Evans, to Mrs. Martha Cooke.

At Aston, near Newport, Mr. Hasleham Leake, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Letitia Bullock.

At Ellesmere, the Rev. Wm. Henry Webb, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Fairbrother.

Died.] At Warswell, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Davies.

At Wilcot, Mrs. Rogers.

At the Quinton, near Hales Owen, Mr. B. Gaunt, surgeon, 62.

At Garmelow, near Eccleshall, Catharine Talbot, 95.

At Eccleshall, Mrs. Tomkinson, 89.—Mrs. Faulkener, 94.—Mrs. Ann Ash, 109. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Wombridge, the Rev. Thomas Oliver, minister of that place, and many years curate of Wellington and Eyton.

At High Holden, 87, Wm. Bourne, who had 120 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, 89 of whom are now living.

At Ightfield, near Whitchurch, Mr. John Madely, 72.

At Uffington, Mrs. Menlove.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Barrett.—Mr. Thomas Minton.—Mr. John Payton, attorney.—Mr. Richard Cullis.—Mr. Nightingale, 77.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton on Teame, Mr. Hill, of Pontypool, to Miss Anna Maria Yarnoll.

At Rushock, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, head master of the Free Grammar School, Kidderminster, to Miss Jackson, of Rushock court.

At Madresfield, the Hon. George Wm. Coventry, grand-son of the earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Emma Susanna Lygon, daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Margaret Moulding.—Mrs. Hardwicke, 60.—J. F. Buller Hippesley Coxe, esq. youngest brother of James Buller, esq. M. P. for Exeter.—Mr. James Watts Romney, of Poswick, near Whitbourne, Herefordshire.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Viner, 90.—Mr. Husband.

At Evesham, the Rev. Edw. Cooper, 38 years resident vicar of the united churches of All Saints, and St. Laurence, in that borough.

At Harrington, near Evesham, Wilson Marshall, esq.

At Dudley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Siddons, of the Mitre inn.

At Droitwich, Robert Berkely, esq. for some years a magistrate of that borough.

HERE-

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Storie, of Leominster, to Miss Rogers.—The Rev. T. Jones, rector of Staunton upon Arrow, to Miss Bridge, daughter of the Rev. Wm. B. of Weobley.

At Leominster, Mr. Hall, to Miss Price.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bennett.

At Cholstry, near Leominster, Mrs. Smith, 90.

At Whitbourne, Mr. Wm. Hewles, 46.

At Brinsop, Mrs. Watkins, 38.

At Kington, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, 55.

At Preddleton, near Leominster, Mr. Wall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leonard Stanley, Thomas Thomas, esq. of Glanyrafen, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Thomas, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas T.

At Fairford, Mr. James Pink, of Dover street, London, to Miss M. A. Harvey.

At Winchcomb, Mr. James Harvey, to Miss Mary Chadburn.

At Slimbridge, J. Clark, esq. of Snigsend, to Miss Wallington.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Lady Herries, wife of Sir Robert H. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Foot, of Boughton Malherb, Kent. —Mrs. Garn, 66.—Mr. George Hincks, late of the Plough inn.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. H. of the Royal Oak, 44.—Mr. John Jasper, 71.

At Kemerton, Mr. Thomas Spencer, 82.

At Miserden, John Mills, esq.

At Tetbury, Mr. Brown.

At Painswick, 65, the Rev. Cornelius Winter.

At Stroud, Mr. Jos. Butler, many years minister of a dissenting congregation there.

At Leighterton, near Tetbury, Captain Blackwell, of the Royal Engineers.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Headington, James Morrel, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Wharton.

At Oxford, Mr. James Stephens, of Cheltenham, to Miss Mary Price, daughter of Mr. P. of Pitford Farm, near Pembridge, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Nathaniel Witherall, D. D. 81. He was elected master of University College in 1764.—The Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. rector of Exeter College, and Vice-chancellor of the University, 60. *A further account will be given in our next.*

Mr. Edward Plastin, 70.—Mrs. Tubb, sen. —Mrs. Wace, wife of Mr. Tho. W. of London —Mrs. Fell.—Mr. Eaton, auctioneer, and governor of the house of industry, 50.—Mr. Newman, of the Black Swan public house, 55.—Mrs. E. Parker, wife of Mr. P. cook of University College, 44.—Mrs. Tubb, 85.—Mr. John Buckland, 60.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Tho. Wells, 28.

At Albury, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. W. E.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Freeman, 81.

At Banbury, Mrs. Sarah Greenall.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wraisbury, Frederick R. Coore, esq. of Great Winchester-street, London, to Miss Isabella Blagrove, third daughter of John Blagrove, esq. of Ankerwyke-house.

At Fulmer, the Rev. J. Bethell, M. A. to Miss Lightfoot, niece to William Frogatt, esq. of Fulmer place.

Died.] At Langley, Mrs. De Salis, wife of Jerome De S. esq.

At Milton-hill, Mrs. Hopkins.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yaxley, Mrs. Chamberlin, 69.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Maile, more than twenty years mace bearer to that corporation, 75.—Mrs. Parkins, relict of Mr. Alderman P. 56. —Mr. Henry Dobson, 76.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Doddington, Mr. John Sharp, of Burton Lattimer, to Miss Valentine.

At Finedon, Mr. Richard Boddington, of London, to Miss Sarah Wallis.

Died.] At Daventry, Mrs. Joad, relict of Mr. J. of Bunbury.

At Thrapston, Mr. Mansfield, late an eminent surgeon and apothecary at that place, 71.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Kilpin.

At Towcester, Mr. Nourse.

At Floore, Mrs. Lingham.

At Neethorp, near Banbury, Mrs. Sarah Greenal, 70.

At Towcester, the widow of Mr. Robert Wilcox, many years stationer of that place, 84.

At Northampton, Mrs. Clark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Mr. Hulse's Premium of 40l. will this year be given to the Author of the best Dissertation on the Origin and Intention of Sacrifices; to be written by a Member of this University under the degree of M.A.

The Hulsean Prize for last year is adjudged to Mr. John Norman Pearson, scholar of Trinity College, for his Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.

Died.] At Stretham, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. W. Hall, of Landbeach.

At Wendy, Mrs. Jackson.

At Histon, Mr. Joseph Deighton, father of Mr. John D. bookseller of Cambridge, 90

At Wisbech, the Rev. L. Stichall; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786; M.A. 1790; in his forty-third year.—Mr. Robert Stevens, 79.—Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. esq. 68.—The Rev. Henry Turner, vicar of Burwell and of Landwade, formerly of St. John's College: B.A. 1756; M.A. 1759; B.D. 1767.

At Crimplesham, near Downham market, Mr. T. Vincent, 58.

NORFOLK.

A Telegraph, or signal station, is on the point of being erected upon the hills leading from Norwich to Thorpe. It is to be commanded by a naval officer, and the object of it

is

is to open and maintain a prompt communication with Yarmouth on the one side, and with the Telegraphs between Norwich and London on the other.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. H. Gray, to Miss S. Bayfield.—Mr. J. Bream, to Miss Secker.—Mr. Robert Belcher, quarter-master of the 24th regiment of foot, to Mrs. T. Morris.—Mr. W. Wright, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Sherman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. surgeon, of Diss.

At Harleston, Mr. R. Kitton, of Norwich, to Miss Doughty.

George Rising, esq. of Hemesby, to Miss Bearl, second daughter of the late Mr. B. of Gorleston.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 86, Mrs Mary Mack, who lived several years in the service of the late W. Tilyard, esq. of Poringland; during which time she constantly travelled 2,920 miles annually, which, in ten years, amounted to 29,220 miles, the house being full four miles from Norwich, and her master, who, it was well known, was a remarkably eccentric character, never failed sending her every day (Sunday not excepted) for such things as his whimsical and capricious fancy suggested he stood in need of.—Mrs. Brooks, 79.—Mr. R. Denny, drawing-master, 37.—Mr. George Graham.—Mr. Isaac Seggins, of the King's Head, in St. Giles's, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Melligan, 86.—Mr. S. Wilsea, 75.—Mr. John Salmon, 61.—Mr. James Landy, many years an eminent druggist, 58.—Mrs. Rolfe, wife of —— R. esq. 53.—Mrs. Susannah Clapham, 67.—Mr. J. Haylett, 63.—Mrs. Aburn, 70. She was as well as usual in the morning, but was found dead on her couch in the evening. She had been for many years a collector of scarce works and curious productions.

At Claxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, 101.

At Thetford, Mr. D. Coppin, 64.

At Felixston, near Landguard Fort, Lieut. B. Beaufoy, of the royal navy.

At Letton, Mr. W. Filby, 98.

Died.] The Rev. James Marsh, rector of South Walsham St. Lawrence, and of Rockland.

At Thwaite, near Aylsham, Mrs. Baret, relict of Peter B. esq. 79.

At Cotteshall, Miss Chandler, 27.

At Lynn, Mr. John Hubbard, 85.

SUFFOLK.

A life-boat, upon a new construction, was recently launched at Lowestoft. The wind was at the time about south-east, which continued increasing while the boat was at sea, with heavy and incessant rain. After sailing in various directions, she reached the north end of Corton Sand, upon which the sea and surf ran very high. The utility of the boat was eminently shewn in turning the whole length upon the sand without shipping any water. When she came off the sand, the plugs were taken up, and the water suffered to rise as high as the air-casks, which were lashed within the boat, would allow. She then stretched under a press of sail, to Packfield; the water with which her bottom was filled, did not appear to retard her progress. There were sixteen persons in the boat, including some gentlemen who had volunteered their services. Though all of them got over to the leeward side, and some of them stood on the gunwale, yet from their weight, the press of sail, and the plugs still open, her side was not depressed, nor did the water within increase. On her return near the shore, she was by means of buckets completely filled with water; and the intention was, whilst in that state, that she should receive as many persons on board as was possible. On account of the storminess of the day, no boat could go off from the beach, but four persons from another vessel were taken in. It is calculated she would have carried fifty persons with safety, when quite full of water. In the melancholy cases which are frequently occurring on the coast, there is every reason to conclude, that by means of this invention, many lives will now be saved, which would otherwise be lost. The seamen, too, will be enabled to render their assistance, on occasions when vessels are exposed to the greatest difficulties and danger, with a confidence and security to which they have been unaccustomed. The boat has an iron keel, which serves her for ballast, with a contrivance of casks, placed at her bottom, to be filled with water when necessary to increase her ballast. Other air casks, for the purpose of buoyancy, and to prevent her sinking although filled with water, are fixed round her inside. She has also projecting gunwales, with concealed air boxes, and cased with cork.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Godbold, of the Lion inn, Woodbridge, to Miss Hurren, of the Sun inn, in that town.—Mr. John Lewis, of Polstead, to Miss Mary Ann Rose, daughter of the late Mr. R. surgeon, of Boxford.—Mr. William Butler, secretary to the Suffolk and General Fire office, to Miss Raymond.—Mr. W. Green, of Ipswich, to Miss Crabb, daughter of the late Rev. H. Crabb.

At Lowestoft, Lieut. Gardener, of the royal navy, to Miss Martin.

At Bury, Lieut. Col. M'Leroth, to Miss Steele.—John Hurrel, esq. to Miss Southgate, of Stowupland.

Died.] At Newham, Mr. C. Bedingfield.

At Hoxne, Mr. Samuel Warne, junior, 32.

At Rickinghall, Mr. Simon Snead, 66.

At Redgrave, Miss M. R. Graves, third daughter of the late Rev. Morgan G.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Holman.

At Staningfield, Mrs. Perry.

At Elmswell, Mr. Thomas Woollard.

At Tolmarsh-hall, Mr. Moore, land-surveyor.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Wilkinson, a maiden lady.

At

At Mildenhall, Mr. Benjamin Bird.

At Weybread, Benjamin Cotton, gent. 56.

At Lavenham, Mrs. Mudd, wife of John M. esq.

At Stowmarket, Miss King, bookseller.—Mrs. Jackson, formerly of the King's Head inn.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Fowler relict of Mr. J. F. 87.—Mrs. Ransome.

At Linstead Parva, Hustings Wilkinson, gent. 59.

At Saxham Cottage, Willsam Dawson, esq. 71.

At Lowestoft, (the place of his birth), Mr. Richard Powles, merchant of London. Mr. Powles was born of parents whose exertions, though exemplary, scarcely afforded them the means of bestowing on their offspring any education, so that at an early age, deprived by death of his father, young P. was obliged to assist the endeavours of his mother to provide their daily bread. His ingenuity in sketching figures being noticed, he was taken into a manufactory, then flourishing in Lowestoffe, to be one of the painters of their china-wares, where he continued till grown up; in which time he had obtained the affection of an amiable townswoman. His maternal uncle, established as a merchant at Elsineur, in Denmark, remembering his assiduity, sent for him to fill a situation in his house. He went over, and after about three years, finding the business quite equal to his expectations, he returned to England; and marrying the object of his early choice, took her back with him to the house of his uncle, where they continued about five years, when finding the business decline considerably, he came again to his native land, and was immediately engaged by a mercantile house of rising respectability, in London, by some of whose firm he had been long befriended. He continued here improving in their esteem, for more than nine years, when his unremitted and faithful services were rewarded by a share in the firm. About this time, symptoms of ill health arising principally from indigestion, appeared to affect his constitution; the consequence, no doubt, of his uncommon sedentary application: and though medical skill, assisted by a frame uninjured, protracted existence for more than four years, still the disease gained visibly upon him, and he was induced as a last resort to try his native air. That resort was too late. After enduring exquisite pain for ten weeks, Death, in the prime of life and usefulness, put a period to his sufferings. It was observed as a thing singular, that his uncle before mentioned, and himself, should, after such long absence, return to the town of their birth, and each live but exactly ten weeks after their arrival. In a letter from Elsineur to the historian of Lowestoffe, Mr. P. gave a view and description of the celebrated Tycho Brahe's observatory, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine in the year 1790. He next year published a View of Lowestoff; and on his settlement in London devoted most of his leisure to his favourite amusement of painting. The pieces possessed by his numerous friends in chalks, crayons, water colours, and oil, prove him to have been an artist of no mean stamp. Nor were his talents confined entirely to what was agreeable; for when Sir Hyde Parker, accompanied by the renowned and lamented Nelson, were fitting out to attack the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, Mr. P. from the observations he had made during his residence at Elsineur, delineated two charts, which were presented to the admirals, of the sands, depth of water, &c. near that city, which proved eminently useful; and the writer has reason to believe that the best prints published on that occasion in London were originally sketched by him. In private life the mildness of his disposition was peculiarly pleasing; and as a husband, father, and friend, we trust he is equalled by many, though we believe he was exceeded by none. In business he was much respected; and as a real Christian, the first pleasure of his mind was to promote and establish the happiness of all within his sphere. By his sorrowing widow he had nine sons, only four of whom survive him. "Tread lightly on his ashes ye men of feeling, for he was your brother, and ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman."

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. P. Fry, jun. solicitor, of Uxbridge, Somersetshire, to Miss R. Male, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. rector of Wishaw, Warwickshire.

Died.] Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. John L. late rector of Sandon.

At Bridge-house, Great Dunmow, Wentworth Bradbury, esq.

At Cressing, Mr. Isaac Raven, 65.

At Great Saling, Mr. G. Francis Browner.

At South house, Mrs. Goodeve, 39.

At Lutchingdon, near Maldon, the Rev. Jacob Patterson, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1791, M. A 1794.

At Braintree, Mr. Joseph Tracey, only son of Mr. T. of the Falcon inn.

At Dunmow, Mrs. Scruby.

At Finchingfield, Mrs. Cracknell, 73.

At St. Osyth, Miss Mary M. Quilter, 34.

KENT.

A subscription has been opened at Canterbury, for the purpose of establishing a free school in that city, on the plan recommended by Mr. Joseph Lancaster.

Married.] At Faversham, William Samuel Currey, esq. major of the 54th regiment, to Miss Anna Maria Tappenden, daughter of James T. esq.

At Beckenham, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkely-square, London, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece of lord Auckland.

At

At Folkstone, Mr. John Bateman, surgeon, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. W. Barnett.

At Deptford, Benjamin Stanley, esq. of Hackney terrace, to Miss Jekill, of Strawberry hall, New Cross, Surry.

At Goudhurst, Wm. Dimond, esq. to Miss Jane Welch.

Died.] At Hythe, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, of the 95th regiment.

At Chatham, Mr. George, late midshipman on board his majesty's ship Prince of Wales, and son of the Honourable Baron George, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.—Mrs. Walker.

At Whitstable, Mr. Robert Read.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. John Young.

At Eltham, Mrs. Pott, relict of John P. esq. 85.

At Wingham, the Rev. Dr. Hey, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Wingham and Eastchurch.

At Dartford, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Walker, attorney, 7.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Clendon, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. late vicar of Sturry, 1807.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cumming, of the marines.—Mrs. Giles.—Mr. James Barnes, of the Shakespeare inn.

At Benenden, Mrs. Bridger, 70.

At Barham, Mrs. Dadson, 71.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Lansdell, 71.—Mr. Henry Twisden.

At West Wickham, the Rev. Joseph Faulder, 49.

At Faversham, Mrs. Shrubsole.

At Kingsnorth, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Maidstone, Mr. M. Boyton, 41.

At Waltham, Mr. Pratt, 80.

SURRY.

Married.] At Richmond, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Clarissa Darell, youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel D. bart.

At Farnham, the Rev. James Ogle, rector of Bishop's Waltham, son of Sir Chaloner O. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, prebendary of Winchester.

At Horley, James Constable, of Storrington, esq. to Miss Mansell, daughter and heiress of Ambrose M. esq. of Woodland Farm, Horley.

Died.] At Richmond, Mrs. Warden, wife of George W. esq.

At Abb's Court, Tryphena dowager Countess Bathurst. She was daughter of Thomas Scawen, esq. and in 1759 became the second wife of the late earl, who left her a widow in 1794. The present earl, her son, was born in 1762.

SUSSEX.

A cow belonging to a farmer at Steyning, that had been for a long time in a state of gradual decay, was lately killed, by Mr. Young, butcher of that place, when it appeared, that a complaint in the liver was the cause of her indisposition, as it had grown to such an enormous size as to weigh eleven stone! This may appear almost incredible to some, as by far exceeding any thing of the kind ever seen before; but as all the gentlemen of the cleaver in the neighbourhood have been to see it, they can vouch for its authenticity.

Married.] J. L. Napper, esq. of Lee Farm, Polborough, to Miss A. Evershed.

At Brighton, Mr. John Gravely, of Southwick, to Miss Lidbetter, of Lancing.—Mr. N. Dudlow, to Miss Baulcomb, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of the New Ship Inn.

Died.] At Billingshurst, of a consumption, in her 24th year, Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of the Rev. John J. to whom she had been married little more than two years. The union of no couple seemed to promise more real happiness. The deceased was endowed with an excellent understanding, which she had cultivated with much care. She possessed an affectionate and ardent temper, and a disposition in every respect calculated to create and insure domestic felicity. She has left an infant daughter, too young to know her loss; but who will be happy if hereafter reminded of a mother's example, she shall be induced to emulate her excellent character.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Willard, relict of T. W. esq.

At Brighton, Mr. Breene, many years clerk of that parish.—Mr. Allerson, 57.—Mrs. Lawes, a lady of great philanthrophy, and rather singular from the number of the canine race by which she was constantly attended.

Captain George Sargent of the 9th regiment of foot, aged 24. The premature death of this gentleman, sufficiently afflicting of itself, is rendered still more distressing by the circumstances with which it was attended.—A most desperate and daring robber had for some time past infested the country round Havant, Chichester and Arundel: he was supposed to have collected considerable property, as he had broken open a number of houses, as well as robbed all descriptions of passengers, at all hours of the day and night; his conduct was so alarming, that the inhabitants of the above mentioned towns and neighbourhood were in the greatest consternation. Having stopped and robbed a Mr. Rhodes between Arundel and Midhurst, a number of gentlemen and others of that part of the country, went in different directions, armed, in pursuit of the robber. Among them were Mr. Poyntz, of Cowdray park, near Midhurst, and Captain George Sargent. These gentlemen had not proceeded far from Lavington, when they observed a man answering the description, and they supposed he was making towards them to rob them; they, accordingly, put themselves into a posture of defence, and showed their pistols; upon which the man went into a

wood close by, and the gentlemen pursued him. Captain Sargent called on him to surrender, but he refused, and made use of the most horrid oaths and threats. The captain coming close up to him, presented a pistol, at the same time again desiring the man to surrender, as he could not bear the thought of taking the life of a fellow creature; at this instant the man discharged a pistol at him, and killed him on the spot. The villain immediately threw off his shoes, hat, gloves, great coat and a leather-case used by dragroons to guard the locks of their carbines, and made his escape from Mr. Poyntz further into the wood. In consequence of the murder of Captain Sargent, a party of Dragoons proceeded from Chichester in search of the murderer. They arrived at a coppice near Petworth, in which he had concealed himself, and some surrounded it, whilst others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search they discovered him, and drove him out without any frock, hat or shoes on: he then ran swiftly some distance, but finding his pursuers to be close at his heels, he ran into a pond, when they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. He was taken out of the pond, searched, and the watch of which he had robbed Mr. Rhodes the day before found on him. On examination of the body he proved to be a labourer, named James Allen, living at a village called Graffham, near Petworth.—Captain Sargent, was the son of John Sargent, esq. of Twickenham, one of the auditors of public accounts. He went in the unfortunate expedition to Holland, and being wrecked in a storm, providentially escaped with his life, but it was only to be a prisoner in France. He was sent to Verdun, but, after having remained there some time, it was in contemplation to confine him more closely. Reflecting with horror on a French prison, he attempted to make his escape, and happily succeeded. A few weeks ago he landed in England, to the inexpressible joy of his friends. He was of a lively, open, and generous disposition, and from his own good qualities, and the real worth of his nearest relations, his premature death excites the deepest regret throughout all the neighbourhood.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fawley, J. Barns, gent. of Langley, to Miss Etheridge, of Fawley.

At Hambledon, Baron A. M. Brithelli, to Miss Bone, daughter of J. B. esq.

Died.] At Southampton, John Brisbane, esq. admiral of the red.—Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the theatres, of Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester. He was the father of Mr. B. Collins, (late of Drury-lane theatre,) and had conducted most of the above theatres more than thirty-eight years, with the greatest credit and respect. In him the theatrical world have lost a friend; he was kind and humane to his performers, having supported many of them under long illness; and in his dealings, he was scrupulously honest. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the present acting manager, and mother of the young lady whose vocal talents have so frequently been the subject of public panegyric. —Miss Spencer, niece to Ventham S. gent.

At Portsmouth George Poore, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Gregory, of his majesty's ship Maida.—Mrs Williams, wife of Captain John W. of the marines.—Mr Reynolds, 88. —Mr. Reeks.—Mr. George Bettesworth, father of Charles B. esq. solicitor, 74.—Mr. W. Hewett, purser of the Suffolk prison-ship. —Mrs. Fisher, 73.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Westwood, Mr. George Beaven, to Miss Johanna Francis.

At Marlborough, Lieut. Leroux, of the royal navy, to Miss Kerby, of Marlborough.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Miell.—Suddenly, in her 69th year, Mrs. Sarah Clark. She was in good health immediately before her death, and had been called to sit down to dinner with a party of friends, when she sunk down, and expired without a groan. She was a native of Malmsbury. At the early age of four years she lost her sight in a like sudden and awful manner, as she was sitting at table, and had ever since remained totally blind.

At Little Bedwin, Mr. Rushley.

At Great Bedwin, Mr. John Beck.

At Marlborough, Mr. Avery Warner.

BERKSHIRE.

A stratum of sea-shells among which were many fishes bones and unopened oysters, in a complete state, were lately found by the workmen employed in sinking a well in Fisher-row, Reading. Besides the well known strata found at Katesgrove brick-kiln, these antidiluvian relics, are frequently found under similar circumstances.

Married.] At White Waltham, Mr. Stephen Clargo, of Nine Elms Farm, Bucklebury, to Miss Eales, daughter of Robert E. esq. of Little Wick Green, near Maidenhead.

At Reading, James Webber Smith, esq. of Ashling, Sussex, a captain in the royal artillery, to the eldest daughter of J. Simeon, esq. M. P. for Reading.

Died.] At Kintbury, Mr. Crofts, 73.

At Peppard, the Rev. Robert Jones, rector of that place, 65.

At Reading, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Dear.—Mrs. Hill.

At Mortimer, John Tysoe, esq. 82.

At Windsor, Mrs. Longman.—Suddenly at the theatre to which he went in perfect health, quarter-master Lockey, of the royal horse guards (blue.) He possessed considerable abilities and was much beloved by the officers of the whole regiment.

At Speenhamland, Mrs. M. King, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Phillips, of the royal-navy, to Miss Albrecht.

At Clifton, Edward Sampson, esq. of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Joanna Daubeny, youngest daughter of the late George D. esq. of Redland.

At West Monckton, Charles March Phillips, esq. eldest son of Thomas March P. esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, to Miss H. Ducarel, youngest daughter of Mrs. D. of Walford-house.

At Bristol, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Balfour, to Miss Gardiner, only daughter of Mr. G. of Ashley-place.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Edridge.—Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Percival.—William Smyth John, esq. late of Dublin, and grand-son of the Right Rev. Thomas Smyth, late bishop of Limerick.—Mrs. Pigott, relict of Grenado P. esq.—Miss Henrietta Louisa Pastorini, elder sister to the Rev. R. Warner.—Mrs. Tobin, relict of John T. esq. 75. John Bourmaster, esq. admiral of the blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity in the service of his country, as well as in private life. The dates of his promotions were as follow: captain 1777; rear-admiral, 1794; vice-admiral 1799; admiral 1804.—Mrs. Minshull, wife of John M. esq. of Swansea, and aunt to earl Craven.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Col. Charles C. 83.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Capt. J. R. Franklin, of the East India Company's service, to the eldest daughter of John Bulter Butleys, esq.

At Lyme, Mr. Wm. Glide, of Chard, to Miss Catharine Stanton.

At Sherborne, Mr. J. Cave, jun. of Melbury, to Miss D. Hoddinot, and on the same day at Melbury, Mr. James Hoddinot, of Sherborne, to Miss Cave, daughter of Mr. C. sen.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Adams, relict of William A. esq of Pointington, Somerset, 93.

At Lyme Regis, the Rev. George Ewbank, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and son of the Rev. Andrew E. of Londesbrough, Yorkshire.

At Weymouth, the well-known old Tom Green, his majesty's late favourite bathing-guide at that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Biddeford, the Rev. James Bannister, rector of Iddesley, to Miss Seton, daughter of George S. esq.

At Ilfracomb the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, M. A. fellow of Exeter college, to Miss Storm.

Died.] At Upcot, near Hatherleigh, William Michael Coham, esq. son of the late Rev. Arthur C. archdeacon of Wilts.

At Buckland-house, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Webber, wife of Philip Rogers W. esq. daughter of John Incledon, esq. and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Northcote, bart.

At Plymouth, captain Davers of the marines, eldest son of the late Daniel D. esq. of Bath.

At Biddeford, Mrs. B. Parminter, 100.

At Plympton Mr. Hurrell, surgeon, 27. He was a gentleman of the most eminent abilities in his professional pursuits, and had he lived, would have given proofs that he was worthy of having been a pupil of the great Cline and Cooper.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, to the 20th of January.

Croup	7	Rheumatosis	2
Ophthalmia	13	Asthenia	19
Rheumatismus	8	Amenorrhœa	11
Epilepsia	2	Menorrhagia	9
Chorea	1	Leucorrhœa	5
Apoplexia	3	Hæmoptisis	4
Hysteria	9	Phthisis Pulmonalis	10
Dyspepsia	6	Tussis	8
Podagra	1	Febricula	14
Hydrops Pectoris	4	Morbi Cutanei	6

Croup, amongst children, has been of late peculiarly prevalent, and in some instances fatal. The constitution of an infant is so irritable, that it is difficult to touch without wounding the delicacy of its texture.

Blisters to the breast, or between the shoulders, leeches to the throat, gentle emetics or diaphoretics, and the warm or tepid immersion, are remedies which, if *seasonably* applied, will seldom fail to retard the rapid progress of the disease, and eventually to avert its too often melancholy conclusion.

Ophthalmia has likewise been a kind of epidemic. Where it had been considered as a relic of syphilis, it had yielded without the aid of mercury, to those medicines and other means which were directed merely towards general corroboration.

There is an important difference between the *consequence* and the *continuance* of a disease. The poison of syphilis, may be utterly eradicated, and yet leave a greater susceptibility, than before existed to the action of other poisons or morbific influences. Rheumatism, for instance, in consequence of mercury, is too often regarded as a perpetuation or a renewed developement of a clandestine malady.

Ophthalmia is rarely a local disease. The eye, in its morbid, as well as in its healthy state, is an index merely of a certain condition of the constitution; and is, of course, to be acted upon effectually, only *through* the constitution.

A number of cases more distinctly marked, the Reporter has not had before an opportunity of observing, of *nervous* fever, as discriminated by the late Dr. Currie, from the true *typhus*. He will, however, defer his remarks with regard to the treatment, until he becomes, by the event, better acquainted with its ultimate effect.

Several patients have recently applied to the Reporter, the origin and continuance of whose complaints appeared to arise, if not principally, in part, from a protracted indulgence in the hours of repose. A species of intemperance, which is almost as debilitating, although not regarded as so ignominious, as excesses of different descriptions.

Sleep, perturbed, is for the time, worse than death. Dreaming is delirium; and it leaves the mind in a state of morbid vibration during our waking hours. In proportion as slumber is continued beyond its natural period, it must be imperfect and unrefreshing. Immoderate sleep is not merely a suspension of life, but a gradual destruction of it. Man has been destined to earn not only his bread, but his health likewise, by the sweat of his brow; or by the persevering exercise of those powers, which were not given him, for himself alone, and which cannot be preserved without a useful and vigorous application of them. Inaction is not rest; recumbency is not repose. The luxury of indolence can be procured only through the medium of exertion.

In one of the cases alluded to, the indisposition was in a great measure, but in the Reporter's opinion erroneously, attributed to the use of tea. A taste for tea, more especially in some constitutions, ought to be cultivated and patronized, rather than discouraged and condemned. It has a tendency to preclude the more prevalent, and certainly more mischievous and malignant passion, for vinous or spirituous stimulation.

Many persons remarkable for longevity have been known regularly to indulge in the use of tea. It produces an artificial and merely temporary excitement. But it is not an ordinary and vulgar intoxication. It is an intellectual and cloudless inebriety. Tea excites the faculties without dimming their lustre.

It removes the film from an eye that may have been obscured by grosser and more stupifying intemperance, and increases the susceptibility to the true refinement of social and sentimental, or purely literary enjoyments.

Different is both the immediate and ultimate effect of alcohol in any of its various, but perhaps almost equally obnoxious modifications.

By debauchery, the helplessness of infancy is brought almost in contact with the imbecility of age; so as to leave scarcely any interval for that period of manly maturity, of mental and corporeal vigour, which principally constitute the value, and exhibit the dignity of human nature.

The sun of life, instead of compleating the convexity of its course, almost immediately after the first shew of its light, relapses beneath the verge of the horizon.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, January 26, 1808. JOHN REID.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the last number of the Botanical Magazine, we find, 1. Drimia *altissima*, or Ornithogalum *altissimum*, of the Species Plant. O. *giganteum* of Jacquin. It is strange that the last-mentioned author, who first constituted the genus Drimia, should have referred this species to Ornithogalum, from which genus Mr. Gawler observes it is as distinct in character and habit as any other species of Drimia. It is probably a new plant in this country; it was imported from the Cape by Lee and Kennedy. 2. Hæmanthus *coccineus*. It is here remarked, that Hæmanthus *multiflorus*, before published in the Botanical Magazine, might, perhaps with more propriety, have been referred to Crinum; and, that H. *puniceus* is a sort of intermediate species. This accords, in some measure, with the observation we ventured to make in a former report. Curculigo *orchioides* β a genus established by Gærtner from the fruit alone; which, according to Mr. Gawler's observations, he seemed not to understand; the singular anomalies, which he fancied he perceived, not having in reality any existence, the parts of fructification being in every respect analogous to those of other berry-bearing liliaceous plants. It is a native of the East Indies. For the opportunity of giving the account of it here published, the public are indebted to the Right Hon. Mr. Charles Greville's collection at Paddington. 4. Rosa *lutea*, β. *bicolor*. Dr. Sims agrees with most modern botanists in considering the two-coloured Austrian Rose as a mere variety of the lutea. It was known in the English gardens as long ago as the time of Parkinson; and, even on this account, we

can

can hardly believe it to be, as is here suspected, a creation of the Dutch gardeners; for, though we would not elevate it to the rank of a distinct species, yet the permanency of its peculiarities, we think, shews the influence of some cause different from the effects of mere horticulture. 5. Gentiana *asclepiadea*, a native of most parts of Germany and Switzerland, and consequently well known to the older botanists, whence the host of synonyms, that are here brought forward. Dr. Sims has suggested a doubt if Pallas's plant be the same as the one here figured. Perhaps this doubt might have been extended to the species described by Linnæus himself, as he has stated the calyx to be equal to the corolla; which, according to the figure and description here given, is several times shorter. Perhaps this organ may be more liable to vary than Dr Sims seems to expect. 6. Prenanthes *alba*. The same plant that we had lately occasion to mention, (vide Botanical Report for November) as published in the Paradisus Londinensis under the name of P. *suavis*. This plant is a native of North America, where it is a celebrated remedy for the bite of venomous serpents, and so extremely bitter, as to have obtained the name of Gall of the Earth. The manner in which Dr. Sims mentions this circumstance, together with a sly note of admiration affixed to the synonym of P. *suavis*! seems silently to insinuate the peculiar impropriety of this name as applied to so bitter a plant. But perhaps *suavis* is never properly used in opposition to *amarus*, in the sense which is here meant, notwithstanding the Lexicons all render the term, as sweet in smell and taste, and notwithstanding Lucretius says, "*quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum.*" 7. Chrysanthemum coccineum, the figure of which being deferred to the next number, we shall likewise defer our report.

In the 31st number of the Paradisus Londinensis, omitted in our last report, we have, 1. Calypso *borealis*, the Cypripedium *bulbosum*, of Linnæus, figured in Dr. Smith's Spicilegium. Swartz had before separated it from Cypripedium, calling at one time Limodorum *boreale*, and afterwards Cymbidium *boreale*, with the species, of neither of which genera it has in our opinion nearly as much affinity as with those of Cypripedium. We do not mean to object to its being separated from the latter genus, but we would just remark that there is not so much difference between one four-lobed and two two-lobed anthers, as may at first sight appear. 2. Mesembry anthemum *acinaciforme*. 3. Jatropha *multifida*. The French Physicnut of Browne. In the 32d number of the same, we have, 1. Smithia *sensitiva*. In his account of which, Mr. Salisbury takes the opportunity of maintaining the truth of his former assertion, that he had the honor of conferring its present name upon this curious little plant, which Dr. Smith had himself called in question by quoting the authority of Mr. Salisbury himself, in his Prodromus. The whole business is here very satisfactorily explained; but it concerns the public very little to know whether the name was first applied by this or that author; but after Mr Salisbury had obtained Mr. Dryander's permission to suffer his name to stand as godfather, he ought ever after sacredly to have kept the secret. But unfortunately for the science, Dr. Smith and Mr. Salisbury after professing the most inviolable friendship for several years, having fallen out, are become such inveterate enemies, that while the one refuses to acknowledge even honours received from the hands of the other, the latter has declared war against the Linnæan system apparently for no other reason, but through it, to wound the sides of his former friend, the professed admirer and champion of that system. 2. Randia *longiflora*, a genus named by Houston, in honour of his contemporary Isaac Rand, but afterwards united by Thunberg with Gardenia, where it has been suffered to remain by botanists in general, except Lamarck. Mr. Salisbury now doubts whether Rothmannia must not be absorbed in it: we profess to have no doubt, but that both species really belong to the same genus. 3. Hibiscus *tiliaceus*, here called *tiliæfolius*; if this name be more correct, we still do not think the change was necessary.

Professor Martyn has, at length, finished his colossal work, the new edition of "Philip Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary." The botanical part is so much enlarged by the present editor, that it deserves to be considered as an entire new work. It professes to be no less than a complete account of all the known phænogamic vegetables, the cryptogamic, (except perhaps the Filices) being hardly subjects of cultivation, are of course omitted, or limited to such as are notoriously useful in the arts, or as the food of man. The genera are arranged alphabetically, and the class and order to which each genus belongs in the Linnæan system, and its place in the natural orders of Jussieu, are carefully stated. The generic character is given at length, for the most part translated from "Schreber's edition of the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus;" then the essential character of the genus taken from the "Systema Vegetabilium, or Wildenow's edition of the Species Plantarum;" next follows the names of the species arranged, as in the Linnæan system, numbered, and accompanied by a complete list of synonyms from all preceding authors; lastly, the specific character is given. Each number is then recapitulated, but not the name, and a more full description, where such could be obtained, is given together with its native country, and other circumstances in its history. The numbers are then a third time repeated, more or less conjointly, under which the propagation and appropriate cultivation of each is recorded. The last-mentioned part rests chiefly on the authority of Miller, the learned Professor not being himself a practical gardener. Indeed this part was made so complete by Miller, that

that no great addition or alteration has been necessary. Every part, except the synonym, from authors, is given in the English language, and the authority for every borrowed sentences or fact, is most scrupulously quoted. Although the whole is professedly a compilation, yet, such a compilation, with such innumerable references, must have been indeed an Herculean labour. For this dictionary not only contains a greater number of species than any other work that is not a mere vocabulary, but the specific character of each, all its synonyms, complete description and history are collected from every accessible source. It is true, that the length of time necessarily occupied in completing so laborious an undertaking, must have occasioned a great deficiency, especially in the first published parts; because, in a science so rapidly progressive, a large number of new discovered plants must have been published in the interim, in the many botanical works carrying on, both in this country and on the continent. This is an imperfection that could not possibly have been avoided, and can only be remedied by the publication of an appendix or supplement, for which we sincerely hope the Professor may have been collecting materials in the progress of his labours, and that he may enjoy health and vigour, together with suitable encouragement, to induce him to proceed; the latter indeed we suspect must chiefly arise from the satisfaction felt in the consciousness of the utility of his labours.

Professor Martyn has made the language of Botany, which in English has been necessarily almost created anew, his peculiar study; and, we think, has been more successful in it than any other writer of English botanical works, so that we hope to see it universally adopted.

We can bear witness to the accuracy which pervades every part of this stupendous work. The synonymy is far more complete than is to be found elsewhere, and the correctness with which the innumerable quotations are made is so very uncommon, that we have seldom or never met with a false reference. This accuracy could not have been obtained without great labour, as all the editions of the species plantarum, not excepting the last by Wildenow, abound in errors in the quotations. Nothing seems to have been taken upon trust, but an actual examination appears to have been always undertaken.

The work was intended to have been comprised in two volumes, but they have been found far too unwieldy for convenient use, four title pages have been therefore printed, and each volume is divided into two parts. Altogether we consider this as the most useful present to the English botanist, that has been ever published; nor is its utility by any means confined to such as have little acquaintance with the learned languages, the most scientific, the most expert botanist may consult it with no small advantage.

With regard to the plan of the work, an alphabetical arrangement is certainly the least satisfactory of any to a scientific botanist, nor is it so useful even to the student as the systematic. It has, however, its advantages, it can readily be consulted for particular information respecting any individual species by the most unlearned, and on this account is particularly desirable to the amateur, to those that have not the leisure or the will to make botany a study, yet are lovers of plants, and know just enough about them to feel an interest in enquiring what has been known or said, respecting such as may fall in their way, either in the course of their reading, or in the gardens they may cultivate or visit, or from other sources. Perhaps the complete description of the genera might have been usefully omitted, to have made room for more full essential characters now almost exclusively used, which even without actual observation might have been advantageously enlarged from the labours of Jussieu and Gærtner. We think too that the description and history of the species should have immediately followed the specific character, or that the name should have been repeated, instead of trusting to the number only; as it occasions the reader a great deal of trouble in referring back continually to the corresponding numbers, to discover the name of the species of which the particulars are recorded. Besides, in cases of doubt, some suspicion will always attach of want of accuracy in the coincidence of the numbers; some mistakes in this respect we think we have detected, and nothing but the singular accuracy of the professor could have prevented their frequent occurrence.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Now joyless rains obscure,
Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul;
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods.

FROM the 19th of December to the conclusion of the month, we have had an almost uninterrupted succession of foggy, lowering, and rainy weather. The frost which commenced on the 7th, was not of long continuance. During the last fortnight of the month, the sun has not been visible more than once or twice, and then only for a very short space of time. On the 23d of December there was so dense a fog through the whole day, that, except about noon, objects at a few yards distance were scarcely discernible.

discernible. In the night of the 29th, we had a heavy gale from the S. W. with much rain.

The tide rose one day so unusually high in our rivers, that the salt-water destroyed several pike. It is not perhaps generally known that sea-water is a deadly poison to these fish. I am informed, by one of the fishermen, that several were seen to float down the river.

In my last report I neglected to mention that, in the early part of December, I had seen an immense number of the thirteen spotted lady-bug, (*Coccinella 13 punctata* of Linnæus and Marsham,) collected around the branches of furze bushes, along the sea coast. There must have been many thousands of them. On a branch not four inches in length there were upwards of a hundred. Were these insects about to attempt a migration? I can scarcely think they would have strength enough to cross the seas. On examining the sand of the shore, I remarked that a great many dead insects of this species had been cast up. I had not an opportunity of visiting the same place for nearly a fortnight afterwards, and there were then very few remaining. Probably the greater part had gone into some winter retreat in the ground or about the cliffs. Another year I may endeavour to watch them somewhat more closely

December 23. A few herrings were this day caught; but none for several days either before or after.

The radical leaves of the milk thistle (*Carduus marianus*) appear. The flowers of the Laurustinus begin to fall. The China Roses (*Rosa Chinensis*) and *Semperflorens* still continue in great beauty in the open ground.

Larks congregate.

The Common Wagtails have hitherto been observed through the whole winter. In severe weather these birds are not often seen.

Moles continue to throw up earth. They only discontinued their labours during the few frosty days, at the beginning of the month, when the ground was too hard for them to be able to penetrate through it to the surface I observe, by the hedges, that the mole catchers have of late, been unusually successful in destroying these animals.

December 31. The Woodbines have begun to put forth their first leaves.

The Holly, Ivy, and Bramble are now the only wild shrubs which, by their leaves, enliven the appearance of our hedges and woods.

Bear's-foot Hellebore, (helleborus fœtidus,) and Spotted-leaved Hellebore (helleborus lividus) are in flower.

Hampshire.

N. B. In future this report will commence with the first, and terminate with the last day of the month preceding the publication of the Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1807, to the 24th of January, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.	*Thermometer.*
Highest 30.45. Jan. 18. Wind S. E.	Higheſt 50°. Jan. 9. Wind S. W.
Lowest 29.00. Jan. 2. Wind West	Loweſt 15°. Jan. 22. Wind N. E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. 1.13 inch. On the 14th in the evening the mercury stood at 29.1, but at the same hour on the 15th it was as high as 30.23.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 15°. On the 22d. about sun-rise, and till near 9 o'clock, the thermometer was as low as 15°, but on the next day, at the same hour, it stood at 30°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.768 inches in depth.

The 30 and 31st ult. and the 14 and 15th days of the present month have been characterised by very boisterous weather, much mischief was done in many inland parts but on the Southern Coast, particularly at Margate and Deal the effects were truly serious, and the havock sustained perhaps unparalleled in the annals of those places. In both instances these winds were preceded with remarkably red skies. One of the most remarkable phenomena we ever observed occurred in the afternoon of the 15th. The sun, a very few minutes before it descended below the horizon, owing to the peculiar state of the atmosphere, appeared like an immense globe of fire surrounded with a cloud in the shape of a ring: the whole had the same appearance as Saturn when seen through a telescope of high powers, only almost indefinitely larger; the red colour of the luminary was uncommonly deep.

The thermometer on the 22d was lower, viz. at 15°, than we had seen it since the 24th of December, 1804, when it was as low as 12°, or 20° below the freezing point. On the 16th of January, 1803 it was still lower, viz. at 10°, and in the preceding December it was at 14°. In February 1805 it was at 17°, but in 1806 it was not lower than 17°, and in 1806 than 24°, and in the last year it was not once lower than 21°. These observations relate to the north-west of London, at Hackney about the same distance east, the thermometer stood on the 22d instant at eight in the morning as low as 12° ½.

In the course of the month we had twelve brilliant days, thirteen of which there has been rain; five may be denominated fair or perhaps cloudy, and on one only we have had snow. The wind has been variable.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have frequently been requested to present our readers with a brief account of the most remarkable appearances in the heavens for each ensuing month. These must relate chiefly to the moon and planets, and will be a sort of guide to the study of the heavenly bodies, and will render those, who consider the subject with a slight degree of attention only, familiar with the names and places of the principle fixed stars. To begin with the planets, Mercury may, if the weather be clear, be seen as an evening star till the 6th or 7th, after which he is too near the sun for observation. Venus is a morning star rising on the first ten minutes before five, and on the 25th as many minutes after five: it advances during the month from the 28th of Sagittarius, to the beginning of Aquarius. Mars is an evening star, but sets soon after six o'clock, and therefore will not be much observed. Jupiter is likewise above the horizon in the evening, but sets almost an hour sooner than Mars, and is therefore invisible. Saturn rises soon after midnight, and will, to those who make observations in the morning, afford excellent opportunities for the purpose. On the fifth the moon is on the meridian at 25 minutes past six in the evening, having over her at the distance of four degrees above her, the beautiful constellation of the Pleiades. Between the 5th and 6th she passes the ecliptic, being on the 5th 18′ north, and on the 6th 46′ south. On the 6th the moon is on the meridian soon after seven, being then about 5° above the beautiful star Aldebaran, the bull's eye. On the 10th she is not on the meridian till near eleven o'clock; to the west of her above are Castor and Pollux; below, the two principal stars of the Lesser Dog, and still low in Sirius. The moon is full on the 12th at seven minutes before four in the morning. Those who would regulate their clocks or watches by the dial, must remember that the clock is at a mean for the whole month, 14′ after the sun.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report twelve East Indiamen have safely arrived; viz. the Cirencester, Albion, Marquis of Ely, Royal Charlotte, Glatton, Perseverance, Neptune, Arniston Thames, and Fort William, from China; Carmarthen and Travers from Bombay. Their cargoes on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, are as follow: 167,020 chests of Tea, quantity 14,764,795 lbs. weight; Raw Silk, 35,645lbs.; Nankeens, 209,920 pieces; Sugar, 3,447 bags, quantity 5,994 cwt.; Saltpetre, 994 bags, quantity 1,397 cwt. The cargo of the Earl Spencer is not included in the above, the invoice and bill of lading not having yet been received. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company declare for sale on Wednesday the 17th of February, 1808, Prompt, the 17th June following, viz.

51,396 Pieces Company's Surat Prohibited piece Goods.

And on Monday the 30th March, 1808—Prompt, the 29th July following, viz

273,008 Pieces Coast Callicoes.
19,224 Ditto Coast prohibited
11,996 Ditto Subscription prohibited.

And on Monday the 7th March, next—Prompt, the 3d June following, viz.

Tea Bohea	500,000lbs,
Congou and Campoi	4,600,000
Souchong and Pekoe	
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
Hyson	300,000
Total, including private trade	6,400,000

And on Friday the 16th April, 1808—Prompt, the 3d June following, viz.

	lb.		lb.
Company's Cinnamon	170,000	Nutmegs (prize)	45,000
Cloves (prize)	15,000	(prize)	9,000

No

No more of the prize Spices, captured in the ships Pallas, Victorince, and Batavia, will be sold until September sale, 1808.

And they do also declare, that they will give timely notice, what other goods they will put up at those sales.

For several days past the Board of Trade has had several meetings with the Portuguese Ambassador for the regulation of a reciprocal commerce between this country and the Brazils, until a regular treaty is agreed on between the two governments, which will no doubt be communicated to our merchants without delay. The annual importation of Cotton from the Brazils into Lisbon for the last three years has been from 100 to 120,000 bags each year, and into Oporto has been about 20,000 bags a year, making together 140,000 bags of cotton wool, of which about 70,000 bags were annually sent to France; and the importation of this article into Liverpool alone in the last year, from the United States of America has been 143,756 bags, thereby exceeding the whole of the exportation of Cotton from the Brazils, 3,756 bags. We therefore submit to our readers the serious consideration of what a quantity of the raw material is furnished by America for one of the most important branches of our manufacture, and what the consequence to our numerous manufacturers, if we are driven into a war with America. Whence then is the supply to be obtained? surely not fromthe Brazils, and what will become of the immense multitude of our population employed in the different departments of the cotton trade, should American cotton be excluded from our market?

We seriously recommend our speculators to the Brazils, to be very careful in the first instance of the sort of goods they may send there, as the Buenos Ayres goods in general were very ill suited for the market of South America; and consequently could not render the profitable sales, or good returns which otherwise might be expected. We think it necessary to apprize our readers that the weights, measures, and monies, of the Portuguese settlements in the Brazils are exactly the same as those of Portugal, which should likewise be attended to. All kinds of Russian goods have risen considerably in price, yet Russia will have stronger reasons to regret the loss of her commercial connection with us, than we shall with her; particularly if we can go again to the River Plata for tallow; and as for the article of hemp, we can do no better than follow the sentiments of Lord Somerville at the meeting of the Smithfield club cattle-shew, by growing the article at home. Russia has ever drained us of cash from the large balance of trade in her favor. The market for West India produce of every kind continues dull and in no demand, and the American trade is at this moment in a very uncertain state, yet we hope a favourable change will soon take place.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 15.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 4 ..
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 5 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..
Paris	24 4	24 4 ..	23 10 ..
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	60	60	60 ....
Dublin	10¼	10¼ .. .	10¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
——— Essex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 6s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
——— Farnham, 8l. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 6th January, 1808, is 31s. 7½d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c in January, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, at 630l. per share, including the half-yearly dividend to Christmas, of 20l. clear of property tax.—Grand Junction, 90l. to 91. ex-dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, 90l. to 89l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Grand Surrey, 45l.—Croydon, 52l. 10s. to 55l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares at 10s. premium.—East India Dock Stock, at 122l. per cent.—London Dock, at 110l. ex-dividend.—West India Dock, shut.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent, premium.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court:—London Dock Stock, 110l.—East India ditto, 123l.—West India ditto, 145l.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l.—Grand Junction Canal, 91l.—Grand Surrey Canal, 45l.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. premium.—Globe Fire and Life ditto, 111l.—Albion ditto ditto, 3l. premium.—Hope ditto ditto, 10s.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s.—East London Water Works, 170l.—West Middlesex ditto, 20l. premium.—South London ditto, 55l. premium.

Thames Navigation Bonds sold for 98l. each, including the Interest due from Christmas 1807; or 100l. 10s. for such as the Interest has not been received for, since Midsummer last. The Interest of 5 per cent. is regularly paid at Midsummer and Christmas without any deduction for property tax, or other demand whatsoever.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early sown wheats, both in the northern and southern districts of the kingdom, have in general a pretty favourable appearance, and in some places they are remarkably strong and vigorous, being perhaps in too forward a state of growth for the season; but those which were put into the ground at a later period, have by no means so healthy an aspect; being besides, in many instances very thin, and straggling upon the ground so as not to cover it well. This we find to be particularly the case in some parts of Surrey, and on the borders of Sussex, as well as in some places in Middlesex. The sudden alterations of frost and thaw have had an unfavourable effect upon them in many different situations, while in some they have stood them well.

The same causes have likewise done much injury to the clovers, at a time when this and other similar sorts of seed are scarce to an unusual degree at this season.

Winter tares have also suffered greatly in the same way, from the want of being covered by snow, in consequence of their having attained a too luxuriant state of growth during the autumn from its being so mild and open.

The turnips, from their being in most instances sown at a late period, have only in particular situations reached any tolerable size, consequently have not by any means afforded that full supply of food for live stock which the farmer might expect. Besides, in some more exposed situations, the sharp cutting frosty nights, and sudden thaws, have had such an effect as to render them rotten, especially where the less hardy sorts had been injudiciously sown. In particular cases they have however turned out more abundant than was supposed at the usual season of letting them, as about the beginning of November.

The winter pastures and rouens, or preserved grasses, scarcely in any season presented a more deficient supply of feed for animals than in the present, which will most probably be severely felt in the spring months.

The very sharp frosty nights have been very prejudicial to the lambs which have been dropt the latter end of the preceding, and during the present month, many having been destroyed by the piercing cold frosty winds, and sudden rains, by which they have been followed.

From the same causes stall fed cattle have not in many cases gone on so well as is usual at this season.

The prices of neither fat nor lean stock seem to have advanced since our last. Smithfield market of the 25th afforded a full supply of beasts; beef, mutton, veal, and pork being somewhat dearer than on the preceding market day.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4	8
Mutton	3	2	to	4	10
Veal	5	0	to	7	0
Pork	4	6	to	6	0

Beasts	2,750
Sheep and Lambs	13,000
Calves	500
Pigs	450

Grain of most kinds is somewhat on the advance, though not to any great extent. At the Corn Exchange on the 25th, the supply was tolerable, but the prices rather heavy.

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat	45	60	72
Fine ditto		74	76
Rye		45	50
Barley		40	45
Malt		66	76
White Peas		152	162
Grey ditto		60	66

	s.	s.
Beans	58	63
Tick ditto	52	58
Oats	32	38
Pollard	38	40
Rape Seed	25	27
Fine Flour	58	62
Second	52	58

Hay and Straw are nearly stationary; on the 25th, in the market below, they were as follows:

Hay Market.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	4	10	0	to	6	0	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	5	0	0	to	6	6	0

The business of repairing and making new fences, has gone on well during most part of the month, much of this sort of farm work having been performed

The season has likewise been favourable for threshing out the grain, much of which has been done.

On the 30th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-Fourth Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLES, &c.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 168.] MARCH 1, 1808. [2 of Vol. 25.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of* MODERN PARIS, *with a* GLANCE *at the present* STATE *of* SOCIETY *and of* PUBLIC CHARACTERS *in that* CAPITAL, *in a* LETTER *from an* ANGLO-AMERICAN *resident there.*

SIR,

YOU have earnestly requested me to give you some general ideas upon the present state of society in Paris, and I shall proceed to gratify you as well as my limited ability and restricted observation will allow.

In reply to your question upon *the present State of the National Character of the People*, I will observe, that they are not, generally speaking, so urbane and alluring in their manners, as they were twenty-two years since, when you and I first visited that metropolis. From a gay, frivolous, and foppish community, they are metamorphosed into a serious, plain-dressing people, whose manners are, comparatively, repulsive, and sometimes verging upon brutality. Those dreadful excesses which were perpetrated during the stormy periods of their Revolution, have roughened their deportment, and stifled the gentler qualities of their hearts: in their endeavours to imitate John Bull, they have assumed his bluntness, without the accordant sincerity of his nature. Every thing here is externally *anglicised*: the dresses of the men and women are altogether in the English mode; you must recollect that I am speaking of the capital, and not of the provinces, where the habits of the people are nearly the same as heretofore. Such an animal as a *petit-maitre* is very rarely to be seen, yet the principle of a coxcomb is not wholly extinguished, as it is frequently visible in young men, who use spectacles and optical glasses in public, without any imperfection in the visual organs. In the breed and management of their horses they are much improved, and great encouragement is given by the French government to this material point of social improvement. All persons of either sex, who have any pretensions to fashion, ride in the English manner; the ladies on side saddles, and the gentlemen in close boots: the enormous jack-boot, which we formerly thought so ridiculous, is now abolished, or confined to the postilions of the heavy diligences, or the couriers of the government.

In the ceremonies and pleasures of the table, the French are not much changed, except that they admit more natural, or unsophisticated, dishes at dinner, than formerly, and dine at a later hour in the day. They have their potage, bouilli roast meats, ragouts, entremets, cakes, fruit, coffee, and liqueurs; taking each about four or five glasses of wine before the introduction of the coffee; and when they have drank the liqueur, the whole party separates, to prepare for the further duties or amusements of the evening. It is not the custom of France, as it is in England, to have the ladies withdraw into a saloon, while the gentlemen enjoy (as they phrase it) the bottle; for your Gallic neighbours very properly believe, in this instance at least, that no enjoyment can be heightened by the absence of beauty, and that the delicate authority of female influence keeps the ruder passions in subordination.

In answer to your question about the present state of *Female Morals* in this capital, I am compelled to observe that they are in a state of great relaxation, not only here, but almost in every part of France, that I have visited; and, indeed, the ceremony of marriage had become of little weight, from the ease and irresponsibility with which its holy ordinances were eluded or subverted by either of the contracting parties. Divorces were obtained upon the most trivial pretexts, but the government have instituted an examination into the abuses of the sacred obligations of wedlock; and it is probable that divorces will not be obtained in future but upon a basis of serious necessity. Before any persons can marry now in France, their names are exhibited by the magistrate in a conspicuous part of the Town-Hall, or Hotel de Ville, of the place where they reside, in order that all interested persons may have an opportunity to forbid the union, upon proper and well-founded representations:

after that ordeal, they are formally contracted and registered by the magistrate, and then publicly married by their respective priests, in the cathedral, church, or chapel, to which they may belong.

The *Police of Paris* is, I believe, the most comprehensive establishment of that nature that was ever formed in any nation. I cannot give you a detailed, but I will give you a brief idea of its power, privileges, and effect.

The office of the general police is upon the Quai Voltaire, where four counsellors of state work every day with the minister of the police, and are charged with the necessary correspondence of the office. The prefecture of the police is situated in the court of the Palace of Justice, where the prefect gives public audience every Monday at noon, to receive the lesser order of complaints. The general police of Paris maintains a vigilant correspondence with all the departments of the French empire, and its orders are enforced with a promptitude that is astonishing. When an alien arrives at a port, or frontier town, in France, he delivers his passport to the secretary of the mayor, who retains it, and, after demanding his occupation, and the name of the place to which he is travelling, he gives the stranger another passport, in which his age and person are accurately described. Upon this official warrant he travels, in a direct line, to the destined place, where he presents himself to the police, and finds his original passport deposited: here he receives a formal permission from the government to reside for a specified period; and, at his departure, he receives his original passport, which enables him to leave the French empire without molestation. All persons who reside in Paris, or any other city in France, are not permitted to change their hotel, or lodgings, without informing the police of their removal, and receiving a new warrant: nor can any *maitre d'hôtel* admit you as a lodger in his house, without informing the police also; as, in case of non-performance, he would be liable to very serious pains and penalties. I think I see your generous nature revolt at such instances of despotism, which are so opposite to the benign spirit of the British constitution, and as unnecessary as disgusting to the loyal disposition of a British subject.

Paris is surrounded by *barrieres*, or gates, which are connected with each other by high walls or strong fences; and it is impossible to pass through these, at any time, without being liable to a strict personal examination, so that no criminal can escape but with great difficulty; and in some solitary instances where they have contrived to elude the vigilance of the metropolitan police, they have been eventually arrested at the frontier towns, by means of the telegraphic dispatches.

It is also at these gates where they collect the tax called *l'octroi*, which is a species of excise.

All the coachmen, watermen, drivers of chaises, porters, &c. of Paris, receive a number from the police, which they conspicuously wear; and by this measure they are continually liable to punishment for any species of abuse or extortion which they may practise on a native or stranger, in their several vocations: but this species of necessary regulation is confined to the capital, as, in the departments, a foreign traveller experiences as much extortion and indecency of language, as in any other community on earth.

There is also a military police, which has its office on the Quai Voltaire, subordinate to the disposition of the minister.

It is asserted that such a system of *espionage* is kept up in Paris, and all the great towns, that the leading points of conversation in coffee-houses, taverns, theatres, &c. are known to the government; and, when necessary, the declaimers also: but I never saw a direct proof of this assertion, nor indeed any check upon conversation, but what discretion might suggest in any country.

As to the *Musée Napoleon*, or Napoleon Museum, it is impossible to convey to you any idea that would be adequate to the impression which this precious collection of all that is great, rare, and fine in art, so forcibly makes upon any observer who has been refined by education. The *chef d'œuvres* of painting and sculpture; all that remains in preservation of the works of the inimitable Greek sculptors; those breathing marbles which embellished the temples of Athens and Rome, and before which the ancient world bowed, in a spirit of piety as to the semblances of their gods, and in a spirit of enthusiasm as to the semblances of their heroes, are collected and placed in the saloons of the *Louvre*; those superb pictures which ornamented the Vatican of Rome, and the rich gallery of the house of Medici, with those exquisite altar-pieces

pieces which the divine Rafaelle executed; the St. Jerome, by Guido; the illustrations of the Christian faith by Titian, Rubens, Dominichino, Morillo, Leonardo da Vinci, N. Poussin, Le Brun, the Caracci, &c. are here associated in one vast display of all perhaps that is attainable by human genius. The eyes of the curious are at first pleasingly fatigued with this sudden burst of imitative radiance. The objects of fascination are too numerous for any to be enjoyed rationally, until the perturbation of astonishment has ceased, and the senses begin their appeal to the judgment, upon the respective excellence of each production of the pencil of art.

The *Musée des Monumens François*, or Collection of French Monuments, is in the *Rue Petits Augustins*, and deposited in the house of that religious order. These venerable remains were chiefly brought from the royal abbey of St. Denis, which was pillaged during the revolution. They are now arranged in order, and form a representation of the state of sculpture in France, during the several ages in which these sepulchres were made.

It is impossible to survey these frail memorials of human grandeur, without feeling sensations of a very melancholy tendency; here some royal dust of the house of the Capets reposes in a state of sequestration from its relative atoms, and removed from that spot, where it was originally deposited and hallowed under the blessing of the church. The monarch, the statesman, the warrior, and the poet, are commingled in a sort of unison with time, but not with each other. Here the meditative wanderer sighs amidst mutilated busts, dishonoured statues, and columns of alabaster, jasper, and porphyry; with correspondent vases, in which perhaps the hearts of innocence and beauty were inclosed. On the tomb of the first Francis, trace the features of that generous prince, whose example polished society, and whose liberality fostered learning, wisdom, and genius. You see the splendid tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, who appears to domineer even in his dust—of the houses of Valois, Montmorenci, and Rochefoucault, *cum multis aliis*, who appear to remind us of what they have been, and as so many silent monitors to vanity—Turenne, Descartes, Colbert, Montansier, Voltaire, Helvetius, and Mirabeau, with Piron, the Aristophanes of France, whose satirical spirit exists in his epitaph:

C'y git Piron, qui fut rien,
Pas même Académicien!

Here lies Piron, who was nothing,
Not even an Academician!

This depository is open to the public every Thursday and Sunday.

The finest garden of Athens was called Keramikos, or the Tilery, taking its name from a tile-manufactory which occupied the place on which they had formed it: and they have named the magnificent palace of the Tuileries at Paris from a similar situation.

On the assumption of authority by Napoleon, he made the Tuileries the seat of government, and by his orders it has since been considerably improved: the interior is sumptuously decorated: he has re-established the chapel, and a theatre is now erecting within its walls. The new works and arrangements are distinguished by taste and magnificence: the hall of audience for the ambassadors, of the privy council, &c. are decorated with appropriate embellishments. During the visit which Pius the Seventh made to Paris, to consecrate Napoleon, his holiness inhabited that part of the palace which is called the Pavilion of Flora. It may not be unworthy of remark, that Buonaparte did not suffer the Pope to crown him, at this ceremony; although such an action would have been deemed the very summit of honour by all precedent Catholic Sovereigns: when the Pope had given his benediction to the imperial diadem, and approached with it, in solemn dignity, up the steps of the temporary throne, in the cathedral of *Nôtre-Dame*, this extraordinary character rose, and, taking the crown briskly from the Holy Father, placed it confidently on his own head.

The gardens of the Tuileries were planned by the celebrated Lenostre, and evidently partake of the false taste of the age in which he lived: but they are progressively improving every month under the auspices of the present court. In the front of the palace they are raising a triumphal arch to commemorate the victories of the emperor; on the top of which his statue is to be placed in a car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses which heretofore decorated St. Mark's at Venice. The Parade which runs between this martial monument and the palace, is enclosed with iron rails, and without is the *Place Carrousel*.

It is ordered by Napoleon that all the interme-

intermediate streets between the Carrousel and the Louvre shall be demolished, and that another galley, corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, which extends from the palace of the Tuileries to the palace of the Louvre, shall be built, with an open arcade. The ultimate intention of this order, is to form a vast parade, on which the emperor may be enabled to pass in review a body of troops, to the amount of one hundred thousand men, comprehending cavalry and infantry!

The Palace of the *Louvre* is, beyond contradiction, the most elegantly constructed building in Paris.

It is now undergoing a thorough repair, after being suffered to decay in neglect for a century and a half. When wholly repaired, it will be consecrated to the arts and sciences. The museum of pictures will continue to occupy the great gallery: that of statues will be much enlarged. The imperial library will be removed from the Rue Richelieu to this place. The cabinets of medals, antiques and prints, will fill the upper apartments; and the rest of this superb palace will be dedicated to the reception of any curious specimens of art and taste which may appertain to the nation.

In the interior of the *Hôtel des Invalides*, are seen the sword of the Great Frederick of Prussia, with the busts of Condé, Turenne, Saxe, Desaix, Kleber, Dugomier, &c.

It is from the front court of the Invalids, that they occasionally make those discharges of artillery, which signify the successes of the French armies to the people of Paris.

The bridges of Paris are numerous. I shall only mention those which have been lately built.

Le Pont des Arts, or the Bridge of Arts, was thrown over the Seine in 1804: the foundations are of stone, and the superstructure of cast iron: it is the first bridge of this kind which has been made in France. It is situated between the centre of the palace of the Louvre, and the College of the Four Nations, on the opposite bank of the Seine. Each foot-passenger (as no carriage can pass) pays one *sol* on passing: it is ornamented on each side with orange trees, citrons, lilies, roses, &c. which perfume the air, while you walk or sit, as there are chairs provided for those, who chuse to enjoy the summer breezes in this enchanting situation.

Le Pont d'Austerlitz, or the Bridge of Austerlitz (thus named in commemoration of the battle which was fought between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France, near that town), is likewise made of cast iron. It connects the Boulevards of Bourdon, with the boulevards of the Garden of Plants, and by this means forms a circular road around Paris.

They are now building another bridge of stone, which leads from the middle of the Champ de Mars, to the great road between Paris, St. Cloud and Versailles.

They have nearly seventy *Fountains* at Paris, some of which are supplied from the waters of the Seine, and the others from the water of Arcueil.

The present government of Paris, is augmenting the number of fountains, in every direction, which is an improvement of the highest importance, as it promotes the cleanliness of the city, and the health of its inhabitants. As the Parisians have not the same advantages resulting from water-works, as the Londoners enjoy, they are compelled to resort to the supply of public fountains, which is the best substitute their situation will afford.

Le Jardin des Plantes, or Botanical Garden of Plants, is an assemblage of all the plants, exotic and indigenous, which it has been in the power of the professors to collect. This establishment began under the reign of Louis XIII. by Guy de la Brosse, his physician, who received every possible encouragement from the ministers Mazarine and Colbert. In 1640, he gave the first public lecture on botany, and soon after this Garden assumed the title of Hortus Regius, or Royal Garden. In 1739, the king named Leclerc de Buffon president; and it was under the superintendance of this great and learned man that the Garden of Plants became the richest collection of minerals and vegetables in Europe. M. Buffon neglected nothing in his attempts to methodize this important study, for which he has been called the French Pliny. Pliny had made a comparative scale between men and beasts, in which the advantages remained with the latter; but Buffon raised man to his proper glorious eminence, in a work which will eternize his name.

In the amphitheatre of this charming and interesting place, lectures on botany, chemistry, anatomy, and surgery, are delivered by professors, on terms at once liberal and encouraging to the students of all nations.

In the upper part of the garden there is a superb collection of subjects of natural history

history, which is opened for the inspection of the Parisians, every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, in the evenings; but this collection is not equal to what the Leverian Museum was in London, before the negligence of the nation suffered it to be dispersed and destroyed!

In the higher part of the garden, which consists of forty acres, they have an aviary for birds of every species, and near it a menagerie for foreign beasts of the tame kind. At the lower end of the garden there is a collection of ferocious animals, which are likewise exhibited to the public, on the same days, proper persons being appointed by the government to explain the objects, and preserve decorum.

The *Palais de Tribunat* was formerly celebrated under the name of the *Palais Royal*. The palace was built by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1636, and was then called *le Palais Richelieu;* but falling into the possession of the crown by the will of the cardinal, Anne of Austria came to inhabit it with Louis the XIVth. from which event, it received the name *Palais Royal*, or the Royal Palace. At the death of Louis XIV. it passed into the family of Orleans, who occupied it until 1794. The late duke caused the formation of those superb arcades, galleries and gardens, which are the admiration of all the world. In 1802, they fitted up here the hall for the sittings of the Tribunat, from which it derives its present designation.

This seducing place, is to Paris, what Paris is to the continent, the centre and focus of luxurious accommodation. Here the arts are multiplied in endless succession; the painter, the engraver, the modeller, the watchmaker, the enameller, the milliner, the perfumer, the chemist, the optician, the feather-maker, &c. exert every nerve, and exhaust every artifice to attract the gazing passenger; and make, even the miser undraw his purse-strings in trembling extacy, to purchase some brilliant bauble, which his understanding might scorn, when reflecting on the real wants of man.

From the going down of the sun till midnight, this place seems like the high fair of vanity; our ears are saluted with music of every kind: the coffee-houses are filled with noisy politicians, who affect to predict and regulate the destiny of kingdoms, whilst they are unassured of a dinner on the ensuing day. The *beau-monde* parade in the garish ostentation, solicitous merely to be seen, and not to see. The variegated lamps, in fanciful confusion, dazzle the senses; while the painted daughters of Venus encircle you, with smiles and meretricious argument to lead you to their bowers, where Pleasure beckons at the gate, and Repentance terminates the scene.

In the cellars, or subterraneous saloons, you are entertained with conjurers exhibiting their deceptive arts: negroes beating the tambourin: dancing girls: tumbling boys: ventriloquists, and dramatic exhibitions, not of the first class, it may be supposed; but they previously claim our indulgence, by the following apt motto:—"*Jugez nous par notre zele, et non par le talent*"—"Judge us by our zeal, and not by our ability;" which is a modest intimation, that might suit other theatres, as well as the minor spectacles in this place.

In the galleries of this palace, we find people busied at billiards, cards, and every game of skill and hazard, by which the wiley adventurer who is unencumbered with a patrimony, can raise a fund: but it is generally at the expence of young gentlemen, who think that candour consists in expression, and honour in appearances: and who discover eventually there are but two parties who play, viz. those who *will* win, and those who *must* lose!

The Libraries of Paris, are well furnished. The principal is the Imperial Library in Rue Richelieu, which is open to the public every Tuesday and Friday, and to men of letters every day. King John collected the first elements of this library. Charles V. methodized and added to it, but it became considerable under the great Colbert, who caused this building to be raised, for the purpose of augmenting it, and giving it an air of national dignity. They have preserved here, the original letters of Henry IV. to la belle d'Estrées, and some MSS. of Louis XIV.

Besides this, there are the libraries at the College Mazarine, the Library of the Institute, and the Library of the Arsenal, all of which are open to the public.

I forgot to notice that the Imperial Library has been much enlarged by the present emperor, who has enriched it with a great number of valuable MSS. and books brought from conquered nations.

There are twenty-four theatres at Paris, and they are all crowded on holidays, and particularly on Sundays. As it is indispensable to give the Parisians much novelty, these theatres are supplied by a legion of authors, amounting

amounting (in 1804) to two thousand one hundred and forty-two; comprehending tragic and comic poets, melodramatists, monodramatists, vaudevillists, parodists and pantomimists. Some of their pieces are so successful, as to draw full houses, for one hundred and fifty nights, in a season, although the vast majority soon sunk into oblivion. The pieces are approved, or rejected, by a literary committee of three censors, appointed by the government, who are unconnected with the parties: nor is it in the power of a manager to cashier a performer of merit, without an appeal to these commissioners. When an actor or actress of celebrity becomes superannuated, they are pensioned by the government, who properly think, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures, should be sustained, in the decay of nature, by public gratitude.

Théatre François, or French Theatre, is now in the Rue Richelieu, or, according to the republican nomenclature, *Rue de la Loi*. This dramatic establishment, which is the most classical of its kind, in France, began at the *Hotel Bourgogne*, *Rue Mauconseil*, in 1548. The great Moliere belonged to it in 1650. They act here the most finished productions of the Gallic Muse, which are not, at this period, in a state of enviable perfection. I saw here several new historical dramas, fraught with such anachronisms as a school-boy might correct. The performers in general, possess merit; but we look in vain, among their dramatic authors, for any equal to the distinguished writer and orator, who is one of the chief ornaments of the British senate.

Académie Imperiale de Musique, or Imperial Musical Academy, is in the middle of the same street. This magnificent establishment is somewhat similar to your opera house, with this essential difference, that the operas of Paris are given in the vernacular tongue, whilst those of London are in Italian: so that the former are understood by all the auditors, and the latter by not more than one in an hundred. They have the good sense to prefer the Italian and German music to the French, which is commonly contemptible, with the exception of the productions of Greky, and a few other composers. But the opera of Paris, like that with you, is only a secondary object with the public, as it is the excellence of the ballets, or dances, which attract their notice, and, as the superiority of the French, in dancing, remains uncontested, I shall merely observe, that Vestris, whom we remember to have been recognized, as "the God of Dance," is now shorn of his beams, by another capering deity ycleped Duport!

The first appearance of Signora Catalani in Paris, was at this theatre, and on the night appropriated for her benefit, all the tickets for the boxes were sold at the enormous price of six *louis d'ors* each. The imperial family was present, and the house was very full.

Opera Comique National, is in the Passage Feydeau. It is on this theatre, where they exclusively act such national operas as are correspondent with your "Love in a Village," "Inkle and Yarico," &c.

Théatre Louvois, or *Théatre de l'Impératrice*, is in Rue de Louvois. The remnant of the Italian comedians are allowed to perform at this place, twice in each week.

Théatre Vaudeville, rue de Chartres.

Théatre Montansier, is situated under the galleries of the Palais du Tribunat, and was formerly called *le Théatre des Beaujolais*, in compliment to the Orleans family. Here they perform operas, and minor comedies.

Théatre Olympique, rue de la Victoire.

Théatre de la Porte-Saint Martin is on the Boulevard St, Martin. The grand opera of Paris was formerly performed at this theatre, where I saw the splendid *Tarare* of Beaumarchais, acted before the royal family of Louis the Sixteenth, about twenty-two years ago.

Théatre de la Gaieté, is on the Boulevard du Temple; this is the most ancient and most perfect of the theatres, where they perform sentimental pieces.

Théatre de L'Ambigu-Comique, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre de la Cité.—This is a new theatre, built during the revolution, on the spot where the church of Saint Bartholomew once stood; and which was demolished by the Parisians, for the abhorrence which they bore to the name of that Saint, under whose auspices the cruel murders of Coligny and the other protestants began. It is situated immediately opposite to the Palace of Justice.

Théatre des Delassemens, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre de Moliere, is in the Rue St. Martin.

Théatre Marat, is in the Rue Saint Antoine.

Théatre

Théatre des Jeunes Artistes, is in the Rue de Bondé.

Théatre sans Pretention, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre des Varietés Amusantes, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre des Jeunes Elèves, is in the Rue Thionville, formerly Rue Dauphin.

Théatre de la Rue du Bacq.

Théatre de la Vielle-rue du Temple.

Théatre des Danseurs Voltigeurs, is on the Boulevard du Temple. Here they tumble, and dance on the slack and tight rope.

Théatre des Jeunes Comediens, is in the jardin des Capucines, or garden of the Capuchin convent.

Théatre des Ombres Chinoises, is in the Palais du Tribunat.

Théatre Mecanique, is in the Rue Neuve-de-la-Fontaine. This is an exhibition somewhat similar to the *Eidophusicon,* which was given in London about fourteen years ago. They represent the rising and setting of the sun; the effects of a storm by sea and land, &c.

The prices of admission are, in general, one-third less than in London.

The most frequented of their *Public Gardens* is Tivoli, which is in the *Rue Saint Lazare,* and formerly belonged to Boutin the financier. This was the first garden which was made public. Here they exhibit fireworks, and have an orchestra well filled with instrumental performers. The price of entrance is three francs, or an English half-crown.

The Garden of Frascati is on the *Boulevard Italien.* This is the favourite summer promenade of all the voluptuous idlers of Paris, of both sexes. But neither this place, nor *Tivoli,* is to be compared with your Vauxhall gardens; the delights of which are more in consonance with good sense than are to be found in any other public garden that I have seen in any part of the universe.

In the Garden of the Capuchins, on the *Boulevard L'Antin,* are to be seen *Comediens les Marronettes & Funtocini,* or Puppet-shews, in the French and Italian manner; an amphitheatre *d'equitation,* or horse-riding; another for dancers; *Funambules,* or rope-dancers; *des Escamoteurs,* or jugglers. Here you may behold *la Puce savante,* or the learned Flea; the sacrifice of Jephtha; *L'Ane savant,* or the erudite Ass; the Tiger of Bengal; *le concert hydraulique,* or water concert, &c. &c.

The public gardens, where all are privileged to enter without payment, on the observance of good manners, are the Tuileries, the *Champs-Elysées,* or Elysian fields; the *Jardin Soufise*; the *Jardin Paphos*; the Garden of the Luxembourg; the Botanic Garden; the Garden of the Arsenal, &c.

At present there are twenty-two newspapers published in Paris, and each department has its proportionate number. The *Moniteur* of Paris is the paper in which are first published all the official notifications of the government. Each paper, and every species of book, or pamphlet, is subject to a censorial inspection previous to publication.

The *Boulevards of Paris* formed in the earlier ages the bulwarks of the city: they are now continued entirely round Paris, and make perhaps the most variegated and pleasant scene of perambulation in the world. It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate description of this amusing scene, especially of that interesting part which lies between *Place Concorde* and the *Rue Saint Antoine.*

Place Concorde, heretofore known by the name of *Place Louis quinze,* is the spot where the late King and Queen were guillotined, and, eventually, a great number of those who had voted for the death of this benevolent Sovereign. The same loathsome machine is now used for the common malefactors in the *Place de Greve.* The remains of Louis and Antoinette were thrown, with quick lime, into a rude grave made in the cemetery of the Magdalens, where they are now making a foundation for an immense monument to the honour of the grand armies of France. Here, by a rational inference, it may be supposed, that the dust of this royal pair will constitute a part of that cement which is now binding the marble bases of this temple.

How strongly this illustrates the reasoning of the immortal Shakespeare:—

> "Imperial Cæsar dead, and turn'd to clay,
> May stop a hole, to keep the wind away."

The road of the Boulevard is wide and well preserved, and each of the footpaths is lined with trees, which form a most agreeable shelter from the heat of the sun, during the summer months. I have already enumerated the theatres which are on the Boulevards: in addition to which there are panoramas, gardens, hot and cold baths, greenhouses, over which they announce the enjoyment of "an eternal spring." *Le Caffé estaminet,* where you can enjoy your pipe, and coffee-houses for tea, where you cannot,

not. The surprising Furioso, the tumbler, dances before you on the tight and slack rope, with more boldness and agility than Richer, but not so easy and pleasing; whilst on the other hand you may see feats of horsemanship by Franconi, although very inferior to the graceful exertions of the younger Astley. Here are conjurors, who sell fortunate numbers in the lottery for two sols each, who have not interest enough with Fortune to procure a decent coat for themselves; and prophecying Sybils, who cannot divine at what moment the police will dissolve their spells, and chain their own persons in durance vile. In the evening you hear a concert in every avenue, and are regaled at the corner of a street by a rugged minstrel, singing "the delights of rural love," who has crawled from a starving family in the fauxbourg Saint Denis, to gather sustenance for his offspring. You are stunned with vociferation "to walk in," and see the facetious Mr. Punch and his accommodating spouse; the Giant and the Dwarf; the celebrated Fire-eater from Lapland; Dutch Birds taking a fort by storm; the Court of King Solomon in all its glory; and the Monkey shaving the Cat.

When you are disposed to retire from this noisy scene, you are civilly desired to occupy a chair, for one sol, where you may lounge and meditate, or participate in the conversation of surrounding belles; as the ladies in France will engage in discourse with a well-bred man, without the dread of contamination from the interchange of polished sentiments.

To sum up all in a few words, the Boulevards of Paris is one continued fair, where all ages, sexes, conditions, and nations, appear to unite, to pass the vacant hours in chequered gaiety, and reduce the claims of want through the medium of pleasure.

I have now conveyed to you a tolerably correct idea of the present state of Paris, but here the pleasant part of the description ends; the departments of France are truly miserable, on a comparison with the counties of England. It is impossible to stop at a town, or village, in the interior of France, without being nearly overwhelmed with beggars, who importune you for money with unceasing yells; and whose squalid appearance shocks your feelings. Nor is the appearance of France so beautifully variegated, nor so luxuriantly fruitful, as England. The climate is fine and moderate, and, in the southern parts, more genial than in England, at least for a valetudinarian; but for rural imagery, superb pleasure-grounds, wholesome beverage, excellent viands, free argument, and honest manners, give me old England, which is, and I hope ever will be, the seat of independence, and the garden of the world.

You have desired me to give you an idea respecting the general character of the present *Emperor of the French*, and of the leading personages of St. Cloud, and I will endeavour to present you with a slight sketch of the parties.

Napoleon is about five feet five inches in height, well made, and somewhat muscular: it has been observed that, notwithstanding his fatigues, he has a tendency to be corpulent. His complexion is a pale olive; his eyes piercing; his hair brown, cut short, and uniformly unpowdered. He seldom smiles, and is, in the natural disposition of his mind, impetuous; but he corrects this habitude by a powerful command of his passions. He is very abstemious, takes snuff abundantly, and remains at dinner with the imperial family but *thirty minutes*, when they dine *en famille*. He eats of the plainest food, drinks four or five glasses of wine, takes his coffee (of which he is extremely fond), and departs. He passes the evening in visiting the lyceums, or places of public gratuitous education (of which Paris and its environs are full); examines the scholars personally; enters newly-established manufactories, and, when he deems the inventor worthy, invests him with the insignia of the legion of honour, which he frequently takes from his own coat, for that purpose. On his return to St. Cloud, if in the country, or to the Tuileries, if in town, he hears a concert, converses with his family, takes a slight repast, and retires to bed about eleven o'clock. In the morning he rises commonly with the lark, goes to his private cabinet, and examines written documents upon the affairs of state, or representations from all the ministers, both domestic and foreign: inscribes a concise resolution upon each; to be delivered to the proper officers in the course of the morning. In all these duties he is as regular as Time itself; and even when encamped in the field of battle, I am informed that he pursues the same system upon a narrower basis. At six or seven o'clock he rings for his coffee, and then dresses himself for the day: his dress, on ordinary occasions, is a blue undress uniform, with

white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches; military boots; a cocked hat, with a small cockade, placed on the very rim, a sword and the order of the legion of honour, suspended by a red ribbon from his button-hole. I should inform you, that no person enters his cabinet but his pages, and those only when he is present; and when he departs, he takes the key in his pocket.

His library is fitted up in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of great men, among which you find those of the late regretted Mr. Fox, and the immortal Nelson. The emperor had a great personal esteem for Mr. Fox, and treated him, while that illustrious patriot remained in Paris, with the most conciliating attention. I am told that he has remarked that Mr. Fox was to Great Britain, what Cassandra was to the Trojans, always telling truths, but, unfortunately, never believed.

I carried my curiosity so far, as to take measures to learn what books this extraordinary character was fond of perusing, and found that Ossian's Poems, (well translated into Italian), the works of Newton and Leibnitz; Smith, on the Wealth of Nations; the works of Montesquieu: Tacitus, Guiccardini, &c. formed the leading articles with which he amused or informed himself in his leisure hours; if such an active mind can be supposed to have any leisure.

To indulge the curiosity of those natives and foreigners, whose rank and talents do not entitle them to an introduction at court, he takes an airing every Sunday evening in the gardens of St. Cloud, with the empress, the imperial family, and his marshals: and I have observed that his attendant Mameluke is uniformly behind his person; and I was told that he sleeps at the entrance of his apartment, or tent, when he is on duty from the capital.

It cannot be denied that he is indebted for a great portion of his success, both in the cabinet and the field, to that judgment which he has displayed in selecting his ministers and officers, all of whom have been advanced for their individual merit. He has sometimes listened to the recommendation of distinguished persons, in filling up civil vacancies of little importance, but never any other. Marshal Augereau is the son of a grocer at Paris; Marshal Lefebvre is the son of an inn-keeper. General Vandamme was a taylor in Brabant, and a great majority of the rest were of the same description.

Napoleon endeavours, by every species of artificial attention, to acquire and retain the good will of his army. He never suffers an officer to strike a soldier, on any pretence whatever: their punishments are through the medium of shame, privations, or death. In England, the citizen and soldier run parallel in their interests; but in France, the soldier is paramount in authority to the citizen: and this partiality is perhaps necessary in a government, which owes the acquirement and consolidation of its power to the zeal and fidelity of the national armies.

His ambition is boundless, and seems to swell and extend in proportion as it is opposed! If it is asked, has he any political enemies in France? I would answer, truly, many: but the well-connected system of his government precludes all opposition to his will, and even those enemies are becoming less every day, as the brilliancy of his career neutralizes the enmity of those who deprecate his power, by making their national vanity a party to his personal renown*.

His consort Josephine is supposed to be forty-five years old, though, in the Court Calendar of France she is said to have been born in 1768, which is only making her one year older than Napoleon, who was born on the 15th of August 1769. This lady is tall, with a well made person, and an expressive countenance. It is said, that when questioned as to the ancestry of Napoleon, when he became First Consul of France, she quickly replied, "That his father was Mars, and his mother was Fortune."

With the situation of the rest of the Napoleon family, the world are pretty well acquainted. They know that Lucien (who is reported to be a man of ability

* The revenues of France amount to between thirty and forty millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door-ways, sign boards, furniture, working patents, as no one is permitted to manufacture *in any way*, without a patent; custom-house duties, which are now so inconsiderable, as not to pay the salaries; post-horses, lodgers, &c. &c.

The sum total for the annual consumption of food in Paris, according to the last calculation, amounts to 258,640,000 francs, each franc being about ten-pence halfpenny in value. One-sixth part of the population of Paris are classed as paupers.

and erudition) lives in a state of exile, at Tivoli near Rome; the causes of this seclusion are perhaps unknown to any but the parties immediately concerned: many are assigned on the Continent, but none absolutely confirmed.

Joseph Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Naples: his consort is sister to M. Antoine, mayor of Marseilles, who is a worthy and unambitious man.

Louis Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Holland, very much against the will of a majority of the Mynheers, who certainly merit the military rigour which they endure. As the Frogs of Batavia croaked most unreasonably at King Log, they must not complain that Fate has sent them a King Stork.

Jerome Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Westphalia, and is to be married to a daughter of the King of Wirtemberg! I have been in company with this new-fledged monarch, in the United States, where he was accompanied by his wife, the late Miss Patterson of Baltimore, and his physician and secretary. He is a delicately made man, of modest manners, and seemed to me to possess a tolerable understanding; I rather think that "greatness has been thrust upon him," perhaps at the pressing instances of *Madame la Mère* (the Imperial Mother) who is most tenderly attached to this her youngest son.*

Field-Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, is minister of war, and among the first personal favourites of Napoleon. To him is assigned the organization of those vast military plans which originate in his warlike master. At the battle of Marengo, this officer, who was second in command, rode up to Bonaparte, when victory was inclining to the Austrians, and exclaimed "General, I fear the day is lost, for the enemy's cavalry have penetrated our right wing." "This is the first time (replied Bonaparte) that I have seen General Berthier in agitation!" on which he galloped off, and placing himself at the head of Desaix's corps of reserve, charged the Austrians, and gained the day.

The present war establishment of France, consists of nearly one million, including the *gens d'armes*, &c. These armies are recruited by an annual levy of 80,000 conscripts, of which 50,000, are raised in the three first months of the year, and 30,000, which are called, the reserve, in the remainder. They are raised by ballot in each department, which furnishes their *quota*, agreeably to their population. All descriptions of persons, excepting the clergy, and registered officers, are liable to this levy, which is selected from those young men who have passed their twentieth year, and not arrived at their twenty-third. When the lot falls on the son of a rich man, from 4 to 15,000 francs are frequently given for a substitute, who must be previously examined and admitted by a military commission in each department. When any of the conscripts are refractory to the marching orders, they are chained together, and sent under an escort to the armies!

M. Champagny is the minister of the interior: to whom is confided the regulation of every thing that leads to the internal prosperity or embellishment of the empire*. He is now raising, under the orders of Napoleon the following superb structures in Paris, viz.

A column in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms; it is to be 150 feet high: in the inside is a spiral staircase, and on the outside are to be placed, many of the cannon which have been taken from the Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Saxons, and other nations. The sides are to be decorated with appropriate sculpture, in imitation of the column of Trajan, at Rome, and on the summit is to be placed a statue of Napoleon. To render the effect of this column more striking, they have cut a handsome avenue, from the place Vendome, to the Boulevards.

* In forming the establishment of this young gentleman, we find another glaring instance of ingratitude and baseness. The Abbé Maury, who made the "welkin ring" with praising the high and noble qualities of the royal house of Bourbon, and who was invested with the dignities of a cardinal at Rome, at the express solicitation of the pious aunts of the unhappy Louis the Sixteenth, no sooner found the house of Napoleon imperialized by the Holy Father, than he crawled to Paris, and solicited, and obtained the appointment of Aumonier, or chaplain, to the newly-created prince Jerome, whose family he now sanctifies from the pulpit, at the expence of his benedictions as a priest, and of his integrity as a man! Such a duty in the Cardinal Fesch is in consonance with his received obligations, but in the Cardinal Maury it is disgusting

+ Since writing the above, I understand that M. Champagny is made minister for foreign affairs, and General Clarke is made minister of the war department.

A Martin

A Martial Temple, on the Boulevards Saint Honoré, in which are to be placed the statues of all the generals who have served under Napoleon, with the various standards taken in battle: and on plates of gold are to be engraven the names of all the officers and soldiers who have fallen; and on plates of silver, of all those who may have survived these conflicts of horror and carnage.

A Triumphal Arch, at the Tuileries, as already described.

A Temple to Victory, at the Barriere of the *Champs Elysees*, which is to be encircled with several colonnades, and of a magnitude so extended, that they have deemed it necessary to lay the foundation ninety feet beneath the surface.

A new *façade* to the *Palais du Corps Legislatif*.

The Column of Rostock, brought from Prussia by Napoleon, where it was erected by Frederick the Great, to commemorate a victory over the French armies.

The New Gallery of the Louvre.

The *Quai Desaix*, which is to be faced with a piazza.

The Pantheon of Saint Genevieve. The New Bridge of the *Champ de Mars*, &c.

In regard to your question on the state of those public characters who have been so conspicuous during the revolution, and who are yet living: I can only answer imperfectly; General Moreau lives at Morrisville, on the banks of the Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, in America. General Humbert (who was in Ireland) is in a state of domestic exile in Nantes, on a suspicion of being accessary to the plans imputed to Moreau. Tallien, who overthrew the monster Robespierre, is now a commercial agent in the Adriatic. Barrere, the inflated orator of the democratic assemblies of Paris, is now the author of the leading article of the *Argus* of Paris, which is translated into English under the inspection of a censor. Volney is a senator, but is not in favour at St. Cloud: he receives the salary, and lives in rural sequestration. The Abbé Sieyes, who had been the secret, but efficient mover of the governing machine, previous to the consulate of Bonaparte, lives in philosophic retirement: his influence is still supposed to be great, but he has never been known to exercise it for his own emolument.

I visited M. Barras at his *chateau*, where he lives, almost in a state of seclusion from society. He amused himself with the diversions of the chace, but the use of fire-arms being interdicted by the prefect of that department, in consequence of an assault upon a few *gens d'armes* by some robbers, his pleasures are now confined to reading, and the conversation of a very limited number of visitors. Such is the recluse and fallen state of a man, who but a few years since was the dictator of France, and the origin of the imperial greatness of Napoleon himself!

The rest of the democratic actors, may be presumed to be in a state of secret mortification: those, who have virtue, regretting the consequences of their folly; and, those who are incurably desperate lamenting that order and security is restored to society on any terms whatever.

Thus ends this trivial, but temperate and well-meant statement. If you should object to the application of the epithet *great* as applied to the conqueror Napoleon, you must recollect that the Grecian Alexander possessed it on the same terms; and until mankind shall assign a greater portion of honour to their *benefactors*, than their *destroyers*, such an annexation of false dignity will run current in opinion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN of whose classical erudition I had reason to entertain a very high opinion, lately made use of the expression a "*silver horn*" in the course of conversation, and several persons in company accused him of having made *a bull*; he defended himself by saying that the word *horn* as frequently alludes to the *form*, or *shape*, as to the *substance*; thus we do not hesitate to talk of *a duet on the horns*, although we know that the musical instrument, called the French horn, is generally made of brass. This defence, however, did not satisfy some half-learned critics present; and my friend, continuing awhile silent, allowed them to enjoy the imaginary triumph which they fancied had been thus obtained over a professed man of letters. In a few minutes he wrote with a pencil some lines from memory on the back of a letter, which he handed privately to me, and I found them to contain the following words:—"Pindar uses the expression drinking out of *silver horns*," thus,

"Εξ αργυρέων κεράτων πίνοντες ἐπλαζοντο—

And

And Sophocles mentions *golden* horns, in this passage,

"Πίονσι χρυσείων κέρας."

To these Greek authorities of my friend, may be added the following Latin extract from Varro (book the fourth), which confirms the observations above-mentioned, that the word *horn* may be applied as well to the shape as to the actual substance. "Βυκανιστήριον genus est tubæ, a quo cornicines Βυκανισταὶ dicti sunt, et dicitur *cornu* etiamsi ex ære sit, propterea quod primum ex cornubus fierent." "*Bucanisterium* is a kind of twisted trumpet, whence those who blow it are styled Bucanistæ: and the instrument is called a *horn, although it be made of brass*, because the first of the kind were made of real horns."

Bath, Your's, &c.

December 28, 1807. P. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRIZE CATTLE.*

AT the late meeting of the Smithfield Club, held at Freemason's Tavern, on the 14th of December, 1807, the Duke of Bedford, president, in the chair; several prizes were publicly adjudged, to the owners of such of the fat cattle, exhibited in Mr. Sadler's yard in Goswell-street, as had, in the opinion of five gentlemen appointed to examine them, improved the most in condition, for the quantity of food consumed in their fattening, considering age, work performed, and other circumstances. The following correct particulars since furnished to the secretary of the club, by the butchers who killed the prize animals, of the weights of meat and of offals, will we trust prove acceptable to many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs	Head lbs.	Feet. lbs.
Mr. William Flower's deep red Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1088	—	126	—	—
Mr. Samuel Chandler's French and Devon Ox, fed on grass, hay, and linseed cakes	1090	195	86	43	22
Mr. Samuel Chandler's black Scotch Highland Ox, fed on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips	652	80	65	33	16

PRIZE SHEEP.		Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skins. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. Gilbert Maltby's three 1-year old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, turnips, and cabbages	No. 1.	134	14½	16¾	27¾	193
	2.	130	11¾	20½	32¾	195
	3.	153	11½	20	33½	218
The Reverend Thomas Plaskett's three 2-year old new Leicester Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1.	148	13½	21	24½	207
	2.	151	12¾	20½	24¾	209
	3.	148	17	21	23	209
Mr. Henry King's, junior, three 1-year old South Down Wethers, fed on grass only	No. 1.	101	16	12	25	154
	2.	93	13½	12	21½	140
	3.	98	10	11	20	139
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's three 2-year old South Down Wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1.	105½	17	14	22¾	159
	2.	104¼	16	12	20¾	153
	3.	113¾	15	13	24¼	166

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. John Road's 15 months old black and white Berkshire Pig, fed on skimmed milk, and barley-meal	147¾	14	3¼	——	—
Mr. William Slow's 9 months old black and white high Suffolk pig, fed on pollard, potatoes, barley-meal, and peas	232	7½	2	24¾	266

* See a similar account of the cattle rewarded last year, vol. xxiv. p. 86.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXV.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE THE OBJECT OF THE ARTS?

THE multitudes that derive subsistence from the arts of decoration in all its various branches, are immense: it employs not only the operative, but the inventive, faculties of a vast body of our people, who would all have new occupations to seek, if the regulations of a general sumptuary law were rigidly enforced.

The most ingenious artificers in the kingdom are those, who are concerned in furnishing us with things, of which we have no need, and for which we are often times puzzled to discover any use. The first foundation of our love for spectacle is laid by the contriver of the infant's plaything; he recommends his toy to our early notice by the gaudiness of its colours, and the noise that it is calculated to produce. The painted harlequin, that we can set into motion with a string, is a retaining pledge for our attachment to the living antic, whose gambols entertain us in our riper years. We are generally indebted to decoration for the first rudiments of education, and are taught to know the letters of the alphabet by the amusing symbols, which the ingenuity of the engraver has appropriated to them. Our acquaintance with *Great A* would be very insecure, were we not brought to the recollection of it by the tempting figure of a cherry-cheeked *Apple*. We are betrayed into reading by an infinite choice of seductive little picture-books in marble-paper bindings, by which we are insensibly drawn on to gain instruction in the art that they teach, though at the same time we feel no passion for the acquirement of it.

Thus it is, that our first teachers contrive to enlighten our understandings through the medium of our senses; and is it to be wondered at that the young adult should be captivated by show and splendour, when it is so immediately made the vehicle of education, and instilled into our minds with the very first ideas, that we are taught to entertain?

Enough perhaps has now been said, though much more might be adduced to explain in some degree why so few are to be found, who have a pure and genuine taste and feeling for simplicity. It is not easily to be traced in any of those scenes, which men of a certain rank are concerned in, nor in the characters, generally speaking, that they associate with. Within the period of my life, which has been a long one, our houses, equipages, entertainments have wonderfully encreased in splendour. The age itself is gaudy; ingenuity is ransacked to furnish newly invented ornaments, and the productions of nature must be either immaturely anticipated, or artfully postponed, before they are thought worthy of a place amongst modern elegancies. The contagion of example has no limitation; it runs through all the scenes of life. The thoughts of a spectator must of course assimilate themselves to what is for ever passing before his eyes. An inflamed imagination will naturally produce a florid stile, and the declaimer, who harangues the crowd, or the writer who resorts to the press, will think himself bound to fashion something new and striking for a people, whose attention will no otherwise be arrested.

Hence it comes to pass that there are hardly any public places left without decoration but our churches and courts of law; yet even in these a rhapsodical stile of declaiming to the passions is gaining ground; for the enthusiasm of the Methodists would thin the congregation of the parish priest, were he not to qualify his doctrine with a few more ornaments, than are congenial with the simplicity of it; and in the instance of the pleader, if he muzzles his thunder, and will not storm the ears of judge and jury, he may walk the hall without a client.

The writers of novels and romances ought to take an accurate measure of the public taste and curiosity before they send their fictions into the world. If they confine themselves to nature, as in the novel, they must be very liberal in their incidents; if they throw it aside, as in the romance, they must study to atone to probability by the agreeableness of the surprise, which their aberrations from it shall create.

The dramatic author has infinitely more to dread than the contempt of a circulating library; the terror of a condemning audience is before his eyes. Let him therefore pay his court to their eyes, and if he stands in need of an apology for a dearth of interest and of wit, let him strive to make his peace, by a profusion of spectacle and scenery, which, with the aid of a little enlivening melody, will effectually counteract the narcotics of the dialogue. Can we complain then of the proprietor of a theatre, if having laid out an enormous sum to make it fine, he patronizes those in preference, who can make

make it full? Are we to wonder at the frequenters of that theatre, if they prefer the spectacle they can see to the good sense which they cannot hear? In fine, are we to arraign the author who humours a taste, which he cannot correct?

I am not convinced that we ought to wish for a reform in the public taste for spectacle and splendour. Every art and every science should lend their aid to celebrate the achievements of our countrymen; magnificent funerals, monuments and trophies should be awarded to the heroes, who march to victory, and die in battle. It requires great energy to support a contest with the ravagers of Europe, in which we are likely now to stand alone, and we must not complain of noise, when we have no right to sleep; we should not stop the geese from cackling, when the capitol is in danger, and the centinels have need to be on the alert. The man whose livelihood depends upon the labour of his mules, must submit to hear the jingling of their bells.

An ancient poet is reported to have said to a contemporary dramatist. "Are you not ashamed when you hear your comedies preferred to mine?"—"No (replied the dramatist); I am not ashamed; because it is not I, but the people, that prefer them: I write to please the public, you to please yourself; you write for perpetuity, and I for praise."

Persons, who are not in the secrets of a theatre may be apt to suppose that the projectors of pantomimes and ballets in dumb show are not writers for the stage. It is a great mistake; it requires a very considerable display of eloquence, and much power of composition to teach men to say nothing and express a great deal: I have seen and perused a manuscript of this sort, that was quite as long as a three-act comedy, and not inferior to many that have had their passport.

The splendid form of divine worship established in the Catholic countries affords a never-failing source of spectacle to the people; which may be amongst the reasons why their national drama has continued to preserve a more grave and simple cast of character, not greatly deviating from the antient rules; their churches being of the nature of theatres, their stage to a certain degree assumes the solemnity and purity of a school and a church. With us of the reformed religion the reverse obtains: We hear reason in our churches, and romances in our theatres: we do not want our poets to preach sermons, nor our preachers to ape either the language of our poets, or the attitudes of our actors. After the business of the day we ask nothing of our public places but relaxation from thought and care; and whether we receive that respite from the agility of a dancer, the modulations of a singer, or the ingenuity and decoration of a scenist and a machinist, so we are but rested and amused, our object is obtained.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF it be not incompatible with the plan of your valuable repository to admit the occasional insertion of articles relating to oriental literature, the following notice of an elaborate work on the History and Antiquities of Mysore, (now constituting an important branch of the British possessions in India), preparing by an officer in the East India Company's service, may possibly be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. The gentleman alluded to, is Major Colin Mackenzie, of the engineers on the Madras establishment, who has been employed for some years past in a geographical and statistical survey of Mysore; and who, to these more immediate objects of investigation has been stimulated by an ardent desire of contributing to the general stock of useful knowledge, to add the most indefatigable enquiries after such documents as were calculated to illustrate the civil and religious history of that interesting country. The subsequent account of these valuable labours is extracted from an official report on the subject, by a gentleman every way qualified to appreciate their merit*.

"The department of history in this country, (observes the Reporter) is so deformed by fable and anachronism, that it may be considered as an absolute blank in Indian literature. There is but one mode which appears to afford the most distant hope of supplying this material defect.

"The grants, generally of a religious nature, inscribed on stone and copper plates, which are to be found in every part of the South of India, are documents of a singularly curious texture. They almost always fix the chronology, and frequently unfold the genealogy and military history of the donor and his ancestors, with all that is remarkable

* Major Wilks, late acting resident in Mysore.

in

in their civil institutions or religious reforms. Of these the collection already in Major Mackenzie's possession amounts to upwards of one thousand, exclusively of grants on paper and palm leaves; and this collection is daily increasing from the researches of the numerous emissaries whom he has continued to employ at a great expence for many years, (and particularly since 1796) for this purpose, and for the collection of corresponding manuscripts, which can only be trusted in so far as they are confirmed by these authentic documents. The collection of manuscript books amounts to upwards of four hundred, and includes a large portion of the Jain manuscripts, which of themselves form a new and interesting branch of investigation into Hindoo institutions.

" The period which it appears may be eventually embraced by this series, will extend from about the fifteenth century before Christ, until this time; but, at present, Major Mackenzie does not consider the authorities sufficiently numerous for so high an antiquity. If the dates of this period, however, shall be confirmed, the year 1411, before Christ, will prove to be the æra of a great conquest of Canara and Malabar, including Travancore, by which the Aborigines of the country were reduced to slavery, and the lands conferred on strangers; an event to which we are, perhaps, to look for the origin of a more perfect proprietary right in the soil, (distinct from the rights of the cultivator, and the claims of the sovereign) than is to be found in any other part of India. This dynasty of conquerors had its capital at Banawassi, on the borders of Soonda. The knowledge of the character and language then in use, will probably be lost in a few years, and is now only preserved by a small number of learned individuals among the Jain. It is the character (so long unknown) of the inscriptions at Mahabalipoorum, near Sadras, a fac-simile of which was read without hesitation, in my presence. If it should be found practicable to trace, by a series of authentic documents, the history of landed property on the south of India, I imagine that no subject of superior interest and importance can be presented to the attention of a British government. The light mutually reflected by civil institutions and historical facts, appear to me to furnish the fairest hope that the successful investigation of this subject will be found practicable; but it is certain, that the result would unfold the most useful information on many important points connected with the political economy and good government of India.

" Even the history of religion, including its philosophical dogmas, will not be without its interest, and its use, to those who are fond of tracing the progress of opinion under the variety of external circumstances which influence the human mind. The religion of the Hindoos is usually represented as unchanged and unchangeable. Perhaps the religious history of Europe is scarcely more pregnant with revolutions; and, unhappily, contrary to another erroneous opinion, no country on earth furnishes the records of such sanguinary persecutions, as those which have been atchieved by the bramins of India.

" Every thing, in short, that is usually considered most interesting and instructive in general history, may be traced and illustrated by the laborious process which Major Mackenzie has devoted the leisure which he has been able to snatch from a course of active and distinguished public service; and government may, perhaps, be disposed to think that the means of completing the series and digesting the results, may fairly be considered as a national object. Major Mackenzie has been particularly happy in the choice of his instruments. One of those ingenious natives, whom he had the misfortune to lose, had the merit of first tracing the outline of the plan which has been so successfully pursued, and his surviving brother is a man of singular literary zeal and scrupulous research. The facility which Major Mackenzie has acquired in directing the operations of a large establishment maintained by him for this express purpose; and in seizing, at once, what is useful in the materials which they collect, is the result of a long experience. The path is untrodden, and it has too few attractions, and too many discouragements ever to be trodden by another. The object will be accomplished by him, or it will probably be never accomplished. Even if his materials, in their present state, were to fall into other hands, they might be considered as lost."

Your's, &c.

January 9, 1808. Z.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to renew my annual request for information relative to the situation, circumstances, and mode of life, of such persons as have died at very advanced ages during the last year. Many instances of this kind may escape my notice, I shall therefore be much obliged if any of your correspondents can extend, or correct, the following list of persons, who have died in the year 1807, at the age of 100 years and upwards.

Age,

100 Mary Walton, Windy Nook.
100 Mary Evans, Lidney, Gloster.
100 Mrs. Deakin, Stoke Priory.
100 Mrs. Mann, Ross, Hereford.
100 Robert Stevenson, Kilbarehan.
100 Widow Brame, Shipmeadow.
100 Hannah Ranshaw, Newcastle.
100 Alice Longworth, Blackburn.
100 Mary Allcock, Aby, Lincoln.
100 Richard Brighouse, Aughton.
100 William Dickenson, Scorton.
101 John Bell, Black Dub.
101 Mrs. Siddall, near Tadcaster.
101 Mrs. Grub, Weathersfield.
101 Elizabeth Parkyn, St. Columb.
101 John Paterson, Muirkirk.
102 Elizabeth Thomas, Langynoyd.
102 William Kellman, Fochabers.
102 Susannah Robshaw, East Moor.
102 Hannah Wilson, Keswick.
102 Elizabeth Linegar, Birmingham.
102 Maria Price, Leeds.
102 Ann Miller, Worstead.
102 John Mirehouse, Mire Syke.
102 Malcolm White, Glasgow.
102 Mrs. Pratt, Birmingham.
103 Sarah Buckle, Heathfield.
103 Elizabeth Cryer, Ecup, York.
103 Elizabeth Bicket, Newcastle.
104 Mr. Fidler, Winterbourn.
104 Amelia Butcher, Shrewsbury.
104 Peter Danks, Walsall.
105 James Lack, Hackney.
106 Margaret Paton, Maucklin.
107 Thomas Haggerty, Ireland.
107 John Maxwell, near Forfar.
107 John Key, Edgburton
108 John Thurel, Tours, France.
110 Dennis Hempsey, Magilligan, Ireland.
110 Michael M'Namara, Ireland.
111 Florence O'Sulivan, Ireland.
112 Mary Heyward, Wombridge.
115 John Ramsay, Collercoats.
117 Anne Meade, Ireland.
123 —— Johnston, a poor woman, Belfast.
123 Mr. Crobally, Broadstone, Ireland.

Of the above forty-six persons, twenty were males, and twenty-six females; the latter had probably all been married. Of the whole number, thirty-two were, at the time of their decease, inhabitants of England and Wales, six of Scotland, seven of Ireland, and one of France.

Sixteen of the above persons are mentioned as having enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of good health, and retained the free use of their faculties to the last; and there can be no doubt that it is chiefly under such circumstances, that extraordinary long life is to be expected. It is also well known that longevity is in some degree hereditary, and prevails in some families more than in others; of which the above list furnishes a remarkable instance in John Mirehouse, who died at the age of 102; his father died at the age of 95, his mother attained her 100th year; three of his sisters died, each, at the age of 82, and a fourth sister in her 93d year. The account given in your Magazine, vol. 24, p. 200, of Thomas Atkin, furnishes another instance of this kind.

James Lack, an old soldier, who is said to have died at Hackney, aged 105, is included in the above list, on the authority of all the newspapers and periodical publications; but after many enquiries, I have much reason to doubt whether any such person died in that parish during the last year.

Your's, &c.

February 4, 1808. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, for the enquiry of the curious naturalist, that on the 9th of December last I saw a flight of swallows, consisting of from thirty to forty, flying in a S.W. direction, on Wandsworth common, but not seeming on their emigration; their flight in that case is generally S.E. As they leave this country commonly much sooner, I think it worth a place in your valuable miscellany, the Monthly Magazine, to enquire if the case is not singular. The morning was mild and foggy.

Your's, &c.

No. 5, Smith-street, Chelsea, Jan. 6, 1808. JOHN GREIG.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a recent* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XXII.

DR. Tongue informs his readers, that, in consequence of its natural advantages New Connecticut is capable of manufacturing and exporting great quantities of vegetable and animal productions, both in a new and manufactured state. That maple sugar is not only made in sufficient quantities by every family, for its own use, but a sufficient surplus is procured to buy the tea and coffee for the year. "This sugar is equal to any imported, and when refined is superior to the best refined West India sugar. The labour of making it is trifling. The sap is exhausted in February and March, and granulated by simple boiling, and when sufficiently boiled, stirred until it is cold. Two men will make from sixty to one hundred pounds per day, and the molasses reserved in making this sugar is infinitely superior to those from the West Indies. It is a fact, that the saccharine principle is more abundant in this sugar than in that made from the sugar-cane itself. Pearl and pot-ash manufactories have lately been established. These will be articles of great export, and increase, in demand, as only well timbered countries can make them. New Connecticut affords the best woods for making pot-ash. In general, the harder and more bitter woods afford the most pot-ash. There is a great difference in the produce of different woods, as the following statement will shew:—1,000 lbs. of ashes of oak afford 111 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs of ashes of hickory afford 180 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of beech afford 219 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of elm afford 166 lbs. of pot-ash; 1,000 lbs. of ashes of maple afford 110lbs. of pot-ash. The management of the fire influences the product. In Hungary, it is common to obtain a ton from about two hundred and fifty bushels. We think our labour well paid when we obtain seven hundred pounds from four hundred bushels of ashes. It is a safe calculation to say, the ashes of an average acre will produce ten dollars worth of alkali.

"I am bold to say, no place in the habitable world possesses more advantages for glass manufactories than this country, possessed as it is of fine siliceous sand, pot and pearl-ash, coals; in short, every ingredient abounds except manganese. Linens and checks are manufactured in New Connecticut, and sold cheaper than those imported of similar quality in Baltimore. This trade will probably be carried to a great extent. Grind-stones, mill-stones, potter's-ware, whiskey, cheese, and butter, are exported. Tar may be made from pit coal, according to Lord Dundonald's plan; and from the nature of the soil, there is reason to expect large quantities of flax and hemp will be exported.

"Tobacco, furs, poultry, ginseng, Virginia snake-root, fish, bees'-wax, honey, &c. are all in the greatest plenty, and no country on earth was ever more abundantly supplied with the honey-bee. Their natural hives are found in every part of the country. To prove this, it is only necessary to state, that about twenty persons procured six thousand weight of strained honey in the course of six weeks, in the winter 1805-1806. To these exports might be added, were it not for the continued influx of settlers, and who consume nearly all the surplusage of the country, horses, mules, shipping, and beef-cattle; hogs, hides, leather, lard, wheat, flour, tallow, pork, beef, flax-seed, linseed-oil, sassafras, and ship-timber. Horses, cattle, and hogs, are raised at a small expence, as they live in the forest, during the summer, and most of the spring and fall. Indeed, in some instances they have lived through the whole of the winter without any auxiliary food. By the first of April the forest furnishes food in abundance. By the 1st of May, all nature is dressed in flowers, too delicate, and too luxuriant, to admit of a description. The may-apple is so plentiful and luxuriant, as to assume the appearance of culture; its stalk is two feet long. Nor do I hesitate to pronounce this country equal, if not superior, for the raising of stock of all kinds, for the culture of flax and hemp, and for the production of every kind of grass, to any other portion of the United States."

"Having dwelt rather diffusively on this subject, our author proceeds to consider the advantages of the reserve *for trade and commerce.*

"Nature (says he) has seen fit to separate the southern and middle states from the rich and indescribable valley of the western world (where are to be found the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as well as the Five Territories) by a vast pile of mountains, which occasionally afford roads, but, for the most part, is inaccessible. Already one-fifth of the whole free population of the United States is to be found west of this chain of mountains; in a country which, twenty

years past, was almost exclusively under the dominion of savages, and the beasts of the forests—a country to which the Atlantic States now annually yield 60,000 (the Doctor might safely have said 100,000) souls of their population. The middle part of this immense country is furnished with water navigation, for the transmission of its products to foreign markets; but must always depend for foreign products and manufactures for its consumption, on land-carriage, which is extremely expensive, or on water-carriage through the various rivers and lakes which exist in the western section of territory. That some one of the lakes must, in a short period, become the grand emporium for the commerce of a country three times as extensive, and three times as productive as Maryland, is a proposition so clear and certain, that no man of reading or reflection can doubt. I mean exclusively for the commerce of the various countries on the shores and numerous rivers of the different lakes, without venturing to hazard a remark upon the incalculable advantages which must result from some place, becoming the great and universal *depot or warehouse* of the south western world.

"The lakes are, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

"First, Ontario, from its natural position, and its water communication with the River Hudson, which is now completed, with only fifteen miles land-carriage to the city of Albany, any one will at once perceive that the adjoining country will hold its commercial relations with Albany, Hudson, and New York; yet the waters of this lake will be of immense advantage to the western world, by floating its commerce and its products on her bosom, but in no other way. Lake Erie, from which alone, either the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, can hope to be able, finally, to participate in any considerable degree with New York in the western commerce, is navigable for vessels of every burthen, and has now twenty-one sloops and schooners belonging to her harbours, and a complete water communication to New York, except twenty-three miles land-carriage; and of these twenty-three miles, it is not believed that in twelve years a single inch of land carriage will remain. But the distance by this communication is not less than five hundred miles; while a good and practicable road from Ralphoville, or the mouth of Grand River, on the south shore of Lake Erie, may be made to Baltimore or Washington in three hundred and ten miles, or by going three hundred and forty miles, and connecting the waters of Grand River and those of the Great Beevor, by a turnpike of fourteen miles; and then by connecting the waters of the Alleghany with those of the Potomac, by a turnpike road from one navigable stream to the other, a distance of forty-two miles land-carriage. Here a portion of land-carriage will always remain; but as the water communication will be in a more temperate climate, it will be later in the fall, and earlier in the spring seasons, when the husbandman can best devote himself to these pursuits. This consideration alone, furnishes an equivalent, for the increased advantages of the water communication of New York. The question has therefore become, who shall first command the trade of this immense region; for it is an indubitable truth, that the advantages of the two places (and the Doctor might have added thereto Washington city) are nearly balanced and equipoised. In this situation Baltimore *sleeps*, whilst New York has already laid out a town on this lake, has already established three immense warehouses, sufficient for the trade of the country, granted fourteen years rent on five thousand acres of rich land gratis, and yielded to a company incalculable advantages for commercial purposes: whilst at the same time she has laid two turnpike roads: one from Newburg to the Hudson river, along the south line of the state, to the shores of Lake Erie, is already completed as far west as the head waters of the Susquehanna; the other, from Albany by Utica, &c. to Buffalo Creek, is already completed as far as Conadarque, and in two years will be completed to Lake Erie. The waters of Lake Erie are already connected with the waters of the Ohio, in six different places, by a land-carriage in no one place exceeding fifteen miles. 1st. From Lake Erie to Chatauque Lake, which is navigable to the Alleghany River, and from thence to Pittsburgh. The portage between these lakes is nine miles and a half. 2d. From Presque island to Le Bœuf, where the waters are navigable to Pittsburgh: hence the portage is fifteen miles. 3d. From Mesopotamia on Grand River, to Warren on Big River, there is a portage of fourteen miles. 4th. From the falls of Cayahoga to the navigable waters of the Muskingum, which river discharges itself into the Ohio at Marietta: here the portage is eight miles. 5th. From the navigable waters of the San-

Sandusky to the navigable waters of the Scioto, there is a portage of eleven miles. 6th. From the navigable waters of the Miami of the Lake, to the navigable waters of the Wabash, there is a portage of eight miles. In no instance is there even a hill to cut through, but every where roads may be made with great ease. Indeed a turnpike company is already formed, and the money subscribed, the labourers and provisions furnished; and the road will be completed by the 1st of November next, between Le Bœuf and Presque isle.

"Whoever considers these important connections between the northern, middle, and southern parts of the great western world, will at once admit, that this lake forms the key-stone of the arch, and holds the destiny of western commerce. Indeed, it will be the link which will connect the eastern and western parts of this nation. For it is apparent that the efficacy of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, though important in the vessel trade, and auxiliary to the relative importance of the trade of Lake Erie, can never furnish the connecting link between the eastern and western parts of this nation. Through Lake Erie now passes the immensely valuable trade of England in furs and peltry, even under the eyes of the settlers of New Connecticut. It must also be recollected, that the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie, are all connected by large-vessel navigation, and that Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, have no important outlet but into Erie. It follows of consequence, that the inhabitants of the south shore of Lake Erie are and will be possessed of the following advantages. 1st. They will have an intercourse with Baltimore (Washington is again omitted by the Doctor) if Baltimore be just to herself, by a route not exceeding three hundred and ten miles. At all events, they will have an intercourse with New York, if Baltimore does not furnish one. 2d. They will have a water communication with New York, distant five hundred miles. 3d. Through this country must all interchanges of products for consumption pass, which will take place between the eastern and western states, and between the northern, middle and southern parts of the western country. 4th. To those who wish to adventure in the fur and peltry trade, and in commerce with the adjoining territories, these advantages are offered.

"1st. They have large-vessel navigation for thirteen hundred miles out on the different lakes, exclusive of Lake Ontario, without a single carrying place. They may visit an extensive coast of 2,700 miles of rich fertile lands; where from settlements formed and forming, the country rises into importance, they may enjoy almost exclusively the fur and peltry trade. 2d. They may also enjoy the commercial benefits of an invaluable fishery, which has already risen into such importance, that fish are cured after the manner of cod-fish and exported to the more southerly settlements. The white fish are also so valuable, that, though the country is in its infancy, they are already pickled and transported to Pittsburgh, where they bring from sixteen to twenty dollars per barrel. These advantages are exclusive of the benefits resulting from climate, the certainty of title, the fertility of soil, and the thoroughfare through this country to reach the southern waters. Nothing further is wanted in this region to secure these blessings, than to found a town in some commanding and advantageous position on the south shore of Lake Erie, and to give it that standing which would necessarily result from the patronage of mercantile men, and the active aid of capital."

The Doctor next draws the following contrast between Ohio and the country on the Chesapeak:—

"In Ohio, every man is free, and slavery is forbidden by the constitution and the laws.	"In Maryland, we are cursed by slavery; and while the master is aping the splendour of wealth, he is writhing under the continual demands of the merchant, who supplies his slaves.
"In Ohio, every man rises with her, and grows with her growth.	"With us every year increases the body of slaves, and consequently diminishes the neat balance of profits. This must soon destroy some plantations.
"In Ohio, the labouring man is loved and esteemed; he is taken by the hand, helped forward in life, and treated like *a man.*	"In some parts of Maryland the labouring man is despised; he is a mongrel, a non-descript animal: something between the landlord and his negro." (There is too much truth in this. It must, indeed, be confessed, that wherever there is slave labour, white labourers are degraded. R. D.)

In

"In Ohio, fuel, timber, mills, and mill seats, abound.	"With us, fuel is scarce; timber extremely expensive; mills and mill-seats for country use rarely to be found.
"In Ohio, choice lands are to be procured at from two to eight dollars per acre.	"With us, poor, barren, worn out lands, cost from eight to twenty dollars per acre.
"In Ohio, an average acre produces twenty-five bushels of wheat, and forty-five of corn.	"With us, an average acre produces nine bushels of wheat, and fourteen of corn.
"In Ohio, funds are already appropriated, which will be equal to the support of civil government; but at present the citizen pays, for this purpose, an average tax of twenty cents per hundred acres.	"In Maryland, there is no tax for the support of government.
"In Ohio, there is an adequate fund to educate every youth, and qualify him for the common pursuits of life.	"With us, not a cent is appropriated for this purpose, and our gates, our want of roads, and of bridges, form eternal scurces of vexation and disappointment.
FINALLY.	FINALLY.
"Ohio is a young state, possessed of a delightful soil, a healthy climate, and the *essence* of liberty—rising in her glory, like a young man approaching to manhood.	"We have a soil worn out and destroyed; our liberty may be said to be *nominal*; we are every day liable to the *spasms of slavery*; and, like an old man, tottering on the margin of his grave."

Our author concludes his interesting pamphlet with the following character of the inhabitants of New Connecticut:—

"The people (says he) are principally emigrants from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, and a few families from Maryland. They are an intelligent, enterprising, sober, religious, patient, persevering, kind, hospitable, and honest people.

"There the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Calvinist, and the Quaker, feel that each other is a brother, and treat him as such. Every sect enjoys (of right) its own mode of worship, and deals with all others in the spirit of philanthropy and liberality.

"There the spirit of industry and economy is cherished; there the labouring man is beloved and respected; there idleness and dissipation are held in contempt, whatever may be the rank or condition of the persons; there neither slave nor black man is to be found. Finally; even in this infant country learning is encouraged and patronized; an university is founded, with a present fund of thirteen thousand dollars; and there are now to be found twenty-four common schools, and seven circulating libraries."

Having thus run through the above pamphlet, it may be presumed that I entertain a very high opinion of the country described. I certainly do so. I have no doubt but it will, in a very short time, become a well peopled country, blessed probably with more natural and political advantages of any place of equal size in the world. I believe with the Doctor, "that there is no country in nature more healthy; there is none in nature more pleasant; there is none in nature more fertile;" yet the emigrant there, as well as to every new country, must expect some inconveniences. I am apt to attribute the disappointment experienced by many Europeans who come into the United States, to the romantic notions they had indulged previous to their emigration. Whoever quits his native country, should remember that he leaves the circle in which he was born, those who have endeavoured to smooth his passage through life, and that, on his arrival in a new country, he must contend with new habits and manners for a long time alone. Rigid attention to the principles of morality is necessary to every man, but to none more necessary than to the emigrant, who has a character to lose, and whose conduct is closely and jealously examined. This is no country for a man without capital to expect to live in indolence; on the other hand, a less quantity of labour will produce a greater given quantity of comfort than can be procured elsewhere. The United States only offer to emigrants freedom from enormous taxation; the right of speaking, writing, and printing, any opinions which may be entertained; and after a period of five years, the right of becoming a citizen therein, when they can only be operated upon by laws enacted by themselves or their immediate representatives. I have thought it necessary to add these suggestions, from having frequently witnessed the disappointment of persons who by a land of freedom, understood a country where application and industry were unnecessary. Let me hope,

hope, that should any of your readers under such impressions think of coming hither, that they will alter their minds, and stay at home; for, assuredly as they come, they will encounter mortification, disappointment, and distress. Should others of a different cast and character propose to emigrate, if when they arrive they can possibly afford a little time and money, I can assure them both will be well expended in looking about before they settle. They will find it much safer to depend upon their own eyes than those of others; and to all such I should certainly advise a journey west of the mountains, before any permanent settlement be attempted. I have one other duty to fulfil—to thank you, Sir, for the readiness with which you have honoured my letters with a portion of your valuable pages, and to request of your readers that indulgence of error, wherever it has appeared, and of whatever kind it may have been, which liberal-minded men are ever most ready to afford. Your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
September 7, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTRUCTIONS *to* GRAND JURYMEN. *By a late* FOREMAN *of the* GRAND JURY *for* MIDDLESEX.

1. A GRAND jury is one of the most ancient and respectable tribunals known to the constitution of this kingdom, and its members are usually gentlemen of the highest consequence and best figure in the county. A knowledge of the duties and powers of a grand juryman is absolutely necessary to every gentleman in the kingdom, because his own property, his liberty, and his life, depend upon maintaining in its legal force this branch of trial by jury. *Blackstone, book iii. chap.* 23.

2. Their *foreman* is to be chosen by themselves, and any attempt on the part of the court, or sheriff, to nominate him, or swear him in as such, should be resisted. In Middlesex, it is usual to choose a foreman in the grand jury room, after which, the members, with him at their head, present themselves in court to be sworn in.

3. The grand jury ought to be composed of twenty-three persons, but the business frequently proceeds although that number are not present, the foreman taking care that no bill is found unless supported by the votes of TWELVE of the jurymen. *Blackstone, b. iv. chap.* 23, *sec.* 2.

4. As it is the express object of a grand jury to decide whether there is any matter of accusation against the party accused, or whether he ought to be put on his defence, they are competent to decide finally and totally on all the parts of the charge, both as to fact and intention. *Stat.* 29 *Eliz.* 3. *Cap.* 4 *and* 42. *Eliz.* 3. *Cap.* 3. They stand in the situation of umpires between the accuser and the accused, and are thus able at all times to protect the weak against the strong. This uncontrolled and important power of a grand jury constitutes one of the chief glories of the constitution of England, and is a grand bulwark of the liberties of the people.

5. A grand jury ought to be thoroughly and completely satisfied of the truth of all the parts of an indictment before they find it, and ought never to be influenced by remote probabilities. It is a very serious and solemn matter for a person to be placed on his trial at the bar of a court of justice; and as the grand jury hear evidence only on the side of the prosecution, the whole case ought to be CLEARLY and UNQUESTIONABLY made out by the prosecutor to justify them in finding a *true bill.*

6. To find a bill, *twelve* at least of the grand jury must agree that the evidence is COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY. *Cro. Eliz.* 654. *Hob.* 248. 2 *Inst.* 387. 3 *Inst.* 30. When this is the case, the words, "A TRUE BILL," are to be indorsed on the back of the indictment; but when twelve do not hold up their hands, the words, "NOT FOUND" are to be endorsed by the foreman. It is usual to put the question only in the affirmative, and if the shew of hands is less than twelve, the bill is instantly endorsed, "NOT FOUND."

7. No person not of the grand Jury, no barrister, attorney, clerk of the court, or other person, can be present during the deliberations and decisions of the grand jury; but it is sometimes usual for a deputation of the jury to consult the court on any point of law.

8. When two or more persons are included in the same bill, the names of each ought to be mentioned aloud in their turn, by the foreman, because some may be guilty, and others innocent.

9. In an indictment for stealing, if the crime is not proved against the thief, the accessary must be acquitted as matter of course, because if there be no thief, there can be no receiver.

10. For the dispatch of business, and the convenience of witnesses, all bills against the same person ought to be the subject of uninterrupted decision; and for

for the same and other reasons, a list of the bills *found* and *not found* should, from time to time, or as often as reported to the court, be affixed on the outside of the door of the grand jury chamber, or in some other conspicuous place, and be signed by the foreman.

11. The state of the several prisons, the malversation of the jailors and turnkeys, the conduct of magistrates, all gross and scandalous abuses, acts of public oppression, and all public nuisances, within the county, are proper objects for the enquiry, examination, and presentment of a grand jury.

12. One of the grand jury ought to sit at the right hand of the foreman, and assist him in reading the indictments. Gentlemen who require to be absent, usually consult the foreman, and obtain his consent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE probably are not more than two or three genuine pictures by Correggio in Great Britain; the works of this divine master are consequently prized above all others, and it becomes important not to lose any of them. A fine subject by this master was in England about the time of the revolution. It represented St. Catharine just before her martyrdom, leaning on the wheel, and reading a missal, her hands gracefully crossed, the book in one hand, and a palm-branch in the other. There have been two engravings from it; a large one by le Blond, and a small mezzotinto by Williams: and many copies of the painting are to be met with in private collections. The King has a fine copy in the royal collection at Windsor, but obviously a mere picture devoid of the feeling and sensibility of Correggio.

I believe I have seen the original, a divine picture, and of undoubted antiquity; but before I decide finally, I wish to learn of any of your Correspondents whether any such picture, called the original, exists in any British or foreign collection, and what are its pretensions.

Your's, &c.

A LOVER OF THE FINE ARTS.

London, Feb. 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is lamentable that your Correspondent J. M. Flindell, and others, should persist in recommending nightingales to be kept in confinement. A knowledge of the myriads of them that have been cruelly sacrificed in attempting to domesticate them, should deter persons of feeling from continuing to countenance such cruelties. Though wood-larks, from being somewhat hardier and stronger, are longer preserved in captivity, yet the want of their natural insect food renders their death little less certain.

Why will they not be satisfied with the Canary-bird, of which there are, in song and feather, so many varieties, and whose domestication (with common care) appears suitable to its nature, at least with respect to those bred in this country. The present extravagant price of Canary-seed arises from a monopoly of all the home growth by a house speculating, no doubt, on its not being imported from abroad. But Canary-seed is not necessary to these birds; and birdfanciers may completely defeat the monopolizers, by *cheaply* substituting in its place good wheat flour, which the birds readily eat, and require no addition but a little rape-seed, and a very small quantity of hemp-seed.

The flour should be given (but not mixed with their seeds) in a small drawer, provided; as usual, with holes, to prevent its being trampled on; and for a single bird, its seed-drawer should be fitted with a little box, easily made of stiff paper, or tea-chest lead, to its size within side, and *part* of its length, but not fastened, that it may be removed when the drawer is to be cleaned from husks.

Your's, &c.

Jan. 12, 1808. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing the biographical account of the late Archbishop of York, in your valuable miscellany (No. 165), I could not but observe that you have taken no notice of the patronage which, it is presumed, his grace extended to men of distinguished eminence for their virtue or talents. From his situation of head master of Westminster school, and afterwards as dean of Christ-church, in Oxford, his grace must have had singular opportunities of selecting some of the first ornaments of literature and religion, and of transplanting them into his diocese of York. It would be gratifying to the public, as well as doing justice to his grace's memory, if any of his grace's friends

friends would furnish you with a list, which no doubt would be very numerous, of those who have been thus selected. The list would also operate as an encouragement to those who may hereafter look forward with the hope of being distinguished by episcopal patronage for their moral conduct or professional attainments. Your's, &c.

H. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE. — No. XV.

HESIOD.

THE lives of few persons are confounded with so many uncertainties and fabulous relations as those of Homer and Hesiod. What may possibly be true, is often as much disputed as the most romantic parts of their stories. The difficulty of connecting what may be considered as history, with the improbable fictions which surround it, compels the inquirer at last to resort to some hypothesis of his own, or he is lost amid the doubts and inferences of others, till conjecture itself is wearied, and curiosity exhausted. Nor is he always much assisted by the calculations of astronomers, or the opinions of critics. He who once establishes a position, after a long and elaborate discussion of his subject, is seldom willing to abandon it, because it differs from the positions of former writers. He adopts, and is eager to circulate an opinion which, after all, is perhaps equally erroneous. The revolutions of ages have added little, if any thing to our materials for these remote disquisitions. The same contradictory authorities must be consulted, the same uncertain conclusions must be drawn. The most original thinker, who merely glances at these authorities, and determines to form his opinion in spite of their discordant testimony, may excite surprise by the boldness of his speculations, and pleasure by the novelty of his hypothesis; but it must be remembered that they have no better foundation than the many that have gone before them, and that where there is novelty, there is not always truth. Instead therefore of entering into the wide and boundless field of conjecture, we shall content ourselves with selecting as our guides, those who appear to present the most rational and satisfactory account of Hesiod; leaving it to our classical readers to pursue the inquiry, and suggesting, in our references, the authors where information is most likely to be obtained. We are so far fortunate in this instance, that Hesiod has, in his writings, presented us with many circumstances of himself and family, such as the condition of his father, the place of his birth, and the extent of his travels; and from these, though he has not precisely fixed the period of his existence, there is sufficient to collect, that he was one of the earliest writers of whom we have any account.

We are told by him in the second book of his 'Works and Days,' that his father was an inhabitant of Cuma, in one of the Æolian isles, from whence he removed to Ascra, a village in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon,* which was most probably the place of his birth, though Suidas, Lil. Gyraldus, Fabricius, and others, have placed it at Cuma. Hesiod himself appears, intentionally, to have prevented any mistake respecting the place of his nativity, for he tells us positively in the same book, that he never was but once at sea, and that in a voyage from Aulis, a sea-port in Bœotia, to the island of Eubœa. This, connected with the former passage, should leave us little doubt concerning his country. This information, however, may be suspected of having been given, not so much from kindness to future inquirers, as from the opportunity it gave him of abusing a spot where he had suffered considerable injury by the unjust imposition of a fine.† From Suidas, we collect that the names of his parents were Dius and Pycimene, though for the name of his father we have no authority in any part of his writings that are extant. It is remarkable indeed that in addressing his brother Perses, he calls him διον γενος, but if he intended to designate him as the son, or of the race of Dios, he would have used Διογενης, or Διεγενος. But he perhaps meant only to compliment him as of *race divine*. Le Clerc has observed of this passage, that the ancient poets were always fond of the epithet *divine*, and Homer has applied it even to the *swine-herd* of Ulysses. The supposed meanness of Hesiod's birth and manner of life, is therefore no argument against the probability of this reading, which is supported by Tzetzes,‡ Valla, and Frisius,

* Strabo Geogr. lib. 13. Braudrand George Bontillier, Geog. Anc. et Mod. 119.

† Vell. Paterc. lib. i. cap. 7.

‡ Vid. Tzetzes Schol. in Hesiod, p. 2, Ed. Heins.

who

who have taken the word in the same sense in their translations of the 'Works and Days.'

Frater ades (says Valla), *generoso* sanguine Perse,

and Frisius calls him, *Perse divine.* What was the station which the father held in society we are not certain, but that he was driven from Cuma to Ascra by misfortunes, we have the testimony of Hesiod himself.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the period when Hesiod lived. The younger Scaliger, in his animadversions on Eusebius,* has observed that there is a passage in Hesiod's works, which, if some able astronomer would be at the trouble of the experiment, might serve to demonstrate the poet's age within seventy years, because he tells us himself, that when he lived, the constellation *Arcturus* rose *acronycally* on the 8th of March. He alludes to the passage in the ΕΡΓΑ,

Ἐὺτ' ἂν δ' ἐξήκοντα μετὰ τροπὰς ἠελίοιο
Χειμερίη ἐκλέσῃ Ζεὺς ημαῖα, δὴ τότ' ἀρ' ἠὼς
Ἀρκτοῦρος προλιπὼν ἱερὸν ῥόον Ὠκεανοῖο
Πρῶτον παμφαίνων, ἐπιτέλλεται ἀκρονυκτίος.†

The Danish astronomer, Longomontanus,‡ undertook to solve the problem, and made the age of Hesiod agree with the Arundel Marble, that is, about thirty years before Homer Herodotus (l. 2. c. 53.) informs us, that Hesiod, whom he places in his account before Homer, both lived only about four hundred years before himself; and this may be allowed to carry some weight with it, if we consider it as handed down to us by the most ancient Greek historian. The pious exclamation against the vices of his own times, in the beginning of the *iron* age, and the manner in which the description of that age is written, the verbs being mostly in the future tense, may lead us to presume that Hesiod lived when the manners had lost much of their primitive simplicity, and mankind were become acquainted with vice and depravity.

For the superior antiquity of Homer, there is a curious argument of Dr. Clarke's, in his note on the forty-third verse of the second book of the Iliad, founded on the quantity of the word καλος. This word, he observes, is used by Homer, in the Iliad and Odyssey, above two hundred and seventy times, and he has, in every word, made the first syllable long; while Hesiod frequently makes it long, and as often short. From this alone he would infer, that Hesiod could not be contemporary with Homer, but much later; and to corroborate this opinion, he adduces the authority of Cicero.* He says, that the liberty of making the first syllable of καλος short, was long after Homer, who invariably has it long. The Ionic poets, he also observes, had one fixed rule of making the first syllable long; the Attic poets, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, in innumerable places make it short; the Doric poets do the same. All therefore that can be inferred from this is, that Homer always used it in the Ionic manner, and Hesiod adopted indiscriminately the Ionic or the Doric. The argument is ingenious, but is productive of no certainty in fixing the age of Homer or Hesiod, and is in direct contradiction with the Chronology of Sir Isaac Newton,† which fixes the siege of Troy at only thirty-four years before Hesiod. Troy, according to him, was taken nine hundred and four years before Christ, and Hesiod flourished eight hundred and seventy. From this we may collect that Newton's opinion was in favour of the proximity of the two poets. That he has brought them both down so low, may be considered another proof of his favourite system, of reducing every thing to Scripture chronology.

We shall just notice the opposite opinions of two celebrated critics. Justus Lipsius, in his notes to the first book of Paterculus, observes that there is *more simplicity*, and a greater *air of antiquity* in the works of Hesiod, than of Homer, from which he pronounces that he is the earliest writer. Fabricius, on the other hand, quotes the following words of Ludolphus Neocorus; 'If a judgment of the two poets is to be formed from their works, Homer has the advantage, in the greater simplicity and air of antiquity in his style; Hesiod is more finished and elegant.' We have here a curious in-

* Ad Num. M.CCLV, p. 72. Vossius de Græc. Poet. Cap. 2. Sect. Ult. p. 11.

† But then when sixty winter days have run,
Since Jove turned back the chariot of the sun:
The great Arcturus leaves old Ocean's flood,
And, soaring, spreads his mid-night orb abroad.

‡ Kennet in Hes. who quotes Longom. *Sphæricorum*, Lib. ii, p. 83.

* *Homerus, multis, ut mihi videtur, ante sæculis fuit.* Cic. de Senectute.

† Newt. Chron. of Anc. Kingd. amended.

stance of the 'glorious uncertainty' of criticism. "They are both in the wrong," says Cooke,* "for had they considered through how many hands the Iliad and Odyssey have been since they came from their first author, they would not have pretended to determine the question who was first, by their style." It is universally believed, however, that he lived some little time before, or was at least contemporary with Homer, though the better opinion seems to be, that he was somewhat older. Pope, after all the authorities he could find for Homer, fixes his decision on the Arundel Marble. To enter into all the disputes which this uncertainty has occasioned, would be as endless as it is unnecessary; but we may venture to place Hesiod about a thousand years before Christ, without perhaps exceeding one hundred on either side.

The events of Hesiod's life were few and unimportant, if they were confined to the trifling details which have come to our knowledge. In the little we know, we have no other authority than some passages in his works. That he tended his own flocks on Mount Helicon, and there received his first inspirations of poetry, is supposed from the beginning of his 'Theogony.'

Αἵ νύ ποθ' Ἡσίοδον καλὴν ἐδίδαξαν ἀοιδὴν
Ἀρνας ποιμαίνονθ' Ἑλικῶνος ὑπὸ ζαθέοιο.

The whole of this passage, which extends to thirteen lines, has been considered by some as an allegory, intending to intimate that Hesiod, sleeping one day as he describes, happened to dream that nine young maids came and fed him with laurel-berries. In that early and superstitious age, it was believed that he had been particularly chosen by heaven, to be a poet. He accordingly forsook the humble occupation of a shepherd, and applied himself wholly to learning and the arts. But it was perhaps no other than a poetical flight, into which his vanity betrayed him, and for which he has been deservedly ridiculed by Lucian,† in one of his Dialogues. Ovid, no doubt, considered it in the same light when he said, in his Art of Love,

Nec mihi sunt visæ Clio, Cliûsque Sorores,
Servanti pecudes vallibus, Ascra, tuis.

It would appear from the first book of the 'Works and Days,' that the father of Hesiod left some effects behind him; on the division of which his brother Perses defrauded him by bribing the judges.

Ἤδη μεν γαρ πληρον ἐδασσαμεθ', αλλα τε πολλα
Ἀρπάζων ἐφόρεις, μεγα κυδαίνων βασιλῆας : ἰ. 1. 37.

He was so far from being provoked to any resentment by this injustice, that he expresses a concern for those who place their happiness in riches only, at the expence of virtue. He informs us at the same time, that he was not only above want, but that he was enabled to assist his brother upon many occasions, which he continued to do, even after the ill usage he had received from him.

It may be almost superfluous to mention the story of his poetical contest with Homer, which even Plutarch reckons among the Ἐωλα πράγματα of ancient times. The contest is said to have occurred at the funeral of Amphidamas, king of Eubœa, for the prize in poetry, which Hesiod won; and receiving a Tripod as an emblem of his victory, he dedicated it to the Muses, with an inscription. But this account has generally been rejected as fable; and the same may be said of the tale of the two poets having sung together in Delos, in honour of Apollo, which has been strenuously denied by those who appear, on the best authority, to place Hesiod thirty or forty years before Homer. It is besides in direct contradiction to the assertion of Hesiod himself, who positively declares that he never undertook any voyage, but that to Chalcis in Eubœa. These anecdotes had, however, at one time sufficient currency to induce Dion*, Varro†, and Philostratus‡, to consider Homer and Hesiod as contemporaries. Lucian§ has also included these imaginary trials of skill in his account of the several contentions in every art which he supposes to have passed at a famous festival in the *Isle of Herres*.‖ In the latter part of

* Life of Hesiod.
† Luc. p. 926.

* Dion Chrysost. p. 20.
† Aut. Gell. Lib. iii. cap. 11.
‡ In Heroic. in Euphorb.
§ P. 399.
‖ Robinson, (Dissert. de Hes. edit. Loesner, p. 32, 33,) seems to think that the story of the contest may be credited so far, as that Hesiod gained a victory, but not over Homer. With respect to the meeting of the two poets at Delos, Barnes (Præloq. in Loesner.) reluctantly withholds his credit. Robinson (uti supra 34,) more decidedly considers it as a fiction of grammarians. The two Epigrams on the subject, (mentioned in Lib. Anthol. Dion Chrys. and Eustathius, ad Il. p. 5) have been long since rejected.

Hesiod's life, he retired to Locris, a neighbouring town of the Phoceans, about the same distance from Mount Parnassus, as Ascra was from Helicon. He is supposed to have left a son, who was Stesichorus the poet, and a daughter; but for this we have no direct authority. It is agreed by all, that he lived to a very advanced age.

The story of his death is related by Plutarch in his 'Banquet of the Seven Wise Men.' The man with whom Hesiod lived at Locris, a Milesian, ravished a maid in the same house. Hesiod, though ignorant of the fact, was maliciously accused as an accomplice to her brothers, who barbarously murdered him, with his companion, whose name was Troilus, and threw their bodies into the sea. The body of Troilus was cast on a rock, which retained the name of Troilus from that accident. The body of Hesiod was received by a shoal of dolphins, as soon as it was thrown into the water, and carried to the town of *Molicria*, near the promontory *Rhion*, where the Locrians then held a solemn feast. When they saw a floating carcase, they ran with astonishment to the shore; and finding it to be the body of Hesiod recently slain, they resolved to detect the murderers of a man whom they so much honoured. When they discovered the wretches who had committed the murder, they plunged them alive into the sea, and afterwards destroyed their houses. The remains of Hesiod were deposited in Nemea, but its situation was concealed from a dread of the Orchomenians, who had formed a design, founded on an oracle, to steal his body and carry it into their own country. Pausanias* adds, that the Orchomenians, in obedience to the advice of the oracle, which had recommended them to seize the bones of Hesiod, in order to remove a pestilence which raged among them, afterwards discovered and transported them home. Boissard† has exhibited a breast with a head, a trunk without a head, and a gem, intended for Hesiod; but the only original monument of him now remaining, or at least known, is a marble bust in the Pembroke collection at Wilton. The character of Hesiod as a poet and a man, seems to be sufficiently comprized in the words of Paterculus; *perelegantis ingenii et mollissima dulcidine carminum memorabilis, otii quietisque cupidissimus.*

As our design is rather to give the reader a general idea of the ancient writers, than a minute and elaborate criticism on their respective works, it will not be necessary to detain him long upon those of Hesiod, as they are inconsiderable in point of number, and only one of them appears to be incontestibly his. The volume generally consists of three poems, the 'Works and Days,' the 'Theogony,' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The 'Works and Days,' has always been considered as a genuine work of Hesiod, and the only dispute among the critics and commentators, has been respecting the title. The first part they call Εργα (Works) and the second Ημεραι, (Days); others call the first Εργα και Ημεραι, and the two Ημεραι only, which part consists of no more than sixty-four lines. In some editions, this division is placed at the end of the moral and religious precepts; but according to Græ-vius,* there was no such distinction in the old manuscripts; he has therefore not used any in his own edition. Whether these divisions existed or not in the old copies, is of little importance; they certainly contribute to the ease of the reader, and do not injure the original text. The poem might perhaps, with still greater propriety, have been divided into three parts; the one mythological, the other moral, and the last didactic. It begins with the fable of Pandora, and if it be originally invented by him, he may claim the merit of a fertile imagination; he is at least the first writer by whom the fable is mentioned; as well as the birth of Venus, and that of the nine Muses, the daughters of Mnemōsyne and Jupiter. The allegory of Pandora is followed by a description of the different ages of the world, which he divides into five, instead of the usual number of four. These are the golden age, the silver age, the brazen age, the age of the demi-gods and heroes, and the iron age, which was the age in which Hesiod himself wrote. After this mythological opening, he addresses a moral discourse to his brother Perses, which is followed by precepts in the art of tilling the earth, interspersed with lessons of wisdom. At the close of the poem he makes a curious distinction between the different days of the month, pointing out the particular functions which should be appropriated to each. He informs us, that marriages should take place on the fourth of the month,

* Paus. Bœotic.

† Boissard, Antiq. Rom. Urb.

* Græv. Lect. Hesiod.

that

that sheep may be shorn on the eleventh or twelfth, but that the twelfth is better; that the tenth is most favourable to the generation of males, and the fourteenth to that of females, and many other instructions equally singular. These were undoubtedly the superstitious reveries of his times, but it may be remarked, that they are not to be found in Homer.

The 'Works and Days' is the earliest poem we have upon agriculture,* though Dr. Kennet seems rather disposed to call it, A Body of Economics. It contains many admirable precepts, delivered in a style of great simplicity and purity. But it has the defect when considered as a poem of being too minute and dry.† The instructions are conveyed without either method or order, the style is uniformly even and temperate. *Raro assurgit Hesiodus* (says Quintilian‡) *magnaque pars ejus in nominibus est occupata, tamen utiles circa præcepta sententiæ, lenitasque verborum et sententiarum probabilis, daturq. ei palma in illo medio genere dicendi.* His principal merit is an engaging simplicity, which attracts the attention of the reader, and the purity of the language may satisfy the nicest ear. It is, besides, easy of comprehension; and a Hesiod, with Pasozis' Lexicon at the end of it, may be recommended as one of the best helps to the attaining of Greek. As a didactic poem, it is rather a sketch of the rules upon which agriculture is founded, than a regular treatise upon the science itself. If we wish to see that sketch expand into an enlarged and luminous system, with views more correct, a colouring more brilliant, and a *tout-ensemble* more perfect, we must resort to Virgil, who has treated this subject in a manner equally instructive and practical.

The 'Theogony,' or the 'Birth of the Gods,' is a sort of poetical review of all the deities which graced the ancient mythology. The propriety of ascribing it to Hesiod, has been sometimes disputed, but Fabricius,‖ who seems to have written the best account of this poet, asserts it to be undoubtedly his. Hesiod and Homer were the first who introduced a Theogony among the Greeks; the first who gave a name to the gods, ascribing to them honours and functions, and giving particular descriptions of their persons. Hesiod begins with the first principle of the heathen system, that Chaos was the parent of all, and heaven and earth the parents of all visible things. That Heaven was the father, says Plutarch in his *Inquiry after God*, appears from his pouring down the waters which have the spermatic faculty; and Earth the mother, because she generates and brings forth. This, according to Plutarch and others, was the origin of that multiplicity of gods and goddesses which formed the religious system of the ancients. They considered those bodies in the heavens, or on the earth, from which they received so much benefit, as the immediate objects of their gratitude and adoration. From similar motives they were afterwards induced to pay divine honours to mortal men, by whose wisdom or exploits the rest of mankind were improved or protected. The design of the poet was to give a catalogue of the deities who were in any sense esteemed as such, in the age in which he lived, whether fabulous, historical, or physical. But it may be remarked, that even where a story took its rise from history or fable, he labours to reduce it to natural causes. The one half of the Theogony is a continual nomenclature of gods and goddesses, of every rank and species. Quintilian,* has justly remarked that they occur too frequently, but those who are accustomed to admire in Homer the beautiful order, and even poetical effect which he gives to the names of the cities and heroes he describes, will be equally disposed to admire the same excellence in Hesiod. It is observable of this poet, whose style is in general so soft and easy, assumes towards the end of the poem, a degree of unexpected vigour and majesty, when he describes the wars of the gods against the giants, a fabulous tradition of which he makes the earliest mention. This description and that of winter in the 'Works and Days,' may be compared with some of the finest passages in Homer, but the comparison cannot be long maintained in favour of Hesiod. The description of Tartarus into which the Titans are precipitated by the thunder of Jupiter, offers so striking a resemblance to the hell of Milton, that it is difficult not to imagine that the one served as a model for the other. The conformity of ideas in a subject which the difference of religion would have appeared to render so little probable, may be cited

* There was a supposed poem of Orpheus, which bore the same title.

† Lives of Anc. Greek poets, 57.

‡ Inst. Orat. lib. x.

‖ Biblioth. Græca in Hesiod.

* Quint. ubi supra.

as a curious instance of coincidence, to say nothing more.

The Works and Days, and the Theogony are the only works now extant, that can with any certainty be ascribed to Hesiod. The Ασπις Ηρακλεους, or Shield of Hercules, is always printed with them, but has not one convincing argument that can decide it to be by the same poet. There is great reason to believe, that the two first only were remaining in the time of Augustus. Manilius,* whom Bentley has proved to have been a poet of that fertile age, does not mention any other. Lyl. Gyraldus, and Fabricius, bring all the evidence they can of its having been written by Hesiod, but advance nothing that amounts to a positive proof. Le Fevre, in a bolder style of pedantic criticism, has asserted that those who deny it to be Hesiod's, can have little knowledge of Greek. Those, however, who are disposed to form an opinion of their own, in defiance of this authoritative decision, will find in it little similarity to the other works of our poet. Among such who consider it as spurious, some have supposed it to be an imitation of the Shield of Achilles in Homer, but after a strict examination, this opinion does not appear to us to be much better founded. The whole poem consists of four hundred and eighty lines, of which one hundred and eighty only contain the description of the shield. Among these, there are some few passages similar to that of Achilles, but the other parts have no affinity to any book in the two poems of Homer.

Suidas mentions a poem, called the 'Catalogue of Heroic Women,' in five books. That Hesiod composed such a work is probable, from the two last verses of the Thogony, and its being mentioned by other ancient writers. Fabricius enumerates a variety of other works, supposed to have been written by him; but as their existence, and more particularly the propriety of ascribing them to Hesiod, are founded entirely on conjecture, it is unnecessary to mention them here. Of all the supposed labours of this poet, except those which we have already named, we have only the titles remaining; and some fragments preserved by Pausanias, Plutarch, and Polybius, who gloried as much in rescuing a verse from the ruins of time, as a prince in a victory over a powerful enemy. Others are also preserved in Strabo and Eustathius, and in the Scholia of Apollonius, Pindar, Lycophron, Sophocles, and Æschylus.

In a short and general recapitulation of what we have already advanced on the merit of this ancient poet, we shall notice the various opinions that have hitherto been entertained by former critics. Le Fevre, in allusion to some parts of the 'Works and Days,' compares him to a maker of almanacks, who pretends to distinguish between fortunate and unfortunate days, and asserts that this piece, upon the whole, is not much to be valued. Vives, speaking of the Theogony, says, it may be of some use for the understanding of the poets, but that in other respects it is good for nothing. But notwithstanding the severity of these censures, Hesiod appears to have the current of learned and judicious criticism in his favour. Heinsius, Borrichius, and Robinson, speak of him with just and impartial praise. Borrichius, in particular, remarks that the poem of the 'Works and Days,' is written with so much knowledge of nature and life, that, even at this day, the reading of it may be of great use to those who apply themselves to moral philosophy, to policy, to œconomy, to marine affairs, and to husbandry; and that the Theogony contains more than the title seems to import, many natural truths, under the cover of fables, and the most essential maxims drawn from the deepest philosophy. Robinson, whose dissertation on Hesiod we recommend as one of the best disquisitions we have on the merit of a classic, has successfully laboured to refute the objections that have usually been urged against him. The truth is, that our opinion of Hesiod must be formed from a due consideration of the two poems, and not from the occasional beauties or defects of either. In both, we shall find him a pleasing and original poet, a mild and sensible philosopher, perfectly acquainted with the manners and customs of his age, and possessing a purity of diction, and a gravity of numbers, more uniformly preserved perhaps than in any other Greek. It has been too much the custom to compare him with Homer, without considering that most of the objects which Hesiod has celebrated, did not require that dignity of style, and elevation of sentiment, which the subjects of Homer demanded and obtained. The venerable simplicity of his style may sufficiently gratify those who do not always seek in poetry for luxuriance of imagery,

* Man. Astronom. lib. ii.

imagery, or boldness of metaphor. The elegant variety, the grand yet harmonious expression, the frequent prosopopoeias of Homer, are not to be found in the poems of the Ascræan Bard; but the facility of his manner, and the softness of his colouring, have always rendered him a favourite among the admirers of simplicity and nature. Of all the Greek poets, he is the most familiar to be read, and he is, in some degree, necessary to the understanding of the rest. The names of the deities, the ceremonies of their worship, and the peculiar attributes of each; in a word, all the wonders of that mythological system which has so much assisted the imagination, and enriched the productions of subsequent poets, are derived from this source. The precepts interspersed throughout his poems, are always strictly moral and virtuous. That knowledge of life which we admire in Homer, is equally conspicuous in Hesiod, though differently improved, and differently applied. Virgil, whose own compositions sufficiently demonstrate how well he could judge of others, frequently mentions him, and always with honour and veneration. He proposed him as his model in a great part of the Georgics, and appears to have principally endeavoured to imitate, in his own language, the beauties he had admired in Hesiod.

—— Hos tibi dant Calamos, en accipe, Musæ,
Ascræo quos ante Seni: quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.

Hesiod, Gr. fol. with Theocritus, Editio Princeps, Venet. apud Aldum, 1495.

Hesiod, with the Scholia, 4to. Venet. 1537.

Hesiod, Gr. et Lat. Spondani, 8vo. Rupelli. 1592.

Hesiod, Heinsii, cum Græc. Schol. 4to. Lug. Bat. 1603.

Hesiod, Elzevir. Lug. Bat 1657.

Hesiod, Grævii, 8vo. Amst. 1699.

Hesiod, Clerici, 8vo. Amst. 1701.

Hesiod, Robinson, 4to. Oxf. 1737. This is an excellent edition, with a well written Dissertation on Hesiod, and wants nothing but the Greek Scholia to make it perfect.

Hesiod, Krebsii, 8vo. Lips. 1746.

Hesiod, Gr. et Lat. by Loesner, 8vo. Lips. 1778. This is the best edit. as it contains, besides the Prolegomena of Heinsius, Grævius, and Robinson, the notes of former editors, some inedited Scholia, various readings, and the observations of Rhunkenius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to present your readers a few statistical observations on the following extracts of a letter written early in the last century, by a Portuguese secretary of state to his son; an abridgment of which, is annexed to Mr. Robert Southey's Letters, written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal, p. 403.

"Our king holds his crown by a very precarious tenure. The conquest of Portugal is but the work of one campaign for Spain. But the best possible plan would be, that the king should remove to Brazil, and fix his court at the City of Rio de Janeiro. The soil is rich, the climate delightful, and the city would soon become more flourishing than Lisbon. There he might extend his commerce, make discoveries in the interior, and take the title of Emperor of the West.

"But you ask me what is to become of Portugal?—What is Portugal? It is a corner of land divided into three parts; the one barren, one belonging to the church, and the remaining part not even producing grain enough for the inhabitants. Look now at Brazil, and see what is wanting: Salt may be found at Pernambuco, the country will produce wine, and oil may be made from the whale fishery.

"If America is in want of some things which Europe produces, Europe wants more of the productions of America. Whatever America is in need of, industry can there supply; but it is not thus in Europe. The Divine Providence permits these mutual wants in the two hemispheres, that all nations may communicate one with the other, and form an universal republic.

"In contemplating this plan we should remember how widely the gospel might be extended, when there would be so many more labourers in the Lord's vineyard. I say the Lord's, for the Tapayes of Brazil are as much his creatures as the Europeans, though they have for so many ages dwelt in the darkness of idolatry.

"Thus should Brazil become the port of the world. The Europeans would come there for gold and silver, and jewels, and whatever productions might be raised; nor when the ports were open to them, would they ever think of conquering the country. You say that Portugal must then be governed by a viceroy, that he would be less careful of the state, that the nobility would be less willing to serve under him, and that Portugal would thus be added to Spain. To this, I reply, let the powers of Europe guarantee Portugal to his majesty; this they will do for their own interests; and, if Spain attacks Portugal, let her expect reprisals on the side of Paraguay and the Rio de Plata. You will think me an old dotard, but which is best, to live in security, or in constant fear? Portugal wants Brazil, but Brazil does not want Portugal.

"Thus have I given you my sentiments. They may be deemed by some impracti-

cable,

cable, romantic, and little orthodox. But all things appear impracticable to those who will not put them in practice, romantic to those who will not reason, and heretical to the ignorant and the interested."

The speculation of this venerable statesman, is not less remarkable for not having been acted upon before the lapse of one hundred years, or because the circumstances, under which the translation of the royal family to Brazil has been effected, are widely different from the time, when he suggested the measure. Portugal, no doubt, is now lost for ever to the house of Braganza. The powers, which in the Portuguese secretary's time might have guaranteed that kingdom to its legitimate princes, can no longer obtain a guarantee for their own possessions. Their situation is as precarious as that of the Kings of Portugal in the beginning of the last century. But the geographical position, and the superior force of the Portuguese power in South America, backed by the naval strength of the British empire, will enable it to annoy the French and the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and on that foundation, which is the only secure one in politics, it will find its safety. In Europe it was at the mercy of its neighbours; in America its neighbours will be at its mercy. Portugal had only one-seventh of the extent of Spain; its population did not exceed two millions and a half; its forces by sea and by land were inconsiderable, and the energies of the people sunk under the terrors of the most ridiculous superstition. Mr. Bourgoing, the editor of the *Voyage du Duc du Chatelet en Portugal*, justly applies to Portugal what Voltaire makes Brutus say of Rome in Cæsar's time.

"Maitresse aux bords de l'Inde, esclave aux bords du Tibre."

And Mr. Southey relates two laughable instances of the ignorance of the Portuguese priests, and of the superstition of the vulgar.

"A pair of globes just arrived from England were shewn to a friar. Ah! (said he) I know what this is very well, it is a camera obscura, and a very dangerous thing it is. A friend of mine was very nearly killed in making some experiments with one."

"A servant asserted, and believed, that the nails, and hair, and beard, of the image of St. Iago of Compostella, constantly grew, and that a priest of high ecclesiastical rank was always appointed to pare his nails and shave him. Once a meaner priest was nominated to this important office. He approached the image, placed the bason under his chin, began to lather the saint, and was immediately struck dead for his presumption."

Pimlico, Your's, &c.
6, *Upper Eaton street,* D. Boileau.
January 8, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous intelligent Correspondents who may be able to inform me, through the channel of your useful miscellany, whence arose the peculiar pronunciation of Latin at *Winchester school*, very different, I believe, from any other *English* pronunciation of that language. They pronounce the letter *a* always broad, as the *Italians*, and also as the *Scotch* do. I suppose they have some reason for thus differing from the rest of our schools, and that it is not merely accident.

Your's, &c.
October 19, 1807. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquiry at page p. 26, vol. xxiv. it should be understood that Ventilation upon an extensive scale is the only mode of preventing the air from becoming impure in rooms where many people are crowded together, and where there is a constant consumption of air by respiration or combustion. In all schemes of ventilation, the most successful method seems to be that of carrying off the heated and foul air from the highest part, and admitting the cool and fresh air by the lower part.

Probably in some of the courts of law, or in some of the prisons, *air* might be introduced by pipes from without, which would afford a more secure and constant supply than can pass in through doors and windows, and in a more pure state.

With regard to the use of acid vapours, they can only be efficacious where contagion is suspected, for they purify the air in no other way than by destroying specific contagious matters. In a crowded place the nitrous vapour, as recommended by Dr. Carmichael Smith, I should consider as much superior to the muriatic or oxymuriatic acids, which, particularly the last, are exceedingly offensive to the lungs, if not used with great caution. I know of no facts which

shew that the nitrous acid is inferior in point of effect.

Your's, &c. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE telegraph produced by the French and first ridiculed and afterwards copied by us, is not a new idea, although the manner of its construction is new. In the "Travels of John Bell of Antermony" from St. Petersburgh to Pekin in 1720, he describes the following mode of signals then used in China.

"Near the populous city of Siang Fu, we met with many turrets upon the road called post-houses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the imperial pendant. These turrets are so contrived as to be in sight of one another, and by signals they can convey intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means the court is informed in the speediest manner imaginable of whatever disturbance may happen in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful, by keeping the country free from highwaymen; for should a person escape at one house, on a signal being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next."

But so far back as the year 1596, a sort of night telegraph was invented by an Englishman, Captain John Smith, one of the first explorers of Virginia, sometime president of that province, and admiral of New England. This gentleman, who was of a most enterprizing genius, being on his travels at the early age of seventeen, arrived at the seat of Ferdinand Archduke of Austria in Stiria. Here he was introduced to Count Eberspaught, Baron Kizel, and other officers of distinction; and the emperor being then at war with the Turks, he entered into his army as a volunteer.

He communicated to Eberspaught a method of conversing at a distance by means of torches, in this manner. First, three torches were shewn in a line equidistant from each other, which were answered by three others placed in the same manner; then the message being made as brief as possible, and the alphabet divided into two parts, the letters from A to L were signified by shewing and hiding one light as often as there are letters from A to the letter meant: the letters from M to Z by two lights in the same manner. The end of a word was signified by shewing three lights. At every letter the light stood till the other party could write it down, and answer by his signal which was one light. This experiment was approved of, and very soon put successfully in practice.

I wish to communicate the above through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, not only as a curious fact, but because I think it might be the foundation of a telegraph at this time.

Your's, &c. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent who solicits intelligence concerning Book Societies, wishes, I should conceive, to learn *quid fugiendum*, as well as *quid utile*. I therefore take the liberty of sending you a few particulars respecting two Subscription Libraries, established in this town, one of them of twenty or thirty years' standing. The subscription to each of them is 1l. 5s. per annum. In one, the books are the joint property of the subscribers, and are sold at the year's end; in the other, a bookseller of this place subscribes a sum equal to a fourth of the aggregate of the other subscriptions, in consequence of which, and of his managing the concerns of the library, the books become his property, at the expiration of two years.

For the sum arising from thirty or forty subscribers at this rate, together with that added every year by the sale of the old books, a considerable portion of literary enjoyment might be had by every subscriber, if any plan could be devised of making an equal distribution of the books. But, strange as it may appear, that has never yet been done. Some years ago an attempt was made to accomplish this, by sending the books from subscriber to subscriber in a regular rotation, that every one might have an opportunity, for a limited time, of reading every book, if he thought proper, in his turn, and after it had gone through the society, of having it again, if he chose, for a longer period. But it is dangerous to make innovations. "My father, (said the farmer, in reply to one who wanted him to begin to reap at that part of the field where the corn was dropping out of the ear, and not at that where it was yet green,) always began on this side, and he did very well, and I am determined to persevere in his plan." In the same manner amongst us, *Mumpsimus* got the better of *Sumpsimus*, and "Chaos is come again." Some, forsooth, would be burdened with books! It did not occur,

that

that we might decline our turn in any book. It would also require a considerable memory, to know to whom a book should be sent. But there was to be a list of the subscribers in each book, and always in the same order; and if *A* had this book first, *B* second, *C* third, &c. *B* should have the next book first, *C* second, &c. and *A* last. And as every subscriber was to insert in the list opposite his name the day of the month when he forwarded a book, it would be seen who had kept it longer than the prescribed time, and consequently who was subject to forfeitures. But we still adhere to good old customs. When the new books arrive, those who have most leisure to watch the opportunity, or are by habitation, or other respects most fortunate, take them and keep them as long as they please, and send them where they please, and when they return them again, then those of us who are the next fortunate, obtain them; but sometimes, indeed, it has been discovered, that it is not more inconvenient to send a book, if a choice one, to a neighbour's house, than to the shop. Now, though there are advantages in this plan, because it secures those who are not very good judges of writing, learning, &c. from the necessity of giving any opinion in company concerning any particular work, before they have heard that of their superiors; which method I observe to be adopted with much felicity very often by our greater critics; and also because if a book should be of an improper tendency; or of a nature so alluring as to occupy too much of the time of those who have but little to spare, its charms will be rendered less effulgent by time and a little patience, and desire will be moderated by repeated disappointment in endeavouring to obtain it: yet it seems to me, that we are subscribing principally for the benefit of a few persons, and constituting them our *Arbitri Elegantiarum*, without publicly declaring them to be such, and the subscription for that purpose; and I cannot bring my mind to approve of things which are done clandestinely. If your Correspondent then intends to recommend or establish book-societies, he should esteem it a matter of principal consideration how to form a plan, by which every one may obtain advantage in proportion to his subscription. When the books have been sold in the former of those societies mentioned by me, several subscribers have been surprised to find not only books which they had never seen, but which they did not know to belong to the society. When all the subscribers live in the same place, or within a short distance, and are joint proprietors, nothing can be more simple and impartial than such a distribution as I have alluded to. In the other society some objection may be made to it, because the manager is the proprietor, and he would not be able to discover the injurer or loser of any particular book. But in justice to him, it ought to be observed, that, notwithstanding this, since he has seen by your last Supplement, that this Herculean difficulty has in some other places been vanquished, he has adopted this plan with respect to the periodical publications; which before, lay perhaps three or four together at one house the greater part of the month.

Your's, &c.

Gainsborough, AULUS MAURITIUS.
June 1, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your excellent Magazine would be much obliged to any of your Correspondents for an authentic account of the *peculiar* dress of the ancient minstrels.

Your's, &c.

October 17, 1807. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FANATICISM: A VISION.

METHOUGHT I awoke as from a deep sleep, of the duration of which I was quite unconscious. I found myself in the country, under the broad canopy of heaven. The sun had newly risen; the birds were singing their morning hymn to the Creator. Light fleecy clouds adorned the sky; whilst the earth, fresh with dew-drops, and decked with all the flowers of spring, offered her pure incense to her maker. The soul, awakened to the contemplation of such a scene, could only say within herself,

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!"

The impression of this delightful scene soon gave way to far other sensations. Uncounted years seemed to have rolled over me since I had last beheld it, and age and infirmity had laid their heavy hands upon me. My hair and long beard bore witness to the bleaching power of time, and my limbs no longer retained their wonted vigour. I endeavoured to collect my scattered thoughts, and to ascertain

certain what had befallen me. I tried to walk as well as my feeble limbs would enable me, and I soon perceived that I was not far from my native city. Its walls and venerable castle were in sight, and its cathedral, deprived indeed of a beautiful and stately spire which used to form its chief ornament, but otherwise just as I ever remembered it, formed a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The surrounding country lay for the most part waste and desolate. The fences were broken down, the fields overrun with briars, and the roads scarcely passable. I hastened towards the town, and traversed some of its well-known streets as fast as the ruinous state of their pavement, never very good, would suffer me. I began to feel the cravings of hunger, nor did my squalid aspect and tattered garments seem at all to excite attention, for the few human beings whom I met were as abject in their appearance as myself. Presently a crowd advanced. In the front walked a man carrying a little tinkling bell, as in catholic countries, and a procession followed him, in the midst of which was borne something like a very dirty and ragged shirt. On the approach of this curious spectacle, all who happened to be in the street fell on their knees, with great marks of either devotion or fear; and not without reason, for the procession was attended by men and women, like maniacs, who brandished iron maces and scourges, with which they dealt very severe blows around them, on all who were remiss in their prostrations. Some, indeed, were felled to the ground by these monsters, in whom I perceived no cause of offence. It is needless to observe, that I took care to be one of the first to prostrate myself in the dirt, and this action, with the surprize and dread impressed on my mind, had such an effect on my feeble frame, that I fell senseless, half suffocated in the mud. When I recovered, I found myself in the hands of many persons, chafing my temples, and administering cordials, and I heard confused cries of "A martyr!" "A saint!" Money was showered upon me, chiefly of copper or base metal, and at length, finding my strength recruited, I returned my thanks in the best manner I could, and was allowed to go about my business.

I long sought in vain for any face that was familiar to me, or any house that I could find courage to enter. The best that I had known were all in ruins. Many churches remained, and among them one which I recognized. I enquired of a passenger "whether that was not St. Saviour's church?" "St. *Seamless*, you mean," answered the man, with a look of contempt and rancour, that made me by no means inclined to say another word. His behaviour and his answer were riddles which I dreaded, yet wished, to have explained. Faint and weary, I was obliged to take some refreshment of the coarsest kind at one of the filthiest hovels imaginable; but it had once been an excellent inn, and I knew not where to seek for better fare. During my wretched meal, I carefully avoided all questions, and indeed every kind of conversation. While I was silent, every one seemed too much occupied with their own misery to wonder at mine. Many people were engaged in certain strange gesticulations, frequently drawing rags from their pockets, which I took for pocket-handkerchiefs, till I found the owners, instead of making the proper use of them, were kissing them, and mumbling some exclamations of "Glory, and honour, and strength, and everlasting seamless garments," with other words that I could not understand.

Dejected and bewildered, I wandered along towards my former habitation; but passing near the cathedral, and finding it was prayer time, I sought to soothe my mind with devotional exercises. Former associations revived in my breast, and the dreadful solitude I experienced, seemed about to be converted into the most interesting of all sociability. But how great was my surprize, as I entered the sacred edifice, to hear the noise of looms resounding through its ailes and cloisters, and to find all the spaces between its venerable pillars occupied by one or more of those machines! These, however, were not all at work; and such as were, appeared to be of little use. Rags and tatters hung about them, and no regular web was to be seen throughout the whole. Fearful of making any enquiries, I hastened to the choir. The service was begun; the strains of the organ drowned the clatter of the looms, and for a while the sublime and solemn prayers, familiar to my recollection, and dear to my memory, effaced all painful sensation, and my oppressed heart relieved itself in a shower of tears. But how was I astonished and shocked to hear mingled with these well-known prayers, and with the most solemn invocations of God and the Saviour of mankind, strange exclamations of "blessed

be the holy garment, thrice blessed be the holy seamless garment, which endureth for ever and ever! glory to the loom which weaveth without a seam!" and a number of similar expressions, to my imagination equally foolish and profane. The service was ended by a procession with three or four ragged shirts like that I had met with in the street.

I quitted the church along with the multitude, the greater part of whom, whose nakedness was but half concealed by their ragged and tattered cloaths, were occupied in exclamations about "everlasting garments," that to my apprehension seemed peculiarly ridiculous. I thought they were all mad, or that I myself was under the influence of some horrible delirium. My attention was soon turned to the state of my own habiliments, which hung but imperfectly upon me, and I took refuge in a shop, that seemed likely to supply my wants. The charitable donations I had received, now afforded me a welcome assistance. I was shewn various ready-made cloaths, of linen and woollen, but mostly of a bad quality, and very rude imitations of articles that had in my youth been made in great perfection here, and the sale of which, all over the world, had for ages rendered this city as opulent and flourishing, as it was now evidently impoverished and decayed. What struck me as very remarkable in these garments was, that all the seams were most carefully concealed with something like paint or wax; and when I expressed an apprehension that this was done to conceal the badness of the needlework, such a torrent of abuse flowed upon me, that, dreading I knew not what, I was obliged to make the most humble submissions and apologies. To change the subject, I enquired for shoes. They brought me wooden ones only; and when I asked for leather shoes, my auditors were at a loss to understand me, and testified total ignorance. They shewed me a rude kind of stockings made of cloth, with the seams entirely covered with a filthy varnish, like cobler's wax. I enquired for knitted ones. At this unfortunate demand all the people in the shop looked at me as if I had uttered the most atrocious wickedness. They started back several steps. The cloaths I was about to purchase were removed. I was thrust into the street, with exclamations of "wretch, monster!" and what most amazed me, repeated cries of "infidel, heretic, deist, and atheist!"

I could now gladly have dashed myself upon the broken pavement, and submitted to the iron maces I had seen in the morning, to put an end to my wretched existence. What can be more deplorable than to find all the feelings of humanity perverted, all the intercourse of society misunderstood, as among the inhabitants of a madhouse? Still I dragged my weary limbs to a solitary corner, where, sitting on a stone, I attempted to form some conjectures of what might be my future destiny. I had not sat long when a man passed me a few steps, and then returned again. He looked at me with affected indifference, but with a scrutinizing eye. He was aged like myself, and if possible more squalid and mean in his apparel; but I thought I recognized in his features the countenance of a former acquaintance, eminent for sense, virtue, and every thing great and amiable. My heart misgave me. Could this be the man? It was; and I flew to embrace him. He looked around him, shunned my approach, and hastily passed on. My eyes followed him to an obscure alley which he entered, and, as I thought, beckoned me to follow. I soon came up with him, and we proceeded along the passage together. Various exclamations of mutual surprize ensued. My eager questions and unaffected ignorance soon led my friend to lay aside his caution and suspicions, and after many questions and replies on both sides, we continued our walk together into the country, that our conversation might be uninterrupted. He delivered himself nearly as follows:

"If the unaccountable ignorance in which you appear to have lived, concerning the transactions of your native town for forty years past, had continued, you might consider as your most cruel enemy any person who should endeavour to give you information on the subject; but the events which you have encountered this day must, without explanation, leave your mind in a state of amazement more painful than even the tale of horror and depravity I am about to relate. You know the flourishing and happy state of this ancient city in the early part of your own life, and particularly how peaceably and even harmoniously its inhabitants lived together on the score of religion. Christians of various denominations had each their churches, their chapels, or their meeting-houses, and in the common intercourse of life all conducted themselves as brethren. The interests of humanity

manity would even bring them frequently together on particular occasions to pay their devotions in the same temple. The lawn-robed prelate treated as his children, all those who, though they disowned his spiritual authority, obeyed his divine master; while the Presbyterian, the Independent, the Catholic, and the Quaker partook of his hospitality, and repaid his benevolence with gratitude and respect. This state of society, worthy of real Christians, was broken up by those who wore that character only as a mask. A set of men, interested in promoting dissensions by which villainy and rapacity might profit, and in decrying those genuine fruits of religion, that salutary faith and those pure morals which by comparison shamed their own characters, after long in vain attempting to exalt blind belief in general, and then particular dogmas, in preference to an useful and virtuous life, but too successfully obtained their ends when it was least expected. On all the great truths of revealed religion, honest men could never long be at variance. On disputable points they had learned a salutary forbearance, which enabled them to think for themselves and to let others do the same. The only resource of those who in any age or country wish to stir up religious animosity, is to bring forward something that no one can determine, and that is of no importance whether it be determined or not. The less mankind understand a subject, the more warmly do they debate upon it; and the more it is beneath the dignity of human wisdom, the more worthy they esteem it of divine interference. Such a point did these fanatics unhappily discover. In the 19th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verse 23, for well I know the too celebrated text, it is said that "the coat of Christ was without seam, woven from the top throughout." This apparently unimportant and harmless piece of sacred history became the subject of many sermons. Various mystical allusions were combined with it, and many discordant opinions started. Those who brought it into notice contended that the garment in question was literally woven in a loom, so as to be of one piece, without a seam. Others, who considered it as an innocent though trifling speculation, suggested that as a loom of such powers had never been heard of, the coat might probably have been knitted, in which case it might indeed have been made without a seam; and this reasonable opinion was adopted by the most able and enlightened people who bestowed any attention at all upon this foolish, and at first unimportant controversy. But the leaders of the dispute treated such an explanation as heretical; and, being the most rational and probable, it has more than any other opinion been proscribed and condemned. Those who dared to support it were at one time burnt without mercy, and you yourself were highly favoured by fortune this day, when you mentioned knitted stockings and yet escaped with life. You may recollect two neighbouring places of worship in the lower part of the town, one of an octagon, the other of a square form, the occupiers of which differed from each other and from the established church, in some points now absolutely forgotten, and which never interfered much with their essential Christian character and duties. The latter congregation most favoured the knitting system, the former discouraged the enquiry as altogether unprofitable. Both were very soon overwhelmed by the torrent of persecution. The one edifice became a prison for heretics, who were burnt, as in a great furnace, in the dome of the other. Every idea of a seam in any garment was proscribed. The spire of the cathedral, as having a reference to an obelisk, and consequently to a needle, was destroyed, and the present uncouth though expensive architectural deformity substituted in its stead. The little cupola which crowns the stump of the spire of yon other church, is thought to have served as a private retreat in some tea-garden, till all such luxuries and refinement becoming superfluous in the abject state of society, it was bought by the parish when their spire was demolished.

"But as it was found absolutely impossible to form garments without seams, those who make them are secretly connived at, on condition of their paying an exorbitant tax to the church, in which the *seamless* faction has long obtained the ascendancy; and contrivances are used, as you observed, for concealing the seams, which, indeed, it is heresy to find out. This tax renders cloaths of all kinds so dear that few can buy them at the first hand, and as shoes could not be made without evident seams, they were soon forbidden. The poverty of the people has indeed rendered them superfluous. You are fortunate that your own are, as I perceive, in too ruinous a state to be recognized

cognized by the few persons who ever wore a leather shoe, or you would have been hanged for bringing them into the town.

"But the most serious and extensive evil of all is, that from the first starting of this idea of weaving a coat without a seam, it has become the interest of the priests who promulgated it to prove that such a thing is possible. Hence all the art and skill of the loom, which once maintained the town in opulence, are devoted to this one unattainable object. Consecrated looms, blessed with various ceremonies, are established, as you see, in the cathedral as well as in other places. All literature, all improvement, both intellectual and moral, are neglected and even forbidden, that the youth may apply their time solely to this new and strange kind of weaving. Those who produce the most shapeless and uncouth pieces of work, are supposed to be the most near perfection, and to be blessed with a particular inspiration, but the greater part make only shreds and tatters. In the devotional services, the worship of God and the Redeemer is, in a great measure, supplanted by the adoration of the imaginary and mystical loom, supposed to have woven the coat of Christ, and which is the grand object of emulation among all these weavers; who, provided they pursue it with apparent ardour, are allowed to lead whatever lives they please, and to abandon themselves to all kinds of profligacy. The tattered shirts, which you saw carried in procession, once belonged to the first promulgators of this strange doctrine, and are firmly believed by the multitude to be as free from seams as the coat of Christ. The dirt with which they have been impregnated ever since they came from the backs of their owners, and the distance at which they are shewn to the faithful, make it impossible to detect their real structure. Other similar ones in great numbers have been cut up into square pieces, the seams being carefully omitted, and sold to great profit as relics. It is thought irreligious to be without one or more of these filthy rags about the person. The itch or other disorders, which they abundantly propagate, are far less evils than the fanaticism they excite. Such have been the progress and effects of this fatal superstition, which has reduced a flourishing and happy town to beggary and every species of misery." My companion was yet speaking, when, turning my eyes, which had all along been rivetted to his countenance, I perceived issuing from a neighbouring thicket a being compared with whose infernal aspect all those I had seen in the morning's procession were tame and amiable. He wielded an iron mace, which in an instant laid my friend dead at my feet. All attempts to escape were in vain. He levelled his weapon at me, and as it was falling to crush me, I started with horror and awoke.

Norwich, October 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when new societies are forming in the metropolis, to relieve and restore to honest industry the distressed and criminal, it surely is to be lamented that old establishments for those purposes should be neglected, notwithstanding there are funds (or means of raising them) sufficient to maintain such institutions. The establishments particularly under consideration are the *London Workhouse*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, and *Bridewell*. The present sheriffs have shewn great zeal and activity in endeavouring to reform what they see erroneous, and to lessen the afflictions of our suffering fellow-creatures; their endeavours we earnestly hope may be crowned with success, and, that many abuses may be rectified. We sincerely wish they, and other city officers, would pay particular attention to these establishments, as it is imagined they might be rendered essentially useful. Might they not be of great service in restoring to virtuous industry a most miserable class of females, who are nightly to be seen in the streets of this city? A more pitiable set of human beings, perhaps, is not to be met with in this kingdom; many of them, probably, have been enticed away from their parent's roof, by the wicked arts of profligate men, under a solemn promise of marriage, and pretence of sincere affection; others by profligates of their own sex. Well may it be asked, why are not such people made examples of? Why are there such severe laws against very slight offences, compared to the *artful seduction of innocence?*

It appears by *Stow's Survey of London, by Strype*, 1720, (speaking of the London Workhouse)," that the *design* and *intention* of the said workhouse is to employ all the poor children, beggars, vagrants, and other disorderly persons that are or can be found within the city of London and the liberties thereof." Then

is

is enumerated (from a paper, dated 1704) the different description of poor children who are objects of the establishment; also of beggars, and vagrants, and idle and disorderly persons, amongst which are mentioned "those ill women which are taken up in the streets, debauching the youth and others of this city."

"Note, there are in the workhouse seldom less than four hundred children at work, besides the grown beggars, vagrants, and other idle and disorderly persons, who are there kept to hard labour."

It is understood that at present there are not more (if so many) *than half a dozen* children in this workhouse, although there are ample funds for supporting a great number of people. How far it would be consistent with *justice, humanity, and sound policy*, to put in force all the clauses of the vagrant act, we do not mean here to examine.

That worthy and truly respectable man, *Granville Sharp*, whose labours for the good of mankind are well known, took considerable pains, some years ago, to render this workhouse useful, but failed in his endeavours. The exact cause of his want of success I do not know.

Your's, &c.

December 26, 1807. AN OBSERVER

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an uncommon and beautiful appearance of the moon may not be unworthy the notice of the readers of your Magazine.

On Sunday, the 16th ult. I observed the moon, at half past eleven o'clock, surrounded by a very small halo, which increased rapidly until it assumed the appearance of a globe of fire, about six times the size of the moon, in the centre of which that luminary was placed. As I regarded this beautiful sight, I observed the edges of the halo begin to assume a prismatic appearance, and in about ten minutes a perfect rainbow was formed around it. The appearance then was that of the moon in the centre of a globe of fire, the globe being surrounded by a perfect and most brilliant rainbow.

The moon continued thus for half an hour, when her rainbow and halo disappeared, gradually leaving her as before, floating in a cloudless sky.

Your's, &c.

Teignmouth, Devon. D. O.
Aug. 24, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your Correspondents have noticed the prevailing disposition for the establishment of joint-stock companies for almost every branch of trade, but none of them have attempted to shew the progress we had made towards reviving the infatuation of the celebrated year 1720. These stock-jobbing speculations have received a check, which will probably prevent their increase for the present; but in order to convey to future readers of your Magazine, some idea of our commercial ingenuity and enterprizing spirit, you probably will find room for the enclosed list. All the projects it comprehends have been laid before the public in the course of the last year, and the greater part of them will cease to be publicly known before the end of the present year. Your's, &c.

January 12, 1808. G.

List of Public Companies proposed to be established by Subscription in the Year 1807.

1. Hope Fire and Life Insurance Company; capital £2,000,000.
2. County Fire Office, Southampton-street; capital £350,000.
3. Eagle Fire and Life Insurance Company; capital £2,000,000 in shares of £50 each.
4. Rainbow Fire and Life Office, Commercial road.
5. Atlas Insurance Company, for Fire, Lives, and Annuities.
6. Golden-lane Brewery, Brown and Parry's; capital £300,000 in shares of £50 each.
7. The Old English Ale Brewery, for brewing Ale, Amber, and Table Beer, from Malt and Hops only; capital £75,000 in shares of £25 each.
8. Maiden-lane Brewery.
9. Weston-street Brewery.
10. United Public Brewery, Bankside; shares £52 10s. each.
11. British Ale Brewery, Lambeth—Mainwaring's.
12. Public Brewery, Deptford.
13. The London Genuine Malt Distillery, and Rectifying Company, at Vauxhall; capital £140,000, in shares of £50 each.
14. The Public Distillery for making and rectifying Genuine British Spirits, Cordials, and Compounds; capital £200,000 in shares of £50 each.
15. Another

15. Another rectifying Distillery, on a smaller scale.

16. Another making and rectifying Distillery, on a large scale; capital £300,000.

17. London Genuine Wine Company, for importing and supplying Vintners and the Public in general, with Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, free from adulteration; capital £500,000, in shares of £50 each.

18. Britannic and India Wine Company; capital from £250,000, to £500,000, in shares of £100 each.

19. Genuine Wine Company; capital £50,000.

20. London Subscription Wine Company for supplying the Public with Foreign Wines of the first quality, for ready money; capital £50,000, in shares of £50.

21. Genuine Wine and Foreign Spirit Company.

22. The London British Vinegar Company; capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each, with power to the Committee to increase the capital by the sale of additional shares.

23. Vinegar Manufactory Company; capital £50,000, in shares, of £25 each.

24. Corn, Flour, and Provision Company, upon a very large scale, with the view of supplying Government, &c.

25. United Public Dairy, for the sale of milk.

26. New Medical Laboratory, for the preparation and sale of Genuine Medicines; capital £50,000, in shares of £50 each.

27. British Coal Company, capital £300,000, in shares of £50 each, with power to the Committee to increase the capital by the sale of additional shares.

28. Newcastle and Sunderland Coal Company; capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each.

29. Shields Coal Company.

30. National Light and Heat Company, by F. A. Winsor, 97 Pall Mall; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each.

31. London Cloathing Company, for supplying the Army, Navy, and Public with Clothes; capital £100,000, in shares of £25 each.

32. United Woollen Company.

33. Linen Company for Commission Sales; capital £500,000, in shares of £100 each.

34. London Commission Sale Company, for making advances on Produce and manufactured Goods, and selling them to advantage; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each.

35. British Commission Company; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each.

36. Albion London Information Office, for Sale or Exchange of Estates, Manors, Livings, &c. the disposal of appointments and practice in the liberal professions, &c.

37. Company for purchasing Canal Shares, and lending Money for completing Canals; shares of £10 each.

38. British Copper Company; J. Jones, Lambeth.

39. Cambrian Copper Company; capital £100,000.

40. Paper Manufacturing Company, by R. Dodd.

41. The London Bank, by Mr. Brown of the Golden-lane Brewery; capital £5,000,000, in shares of £100 each; £5 to be paid on subscribing.

42. National Deposit, Interest, and Credit Bank, by F. A. Winsor; capital £5,000,000, in £50 shares; to commence business on the 1st of January 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DINING some time ago at a friend's house, when the wine and liquors were brought on the table, the discourse happened to turn upon the improvement these articles receive by long keeping; upon which I was invited to taste some Hollands recently taken from an ancient deceased relative's cellar, supposed to be nearly thirty years old. A quantity of it being mixed in a tumbler with warm water and sugar, the whole instantly assumed a turbid milky appearance. Struck with the singularity of the circumstance, at my suggestion it was tried with some cold water fresh from the spring, when exactly the same phenomenon took place, which induced me to pronounce it to be occasioned by a quantity of lead dissolved in the Hollands, and which, in the mixture, had become decomposed by the alkaline and earthy salts contained in the water. To be assured of this being the fact, we procured such tests as were to be obtained at the moment; such as the alkaline, sulphurets, &c. and on adding them to a portion of the Hollands, a copious dirty black precipitate fell down, which had exactly the same appearance of that precipitated from acetite of lead by the same tests. Upon a further examination of the bottle containing the liquor, a black sediment was observed at the bottom, and underneath eighteen or twenty large shot, which

which obviously explained the whole business.

I had intended to have made some further experiments on the remaining Hollands, for the purpose of ascertaining the real quantity of lead dissolved in a given portion of it; but when, a few days afterwards, it was enquired for, I was sorry to find it had been inadvertently thrown away.

It may not be improper here to remark, that when the test of Hahnemann is employed for the purpose of detecting lead in wine, which is now frequently done, the bottle from which it is taken should be always inspected, to know if any shot has been left in it, before any censure be passed on the wine merchant; as if this caution be not used, the reputation of an honest conscientious man may be unjustly called in question, and injured. And it may be a matter for serious consideration, whether some less exceptionable method of cleaning bottles cannot be pointed out than that now in common use, with shot, a portion of which is almost always left wedged in at the bottom. Your's, &c.

Ipswich, July 6, 1807. J. A.

N.B. To detect the admixture of lead in wine, &c equal parts of oyster-shells and crude sulphur may be kept in a white heat for fifteen minutes, and when cold, mixed with an equal quantity of acidulous tartrite of potash (cream of Tartar), and put into a strong bottle with common water, to boil for an hour, and then decanted into bottles holding an ounce each. To each ounce bottle add twenty drops of muriatic acid.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following brief account of a very unusual tour is found worthy of insertion in your interesting Magazine, it is very much at your service.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Glasgow, Jan. 1808.

"Last winter I received orders from our colonel to proceed to Canada upon urgent business. On the 12th of March I set out from this place on snow-shoes, *à la sauvage*, with a knapsack on my back. I was attended by a stout private of our regiment, a guide, and a large dog, who drew a small sledge loaded with provisions, blankets, and other necessaries. The weather was extremely cold, and the snow in general three and four feet deep. Our route lay about N. W. for one hundred and fifty miles up the river St. John. The usual method is to travel on the ice, but unfortunately it was broken up or dangerous, so that we were forced to strike into the woods, and force our way through wilds untrod by human feet. We reached the "Grand Falls" in six days (one hundred and fifty miles), marching from sun-rise to sun-set. The fatigue baffles all description; walking on snow-shoes, encumbered with a knapsack, through thick woods, up and down steep hills. We contrived to get into a house every night except one, when we encamped in the snow. This is a curious way of spending the night—we halt in a convenient place, and immediately set to work, one cutting down trees, and preparing fuel for the night, whilst another digs out the snow with his snow-shoe, so as to form a pit, on one side of which a large fire is made, opposite to which we lie down on a couch of spruce boughs, wrapped up as well as we can, with the pleasure of being almost roasted on one side, frozen on the other, and stifled with smoke. At the Grand Falls is a small military post, where we keep a few men. Here I remained one night. On the 18th, having dismissed my guide, and procured a horse, I set out with my attendant, and travelled thirty-five miles through a small French settlement, and that night slept at the last house in New Brunswick. On the 19th we marched all day in a snow storm, and encamped at night. 20th. Proceeded across a lake, on the bank of which we encamped. 21st, Entered on the Grand Portage, or land which separates the lake from St. Lawrence: encamped as usual. 22d, Proceeded at dawn of day, and marching almost without any halt until five o'clock P.M. we reached a house about one hundred and ten miles below Quebec. During the last four days we had not seen a trace of human beings, except sometimes the track of an Indian snow-shoe. I was almost knocked up with fatigue, having travelled in this manner upwards of three hundred miles in eleven days. On the 23d I hired a sledge, and set out for Quebec, which place I reached in two days; rested three days, and proceeded to Montreal, one hundred and ninety miles higher, where I remained until the 5th of May. Being determined to take a new route home, I set out as soon as the rivers were freed of the ice, and proceeding south about twenty-seven miles to Fort St. John, on the river Chamblay, embarked in a sloop, and sailing with a fine wind up Lake Champlain, reached the south end of it in less than twenty-four hours, a run of one hundred and fifty miles. I landed, and proceeded seventy miles, to a fine thriving town on Hudson's river. I went to Albany, six miles below, where I embarked on board a sloop, and in four days landed at New York, one hundred and sixty-five miles. Here I embarked in a coaster for St John's, New Brunswick, which place I reached after a boisterous passage of five days. Two days more brought me here, which concluded a curious tour, having made a circuit of nearly seventeen hundred miles.

My

My limits will not allow me to attempt a description of places. I shall merely remark that Canada is a very fine country, and the banks of the noble river St. Lawrence thickly settled. Montreal is a large thriving town, being the head quarters of the great Fur Company, and the depôt between Europe and the extensive country of Upper Canada. We have now very pleasant weather at Fredericktown. Two nights ago we had a sharp frost, and to-day the thermometer is at 84° in the shade. On the 23d of January last, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 36° below 0. at sun-rise. With all this variation, the climate is remarkably healthy."

New Brunswick, Fredericktown,
June 19, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBJECT to a custom which is, in my opinion, both detestable and immoral. It is that of mistresses of families "denying themselves," as our language expresses it. I allow the tone of voice which accompanies the domestic's manner of giving the message *assures* you at the same time that the lady is at home: still I say there is a manifest impropriety in teaching servants to tell lies. How can mistresses expect fidelity to themselves, if they every morning give orders to say they are not at home, when they actually are?

You, Mr. Editor, will ask, "Has this *soi-disant* female never allowed such things at her door, or is she in so obscure a situation as to be overlooked?" The latter is not the case; and to the former position she answers firmly, that she never suffers any thing like duplicity to be practised in her house.

In France (even since the Revolution) it is the custom when the lady of the house does not wish to be intruded upon, to say that "*Madame n'est pas visible.*" This language is to me more consonant to truth and common sense than "*Not at home.*" It is urged by some females, that the latter expression implies the lady is "*busy* or *dressing.*" This perversion of language I cannot comprehend. My friends have also told me, they make exceptions in my favour, and that I am admitted at all times. Be it so; it is of little consequence to me, or little flattering to my vanity, when I see the ill effects which telling lies produce in all families where there are children and servants.

Your's, &c.

Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Oct. 4, 1807. A. K. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the dissertation in No. 165, p. 529, of your Magazine, "on the Credit due to Bruce's Travels," after mentioning the traveller's assertion that he saw "three soldiers cut steaks from the buttock of a living cow," and observing that the author *indulges his genius* in the description of "an Abyssinian feast," adds that "these *outrageous descriptions* are vindicated both by the author and the editor;" but he (the dissertator) seems totally to discredit them. I am not inclined to enter into an enquiry whether these "descriptions" are true or false; but probably many of your numerous readers may be amused, if not instructed, by a description equally "outrageous" of similar practices having prevailed, within the comparatively narrow limits of our own island, at no very distant period of time; and, as one wonder is sometimes lessened, if not altogether driven out, by another, perhaps you will not think it improper to give this last-mentioned "description" a place in your next number, in order that the two may be compared together; in which case, the share of credibility that is due to each, will be appreciated as different readers may happen to feel inclined. I shall only add that, if credit is due to the one, there seems no very weighty reason why it should be refused to the other. The source of my information on this subject is as follows.

The twelfth number of the New Series of "*Censura Literaria*," by Samuel Egerton Brydges, which was published on the 1st of the present month, contains an account of, and extracts from, a book that was printed in the year 1679, the title of which is "Modern Account of Scotland, being an exact description of the Country, and a true Character of the People and their Manners; written from thence by an English Gentleman."

This curious work appears to have been written by Thomas Kirk, of Crookwige in Yorkshire. Among other hard features of "Character and Manners," it contains the following. "Their cruelty descends to their beasts; it being a custom in some places to feast upon a living cow, they tye in the middle of them, near a great fire, and then cut collops off this poor living beast, and broil them on the fire, till they have mangled her all to pieces; nay sometimes they will only cut off as much as will satisfy their present appetites,

appetites, and let her go till their greedy stomachs call for a new supply; such horrible cruelty as can scarce be paralleled in the whole world."

It seems to be a somewhat curious circumstance, added to the remarkable coincidence in the "outrageous" passages in each of these travellers, that the Yorkshireman found in Scotland that strong trait of savage manners which the Scotchman does not pretend to have discovered until he got so far from his native country as Abyssinia. If the latter had happened to be a member of the Society of Antiquaries in his own country before he set out on his travels, he might, perhaps, have discovered at home traces of those manners that seem to have appeared quite new to him upon his entering Abyssinia. The flesh having been *roasted* in the one instance, and eaten *raw* in the other, would then have been the only difference; and the cruelty of cutting it *off the living animal* could not have been any novelty to him; nor would his narrative (if Kirke's veracity is admitted) have produced so many *wonderers* on the one hand, and *disbelievers* on the other, among his readers; for even your dissertator does not deny that the Abyssinians eat *raw* flesh; it is only the circumstance of their cutting it off the living animal to which he refuses his assent. In all probability Bruce had never seen Kirke's book, nor had any means of being informed of the horrid custom which the latter describes; therefore it could only be by *chance* that they have corroborated each other in the allegation that such a custom prevailed amongst *some* beings of the human race; and it is well known that civilization, and what is generally understood by the term *humanity*, are principles of very slow growth in many parts of the world. Kirke's book cannot be read by any person of the present time without exciting wonder at the quickness of their growth in Scotland not long after he had written it; for surely no such custom as he describes has been known in any part of that country within the memory of the oldest person now living, and it is only one hundred and twenty-nine years since his book was published; but, if it ever did exist at all, his expression "in *some* places," clearly evinces that it was by no means general: and perhaps the same may be said of Abyssinia; and that a total extinction of the custom in question will, by the ameliorating hand of time, be brought about in that country as it has so happily been in the northern part of our own island.

Your's, &c.

Bloomsbury, W. R.
January 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the department of your Magazine allotted to *neglected Biography*, I would wish to call the attention of some of your Scots readers to the late Doctor George Skene, of Aberdeen. As a scholar, he had few equals: he was a man of sound judgment, of deep research; and when to this is added his great experience as a physician, his abilities must be duly estimated; these being qualities which, combined in one person, make the best requisites for that profession.

His many remaining friends will bear witness to his talents as a companion; and though he may be said often to have "set the table in a roar," yet it was with that genuine humour which deserves a finer character; and that poignancy of wit which many attempt, but few succeed in. Perhaps he allowed himself to be carried away too much by satire; but it gave to his conversation that zest which is only to be felt, but cannot well be described.

Although his reputation is firmly established through a large district, where his loss was severe, and much lamented, yet I shall feel a proud satisfaction in being instrumental to a more wide and general knowledge of it. There are many of his townsmen who are well fitted for drawing up a sketch of his life; and there are none but will allow he was deserving of their highest praise. I hope they will not let his fame pass away like those who live only for themselves, and whose existence is like the insect, that flutters for a season, that dies unnoticed, unlamented, and forgotten. The memory of Dr. Skene will outlive many generations.

Your's, &c.

Aug. 10, 1807. M. D.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES *relating to the late* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MORDAUNT, *of the* HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS very singular and well known personage has been so much admired, so much reprobated, so much upheld, and so much decried, that some account of him may probably be acceptable to the public.

He was a natural son of the late Earl of Peterborough, and, together with an elder brother by the same mother, was, at an early age, put out to nurse. Harry, the eldest, was a pining, spiritless starveling; while John, the subject of this Memoir, was active, lively, and of an uncommonly fine form. He was more of the Apollo Belvidere, though more rigid in muscle, than any other person I ever saw.

Harry took a sedentary turn, and being tender in constitution, could not partake of those gymnastic exercises, which John delighted in, and in which he, on all occasions, took the lead. In fact, Harry was more calculated for scholastic researches, in which he made the ordinary progress of a school-boy, and would, probably, have shone under *Alma Mater*, had not his father, with the view of providing for him handsomely, and at a distance from the family in general, shipped him off as a cadet to Bengal.

John was too wild to learn much, his whole time was devoted to truancy; and, as he often said, "one half of his days were spent in being flogged for the other half." Hence he was in no danger of a professorship, if we except those arts in which the celebrated Breslaw, Jones, &c. took their degrees! In such John was completely at home, and they were certainly of some use to him, as will be hereafter seen.

When John was taken from school, he was about as learned as when he first was sent there; however, when this was ascertained, and a quarrel was commenced on the occasion, he very handsomely stept forth to exculpate his master; whose attention he declared to be unparalleled, and, slipping off his cloaths, exhibited the earnestness of the good man's endeavours; humorously observing, that "as nothing could be got into his brains, his master had done his best to impress his instructions on the opposite seat of learning."

At the time that John was to pass muster before the India directors, he was out of the way, and it was nearly too late when he was found at marbles in Dean's yard. No time was lost in coaching him up to Leadenhall-street, where, being bent more on his pastime than on the grave questions put by his examiners, he was near being rejected as an idiot; when one of the quorum, who knew the youth's trim well, and who probably wished to see John appointed, asked him if he understood cribbage? John's soul was instantly roused, his eyes glistened, and regardless of every matter relative to his appointment, he pulled out a pack of cards, so greasy as scarcely to be distinguished, and offered "to play the gentleman *for any sum he chose!*"

The youth now felt himself at home, and speedily convinced them that, however ignorant he might be of the classics, he was a match for any of them at cards! He was passed, and dispatched to Portsmouth, where he was to embark in an India ship ready to sail with the first fair wind; but as that was not to be had for some days, the person who had charge of him put him on board, and returned to town.

John's gaiety of disposition soon made him the fiddle of the crew; all on board loved him. He was elegant in his make, graceful in his movements, (though he never could be made to walk a minuet by his dancing-master,) of a very animated countenance, strongly marked with good nature, spirit, and dignity; his features were regular and handsome, his eyes keen and commanding, and, on the whole, we may say he was such as is rarely seen!

Notwithstanding the rigid restrictions laid down by the person who had shipped him, such were the qualities of our young adventurer, that none could resist his wishes; the kindness he experienced, added to the novelty of the scene, made him completely happy, and attached him more to his new companions, than to his native soil. He could not bear to mope about the ship, whilst waiting for a wind, and frequently lent a pull in the boats, which occasionally were sent for provisions, &c.

One day, however, John strayed into the town, and got into company with some girls, who soon eased him, not only of his money, but of his buckles, handkerchief

chief. and every thing that could possibly be dispensed with. At this unlucky moment the wind being fair, the signal was made for sailing, and the boat's crew were compelled, after a short but active search, to put off, with heavy hearts, thinking they had seen their last of their favourite.

John came down to the beach too late! The boat was just arriving at the ship, which was lying to for her, and sailed immediately from the Mother-bank. What was to be done? He had no money, and not a soul would put off on such a trip without being previously well paid! The matter was to all appearance come to the worst, when seeing two watermen at cards in the stern sheets of a boat, he was led by an irresistible impulse to see how matters went on!

The owner of the boat was losing his money at all-fours, when John requested that he might play a hand or two for him; offering to abide himself by any loss during his own play. The man agreed, and John not only won back the losings, but eased his opponent of all his money. The waterman was asked to take him on board, but no promise of money could tempt him; "it was too far," and, "mayhap might never get a penny by it," "had been served so before," and all the host of objections, common among interested persons, were raised! At length the waterman, taking hold of John's button, drew him aside from the many who were there laughing at his misfortune, and said he had observed, that in dealing there seemed to be something uncommon; besides that, "he had turned up *Jack* plaguy often," "now, young'ne, I've a notion that didn't come by nature, and if so be, you'll shew me how to do it I will take you aboard at all risks."

The bargain was struck, the man being instructed how to turn up *Jack*, with the aid of three of his friends, sailed and rowed with such effect as to get within notice of the vessel before dark. The sails were backed, and John facetiously observed as he quitted the boat, "Now, my honest friend, you have turned up *Jack* in earnest," meaning that the waterman had fairly fulfilled his promise, by putting him (John Mordaunt) on board.

On his arrival at Madras, John was received with open arms by all his countrymen, according to the practice of those days, when unbounded hospitality was prevalent: his letters of introduction, which had been prudently given in charge to the captain of the ship, were delivered; and there appears no doubt but he might have speedily obtained some important situation; but General Sir John Clavering, who was then commander-in-chief in India, and who was, accordingly, second in council at Calcutta, having promised to provide for him, John went on to Bengal, where he was appointed an honorary aid-de-camp to that officer, still retaining his rank on the Madras establishment, where he was afterwards subjected to much ill will and obloquy!

The general had, no doubt, been pre-informed of the gross ignorance under which our hero laboured, and was determined to put his abilities to an early test. Accordingly, after a few days entrance on his appointment, John was desired to write a letter, conformably to leading points furnished by the general, to one of the colonels, commanding at an upper station. John very readily undertook the office, and in a short time returned to the general's apartment with the letter, written according to the *data*.

Sir John did all he could to unravel the various pot-hook combinations, and to arrange them into any thing like penmanship, but in vain! The orthography was not a whit better! The general was amazed, but, being willing to know how John might have expressed what was entrusted to him to communicate, as the only means of obtaining that knowledge, desired him to read what he had written. In this reasonable expectation, the general was, however, compleatly foiled; his *protegé* very deliberately saying, "that was no part of *his* duty: he had obeyed the general's orders by *writing* the letter; it was the business of the *colonel* to whom it was addressed, to *read* it!"

It is truly wonderful, that, under the consciousness of being so very deficient in this branch, and in a circle which is so eminent for superior education, such as the society in India may fairly claim to be, Mordaunt should have taken so little, if any, pains to improve himself. He surpassed in almost every thing he undertook, yet, seemingly, more by intuition, than by any study or effort to excel. This ignorance in regard to writing, was the more remarkable, as he generally conversed with perfect propriety; often indeed with elegance of diction, and with a precise appropriation of his words to the particular occasion.

He

He spoke the Hindoo language fluently, and was a tolerable Persian scholar; yet he could not write two lines of English correctly. I once had occasion to borrow a horse from him for a day or two: he sent the animal to me with the following note.

"You may kip the hos as long as you lick."

This excellence of temper, under all the jokes to which this unhappy deficiency subjected him, was wonderful. He knew his failing, and allowed it to stand as a butt for the amusement of his friends; but was highly offended at the attempt of any one, whom he did not feel a partiality for, to excite a laugh at his expence; and, more than once, in my hearing, has astonished persons of that description into the most complete humility. Once in particular, a very worthy young man of the name of James P———. who was rather of the more silly order of beings, thinking he could take the liberty of playing with, or rather upon him, in a large company called to Mordaunt, desiring him to say what was the Latin for a goose? The answer was briefly, "I don't know the *Latin* for it, but the *English* for it is *James P*———.

It should have been premised, that the foregoing question was put to Mordaunt, in consequence of his having in a note, sent to a person who had offended him, required "an immediate *anser* by the bearer." The gentleman addressed, wishing to terminate the matter amicably, construed the word literally, and sent *a goose* by the bearer; stating also, that he would partake of it the next day. This, to a man of Mordaunt's kidney, was the high road to reconciliation; though to nine persons in ten, and especially to those labouring under such a desperate deficiency in point of orthography, it would have appeared highly insulting!

It may readily be supposed, that Mordaunt was more ornamental than useful in General Clavering's office; however, the latter could not help esteeming him, and had he lived, would probably have effected Mordaunt's removal, from the Madras to the Bengal army; but the general dying, no other person felt so bold, or so interested for him, as to labour at that which, though not unprecedented, was so hostile to the sentiments of the latter establishment. The Madras officers never failed to notice, sometimes, indeed, in rather harsh terms, the injustice of an officer being on their rolls, who never joined his regiment for nearly twenty years, and whose whole time was passed in the lap of dissipation.

Being on a party of pleasure to the northward, and near to Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and the residence of the late Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Doulah, Mordaunt, of course, had the curiosity to see both the prince and his court. The free open temper of Asoph pleased Mordaunt, whose figure and manner made a great impression on his illustrious host. The latter was fond of hunting and shooting; to cock-fighting, indeed, he was so partial, that he has even neglected due attendance to business of importance with the several residents, while engaged in a main with "his dear friend Mordaunt," who was completely skilled in that branch of barbarity.

Though I cannot say it ever appeared to me as a very faithful resemblance, yet there is sufficient of character, and some other good points, in the portrait intended to represent Mordaunt, in the celebrated picture of the cock-pit, executed by Zoffani, while at the Nabob's court, to give some idea of the manly, dignified, and elegant person of the subject of this memoir. He is therein represented as in the act of handing a cock, on which he bets highly, in opposition to a bird of his Highness the Nabob, who is pourtrayed, in a loose undress, on the opposite side of the pit.

The figures in question, however, possess some merit, from the insight they give into the open, independent, yet unassuming air of Mordaunt, and the familiar manner in which the Nabob stooped to join in diversions with him, and, indeed, with every European gentleman who wished to partake of such amusements as characterized that weak, idle, and contemptible prince.

Mordaunt became such a favourite, that he was retained by the Vizier at his court, in capacity of aid-de-camp; though he never attended but according to his own fancy, and then, generally, either to shoot, or to gamble with him. The various applications and sarcasms directed against Mordaunt, as an absentee from his corps for so many years, and at the distance of full two thousand miles, were alike disregarded by himself, and by the supreme government, of which all the individuals were personally attached to him. Some persons did not hesitate to assert,

assert, that he was kept by Mr. Hastings as a spy over the Vizier, in consequence of the high favour and confidence the latter reposed in him; but those who could entertain such an opinion, must be in extreme error; for neither the conduct nor the disposition of Mordaunt, ever gave the smallest opening for such an inference. He was candid, free, and generous; and, I think, he would have abruptly revolted at any commission which might impose it, either directly, or circuitously, as a duty on him, to betray the secrets of the man who treated him with kindness and with respect!

Mordaunt was in the receipt of a handsome salary, and possessed many distinguished privileges under the patronage of the Vizier; who often used to refer Europeans to him on occasions requiring his advice; though now and then he used to have recourse to the same excuse when he did not wish to comply. On every such occasion Mordaunt was friendly, and on some rendered great service. Of this I shall quote instances.

Mr. Zoffani, in a humorous moment, had painted the Nabob at full length, but in high caricature. The picture being at Colonel Martine's, where old Zoffani resided, and the colonel's house being frequented by immense numbers of the natives, especially of those who, when the Nabob wanted money, took his jewels to the colonel's to be pledged, it was not long before the prince was informed of the joke. In the first moments of irritation, he was disposed to make the painter a head shorter, and to dismiss the colonel, who was his chief engineer, and had the charge of his arsenal; but, as nothing could be done without his "dear friend Mordaunt," a message was dispatched requiring his immediate attendance, "on matters of the utmost importance." This being a very stale mode of summoning Mordaunt, who would attend, or rather visit, only when it pleased himself, would have probably been disregarded, had not the messenger stated that the Nabob was incensed against Martine and Zoffani.

Mordaunt found the Nabob foaming with rage, and about to proceed with a host of rabble attendants to the colonel's; however, he got the story out of the Nabob as well as he could, and argued him into a state of calmness, sufficient to let his purpose be suspended until the next day. So soon as could be done with safety, Mordaunt retired; and, as privately as possible, sent a note to Zoffani, with intelligence of the intended visit.

No time was lost, and the laughable caricature was in a few hours changed, by the magic pencil of Zoffani, into a superb portrait highly ornamented, and so inimitably resemblant of the Vizier, that it has been preferred to all which have been taken at sittings. The Vizier did not fail to come, his mind full of anxiety for the honour of his dignified person, attended by Mordaunt, whose feelings for his friend's fate were speedily dissipated, when, on entering the portrait-chamber, the picture in question shone forth so superbly, as to astonish the Vizier, and to sully even the splendour which his whole equipage displayed on the occasion.

Asoph was delighted, hurried the picture home, gave Zoffani ten thousand rupees for it, and ordered the person who had informed him of the *supposed* caricature, to have his nose and ears cut off. Mordaunt, however, was equally successful in obtaining the poor fellow's pardon; and as the Nabob would not detain him as a servant, very generously made him one of his own pensioners.

At another time the *Hajam*, or barber, who cut his excellency's hair, happened to draw blood, by going a little into the quick. This is considered as an offence of the highest atrocity; because crowned heads, throughout India, become degraded, if one drop of their blood be spilt by a barber; over whom a drawn sword is always held while performing his duty, to remind him of his fate in case of the slightest incision.

The Nabob, actuated by the common prejudice above described, had ordered the barber to be baked to death in an oven, when Mordaunt applied for his pardon. He could only obtain it conditionally; and, to be sure, the condition was both ludicrous and whimsical. Balloons were just invented when this happened, and Colonel Martine, being very ingenious, had made one which had taken up a considerable weight for short distances.

The Nabob changed suddenly from great wrath to a sudden laugh, which continued so long as to alarm Mordaunt; whose pleasure was extreme when he heard that, instead of being *baked*, the barber was to mount in the balloon, and to *brush* through the air, according as chance might direct him.

It was accordingly settled, the balloon being

being sent off from his highnesses fore-court, the barber was carried more dead than alive, at a prodigious rate to Polier-gurge, distant about five miles from the city of Lucknow.

Mordaunt was little acquainted with the small sword, but was an excellent marksman, either with ball or small shot. With the latter he scarcely ever was seen to miss, and I have known him to come off winner when he has wagered to kill twenty snipes in as many shots, although he missed one bird, he made up for it by killing two that were sprung at the same moment, and which, flying across each other's directions, were shot at the point of intersection. He was one of three who, during one day, in the year 1786, shot such a quantity of game, chiefly snipes and teal, as loaded a small boat which conveyed the birds from Gow-gautchy to Calcutta. His favourite sport was tyger shooting, in which he was often very successful; being vigorous, spirited, and expert; all which qualifications are indispensably requisite in that noble branch of the chace.

With respect to his use of a pistol, it was wonderful! I have often competed with him, but without the smallest chance of winning; he has frequently laid five to one, though he confessed I sometimes trod close on his heels. I have, more than once, seen him hit a common brass headed nail at fifteen yards; and I would always have wagered on his side, when the object was an inch in diameter!

A curious circumstance happened to him while at Lucknow. An officer had taken offence at something he had said, and talked much of calling him to an account. He went to Mordaunt's with a friend, and there detailed the cause of his visit, in terms not cloathed in all the politeness the dictionary could have helped him to. He was heard very patiently, and after a very short explanation, found himself to be in the wrong. Mordaunt convinced him of his error, and reprimanded him for his manner of delivering himself on the occasion. After the matter was concluded, and they were perfectly reconciled, I happened to drop in to take a few shots, when the ability displayed by Mordaunt made his visitor look pale; he afterwards confessed to me, that it was well all was settled.

Yet, strange to say, when a few years after, Mordaunt and another gentleman engaged in a quarrel of a very serious nature, with a third, whom they had accused of some improper conduct at cards, he missed his adversary, who, on the other hand, wounded both Mordaunt and his friend desperately. This was not owing to agitation, but as Mordaunt expressed, in very curious terms, at the moment of missing, to the pistol being too highly charged.

While speaking of cards, I must again state, that he was acquainted with all the ordinary tricks in the shuffling, cutting, and dealing way. Of this an instance is well known. Mordaunt observed, that one of his adversaries, at whist, was remarkably fortunate in his *own* deals; and, as he was rather a suspicious character, thought it needful to watch him. When Mordaunt came to deal, he gave himself thirteen trumps! This excited the curiosity of all, but particularly of the gentleman in question, who was very pointed in his observations on the singularity of the case; Mordaunt briefly said, "Sir, this was to show that you should not have all the fun to yourself," and, rising from his seat, left the black-leg to ruminate on the obvious necessity of quitting India! Here, however, Mordaunt's goodness of heart was prevalent; for he obtained a promise from the whole party to keep the secret, provided the offender instantly left the country; which he accordingly did by the first conveyance.

With respect to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, no man could be more ignorant than Mordaunt; at least he never shewed the least knowledge of any thing relating thereto. He kept no books, but all his money concerns were on scraps, and under terms and figures intelligible only to himself. He had many extensive claims on the Nabob, and he had immense losses and gains to register in the I,O,U, way. Yet, even the most intricate cases never puzzled him; and, at settling times, he was rarely, if ever, found to be in error. This was one of the points in which he was apt to be peremptory; for no sooner did he hear a claim stated, which did not tally with his own peculiar mode of accounting, than he condemned it, in round terms, and would scarcely hear the attempt to substantiate, what he so decidedly denied.

It was well known that he could arrange the cards according to his pleasure, yet such was the general, I may say universal opinion of his honour, that no one hesitated,

hesitated to play with him, sober or otherwise, for their usual stakes. His decision, in cases of differences, was generally final; and many references have been made to him, by letter, from very distant situations, regarding points in gaming.

His spirited detestation of any attempt at the undue exercise of authority, was manifested on various occasions; in one especially. A fives-court had been built by subscription, near the resident's house at Lucknow, and was considered as public property. A succeeding resident, who lately died immensely rich, took the liberty of pulling it down, as it interfered with that privacy he sought as a married man. In that point nobody would have differed from him; but, as it was done without consent of, or even notice to the proprietors, or to the society then at the place, such an arbitrary proceeding naturally gave offence. None liked to stand forth, until Mordaunt, who was at the time of despoliation at Calcutta, returned, and insisted on another fives-court being built at the resident's expence, on a site more convenient to all parties.

A new court was accordingly built for four of a side; it was ninety feet *over all*, besides twelve feet of space beyond; the front wall was seventy feet high, and the court was forty feet broad. The inside was covered with black plaster, highly polished, and the floor terraced in a very superior manner.

Mordaunt was so much master of his racket, and was so vigorous, that he would always wager on hitting the line from the over-all, a distance of thirty yards, once in three times. He could beat most people with a common round ruler.

If he ever did indulge in mischief, it was at this game, when his best friends were sure to receive some smart tokens of remembrance! I have had a ball or two from him, occasionally, which kept my back in a glow for hours. But he used to be terribly severe on a very worthy, good-natured civilian, Mr. Marcus Sackville Taylor, deputy to Colonel, now Major General, Palmer, who was for some years resident at the Nabob's court.

Being on a brotherly footing, Mr. Taylor used to take these unpleasant raps, as every body else did, in good humour; and endeavoured, though not with equal success, to pay Mordaunt in his own coin. One evening he received so many, and so forcible repetitions of the joke, that he requested of Mordaunt to discontinue it. The latter, however, did not desist, but soon after gave Mr. Taylor such a blow, as exasperated him highly, and induced him in rather a vindictive tone, to declare if he were hit again, his racket should be thrown at Mordaunt's head. This threat produced a whimsical scene; for Mordaunt coolly told Mr. Taylor, that if he threw his racket, he would give him a good drubbing. Mr. Taylor no sooner heard the reply, than he fired with indignation; and said, that "as between gentlemen, suppositions were considered as facts, Mordaunt might *consider* the racket he threw to the ground, as being thrown at his head." "Very well, Sackville," answered Mordaunt very drily, "then you may consider this aim I have taken with my racket, as being with a pistol, and that I have *shot you dead!*" Mr. Taylor was proceeding with his intentions, when Mordaunt observing to him, that as he was, according to his own *suppositions*, dead of course, he could not speak; and therefore, nothing further could be said or heard, on his part. The whole party present, who were chagrined to see the smallest difference between two worthy men, joined in the laugh with Mordaunt, and in silencing his *dead* opponent, who speedily was restored to *life*, and to good humour!

This curious controversy afterwards called *the metaphysical duel*, was often significantly quoted, or alluded to, on occasions where matters, that went to extremity in the cabinet, ended tamely in the field!

Mordaunt never allowed the Nabob to treat him with the least disrespect, or with hauteur; indeed, such was the estimation in which he was held by that prince, that, in all probability, the latter never felt any disposition towards exerting his authority. Something may be gathered from the following anecdote. The Nabob wanted some alterations to be made in the howdah of his state-elephant, and asked Mordaunt's opinion as to the best mode of securing it: the latter, very laconically told the Nabob, he understood nothing of the matter; he having been born and bred a gentleman; but that probably his blacksmith, (pointing to Colonel Martine,) could inform him how the howdah ought to be fastened.

This sneer, no doubt, gratified Mordaunt; who, though extremely intimate with

with Martine, and in the habit of addressing him by various ludicrous, but sarcastic nick-names, seemed not to relish that fondness for money, and those various practices of which he was said to be guilty.

Martine was very rich, and had built two houses near Lucknow, both of them complete fortifications, and capable of holding out a long time, against such popular commotions as were hourly to be expected. He lent money to the rich natives, taking their own or their wives' trinkets in pledge. He was besides very extensively concerned in trade, to very remote parts of India. He built several ships, and was on the whole, a very useful man. He died about four years ago, immensely rich, but being very little acquainted with the English language, though near forty years in our service, he made such a will as might be expected from a man so circumstanced, and who prided himself in being his own lawyer. The consequence has been, that the manifold contradictions and equivocal expressions it abounded with, occasioned the whole estate to be thrown into chancery, whence it will, probably, never make its escape!

Marquis Cornwallis, was either unwilling to compel Mordaunt to return to the Madras establishment, or was prevailed on by the Vizier to let him remain on his staff. The Marquis one day, seeing Mordaunt at his levee, asked him "if he did not long to join his regiment?" "No, my lord," answered Mordaunt, "not in the least." "But," resumed the Marquis, "your services may be wanted, perhaps." "Indeed, my lord," rejoined Mordaunt, "I cannot do you half the service there, that I can in keeping the Vizier amused, while you *ease* him of his money."

As a *bon vivant*, as master of the revels, or at the head of his own table, few could give greater variety, or more complete satisfaction than Mordaunt. He had the best of wines, and spared no expence, though he would take very little personal trouble, in providing whatever was choice or rare. He stood on little ceremony, especially at his own house; and, at his friend's, never allowed any thing to incommode him, from a bashful reserve. Whatever was in his opinion wrong, he did not hesitate to condemn.

These observations were very quick, and generally not devoid of humour. His old friend Captain Waugh, dining with him one day, made such a hole in a fine goose, as to excite the attention of Mordaunt; who, turning to his head servant, ordered aloud, that, "whenever Captain Waugh dined at his house, there should always be *two* geese on table; *one* for the captain, *the other* for the company."

The following anecdote will exhibit, that the above directions were not misapplied.

Captain Waugh commanded one of the six battalions which, under the immortal Goddard, penetrated through the heart of the Mahratta country, though opposed by at least an hundred thousand men, chiefly cavalry. When the peace was concluded with that power, in 1782, Captain Waugh took his passage from Bombay to Bengal, in a vessel which was captured off Tranquebar by Suffrein. That admiral treated him with great politeness, and invited him to his table. The French, according to their custom, began with their soup, &c. while Waugh commenced his attack on a goose, which happened to be near him. The bird was soon disposed of, and Waugh had just stuck his fork into a duck, when Suffrein, with great good nature, but under no small astonishment, observed that he had forgot the English captain's name, but requested he would take a glass of wine. "My name is Waugh, and I will drink with you with all my heart," answered the captain. "*Bon, bon*," said Suffrein, delighted at what he thought was a joke of his guest's; *mais, Monsieur Waugh, si vous resteroisici, nous n'aurions pas une* oie *dans toute l'escadre*."*

The pun was rather a fortunate one for Waugh, who played such a tune with his knife and fork as made all the Frenchmen stare, and induced Suffrein to set him ashore, on parole, at the first port.

After the arrival of the two brothers, Harry and John, in Bengal, they had but little intercourse. Harry seemed to be jealous and envious of his brother's qualifications, and of the general partiality in his favour; which was by no means the case with himself. He was haughty, reserved, tenacious, and satirical; consequently

* The literal translation of this facetious reply of the admiral's would stand thus:—"Truly, Mr. Waugh, if you remain here, we shall not have a goose left in the whole squadron." But this is rather an inversion of the pun on the word *oie*, which signifies a goose. Indeed, I know not how it could be rendered in English, so as to retain that point which entitles it to our admiration.

sequently was not very likely to be much respected, or relished as a companion. His emaciated, bilious appearance, was not calculated to prepossess either sex in his behalf: indeed, the ladies could not bear him. John always treated him with particular consideration; but when having attempted to oppose, or to argue against him, used briefly to put him down with, "Hold your tongue, Harry; you are a puny little fool, and fit for nothing but to be a lord." Nevertheless, John never allowed any person to speak disrespectfully of him.

Harry died of diseases which seemed to have been rocked with him in his cradle; while John, though possessed of a vigorous constitution, after arriving at the acmé of popularity, at least so far as related to all with whom he associated, and after performing feats in various exercises, which denoted the vastness of his powers, seemed to descend, as it were, down a precipice into his grave. He never, indeed, got completely better of the pistol-shot in his breast; and, probably actuated by that mistaken pride generally urging men who have done wonders not to allow their decrease of vigour to be noticed or suspected, he neglected the warnings given him by one or two serious attacks on his liver, and thus hastened that end which we may call untimely!

He died in the 40th year of his age, beloved and regretted by a numerous circle; I believe, setting aside the dissipation in which he delighted, he could not leave any past reckoning of vices to appear against him. His heart was formed for friendship; he was warm in his attachments, which were, however, very select; and, notwithstanding the peculiar bluntness of his manner, I cannot say I ever heard him utter a rude thing, or do an uncharitable act.

Such are the outlines of a man who had he been bred in courts, would probably have been the Rochester of his day; for he was inordinately fond of women, and seemed, when ill, to regret his situation chiefly as depriving him of their society.

"Oh! what a falling off was there!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To HANDEL.

SONNET.

HANDEL, while Lawes lives in Miltonian lays,
O were it possible a Muse should rise,
And waft thy Music from its native skies,
And swell the chord exulting in thy praise!
But numbers dwell not in the ample maze
Of poesy with that divine surprize
To fill the ear, to lead through mystic ways
Of blissful tone the soul, exalt and harmonize,
Like thee, with hallow'd influence! The glow
Of highest Poetry would speak in vain
Thy heaven-breath'd melodies; thy choral strain.
The awful Organ in sublimest flow,
And Voice of purest skill and power, attain
What Handel is from Handel's self to shew.

Dec. 27, 1807. C. L.

ODES.

(FOR MUSIC.)

I.

WHY is Affection's draught divine
Imbitter'd still with tears of sorrow?
Should hearts which now in union twine
Be doom'd to sever ere to-morrow?
The eye, at morn, that look'd delight,
With bliss brimful, with rapture beaming:
That eye before the fall of night
Was wild with woe, with sorrow streaming!

Yet who the lovely rose would scorn
Because it smiles, a thorn concealing?
The rose may long thy breast adorn,
And shed its sweets, no thorn revealing!

Or who would shun the dawn of light,
Lest clouds may low'r, the day o'ercasting?
Life's sky is not for ever bright,
Nor night and darkness everlasting.

Then let us catch the gleams of joy,
Ere yet they fade in night and sorrow!
The hour that passes well employ;
Nor dream that cares shall cloud to-morrow.

II.

OH! why is Love's celestial dream
So sweet and sad, so fair and fleeting?
So like the midnight meteor's gleam?
So like the star of day retreating?

So like the life-deluding bowl,
Which bids us rise on Rapture's pinion:
Then, headlong, hurls the giddy soul,
And gives it to Despair's dominion!

So sweet are Music's melting notes,
When swells, sublime, the voice of pleasure:
So sad descend the rising thoughts,
When falls the strain, in mournful measure.

Be mine unfading Friendship's light,
Which shines to-day, and shines to-morrow;
Which dawns upon Misfortune's night,
And gilds the deepest shades of Sorrow!

February, 1808. A. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FROM THE LATIN.

FROM her fair hand a snowball Clara threw,
'Twas aim'd aright, and kindl'd as it flew;
What is more cold? yet now, alas, I learn
That Beauty causes even snow to burn!
For by the sportive maiden well comprest,
The missile snow beam'd fire into my breast;
And 'tis a truth the Muse consigns to fame,
Produc'd an ardent, all-pervading flame.
Say to what climes can we from Love retire,
If in the gelid concrete lurk his fire?
The fervid heat if ice and snow impart,
Of Love insidious could I shun the dart?
The flame, dear Clara, thus inspir'd by you,
An equal passion can alone subdue.

Dec. 1807. E. HARWOOD.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP! if e'er my treacherous mem'ry lose
The dear remembrance of thy thousand charms;
Or if my tongue, ungrateful, e'er refuse
To own the pow'r that thus my bosom warms;

If, from the giddy height of varied joys,
I e'er survey thee with unthinking pride;
Or if my eye prefer wealth's glittering toys
To the pure offerings of my virtuous guide;

If fame or honour tempt me to resign
These sweet responsive pleasures of the heart;
If for dull ease I yield thy form divine,
Nor sigh when pow'rful duty bids us part;

Nay, Friendship, if, beyond all earthly good,
I do not value thee, and court thy smile,
May I be doom'd to endless solitude,
Without a hope my sadness to beguile!

May Fancy quench her ever brilliant ray,
And leave me in a worse than tenfold night;
And meek Content, and Memory, wing their way,
And Love, and all that can inspire delight.

But vain my vows, while thy dear form remains
To fix my soul, and keep my wishes free;
I cannot leave thee, for my heart disdains
All objects that my eyes survey, but thee!

Topsham. H. T.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF AN OLD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT, A COMPANION OF THE AUTHOR'S YOUTH.

FRIEND of my youth! of every early care
The lov'd companion; ever wont to share
With me the pleasures of my happiest hours,
And wake to frolic all my boyish powers,
My friend, farewell! Tho' Death's unerring dart
Has chill'd the vital current of thy heart;
Tho' clos'd thine eyes, for ever mute the tongue,
On which my infant "soul responsive hung,"
Kind Memory still shall picture to my view
In soft, yet brilliant colours, ever true,
Scenes of past days; and to my mind restore
Tales oft recounted, to be told no more.
When heedless oft in danger's path I stray'd,
Thy warning voice was heard, and heard, obey'd.
Oft didst thou aid my paper kite to rise
Aloft in air, and seem to meet the skies;
At foot-ball, too, upon the verdant plain,
With thee I strove, nor ever strove in vain:
Thy gen'rous hand the victor laurel plac'd
Around my brow, unearn'd, yet not disgrac'd.
Whatever gambols pleas'd my youthful mind,
Thou shar'dst them all; my champion, ever kind.
When ripening years bade childish joys adieu,
And op'd, with all its cares, the world to view;
When giddy passions seiz'd my ardent soul,
In pleasure's gulph, impatient of controul,
Deep had I plung'd—but thy kind hand was near,
Held fast the reins, and check'd my wild career;
Thou still 'dst to *reason* all my madd'ning brain,
And badest me sacred *Virtue's* path maintain.
Oft hast thou sooth'd the hours of deep distress,
'Twas thine to pity, and 'twas thine to bless.
Such wert thou once!—but all-wise Power ordains
An end to all thy cares, to all thy pains;
Summons thy soul to brighter scenes above,
In realms of endless *peace*, eternal *love*.
To those blest realms my thoughts shall oft ascend,
And hail thee *seraph there*, tho' mourn thee *here a friend*.

Jan. 9, 1808. B. D.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DR. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH.

DR. Holdsworth was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was successively a fellow and master of St. John's, Cambridge; which latter he soon resigned, being elected master of Emanuel. He was afterwards made a professor of Gresham college, and succeeded to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon in 1633, upon the death of Dr. Owen Gwynn, master of St. John's. His next promotion was to the deanery of Worcester. Dr. Holdsworth was a man possessed of every virtue, and an unsullied reputation. During the rebellion, he was plundered and imprisoned for four years. Being the most celebrated preacher of his time, he was so dreaded by the parliament, that the Committee of Safety declared, that if he was permitted to preach, he would undo all that they had done. He attended the King in the Isle of Wight; and his Majesty, when at Holmby-house, requested that Holdsworth might be permitted to come to him, but this was denied. After the execution of Charles, he lost all relish for life, and contracted a disorder from excessive grief, which soon brought him to the grave. He died in August 1649, the king having fallen in the preceding January.

PROCTORS, TAXORS, AND SCRUTATORS.

The election to these offices in the University of Cambridge was confined to particular colleges until the year 1661, when Magdalen, Sidney, and Emanuel, petitioned the King that this privilege might be extended to them, which the King, after some deliberation, granted, sending letters to the University to that purport.

WILLIAM WORTS, ESQ.

This public-spirited benefactor to the University, besides several other bequests, by his will, gave annual pensions of 100l. per annum each to two young batchelors of arts, who were to be sent abroad soon after they took their degrees, and continue abroad for three years, but upon the condition that they take different roads, and they should also be obliged to write once a month to the vice-chancellor in Latin, in which letters they are to give an account to the University of the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, in the countries through which they travel; such graduates to be chosen out of different colleges, and two presented each year from two Colleges, in the same order as the proctors are.

DR. LAZARUS SEAMAN.

Dr. Seaman was born at Leicester, and educated at Emanuel College; but as his circumstances were very narrow, he was soon obliged to leave the University, and teach school for a livelihood. A sermon which he accidentally preached at St. Martin's, Ludgate, procured him that lecture, and he was afterwards made master of Peter-house by the Parliament, in which situation he acquitted himself with much honour. He was an excellent casuist, a dexterous expositor, and a judicious and moving preacher. He lost the mastership for his non-conformity, and died in 1675, much regretted.

THOMAS COXETER.

Thomas Coxeter was born of an ancient and respectable family at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in 1689, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he wore a civilian's gown; and about 1710 abandoning the civil and every other profession, came to London. Here continuing without any settled purpose, he became acquainted with booksellers and authors, and amassed materials for a biography of our poets. He had a curious collection of old plays, and was the first who formed a scheme adopted by Dodsley, of publishing a collection of them. In 1744 he circulated proposals for printing a new edition of the plays of May, with notes and a life; and took that opportunity to complain of Dodsley's invasion of his plan, and of the new edition, which he calls a spurious one, of Sackville's Gorboduc, by Spence, 1736, on which accounts he intended to add a pure correct edition of that play, with Sackville's other poetical works, and a glossary. In 1747 he was appointed secretary to a Society for the encouragement of an Essay towards a complete English History, under the auspices of which appeared the first volume of Carte's History of England. He died of a fever on Easter-day, the 19th of April, 1747, aged 59. Warton calls him a faithful and industrious collector in old English literature.

Boswell says, "Johnson told me, that a Mr. Coxeter, whom he knew, had collected, I think, about five hundred volumes of poets, whose works were most known; but that upon his death, Thomas Osborne bought them, and they were

were dispersed, which he thought a pity, as it was curious to see any series complete; and in every volume of poems something good may be found."—Boswell's Life, vol. II. p. 542.

SIR JOHN DAVIS,

Who was rather a poet and a scholar than a lawyer, was, by the favour of James I. rapidly promoted through all the gradations of legal rank, to that of chief-justice of the king's bench; but before he took his seat on the bench, he died suddenly by an apoplexy. He had married the Lady Eleanor Touchet, daughter of George Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, a lady of an extraordinary character. The circumstances of his death, as related by her, are curious. He was in his 57th year at the time of his decease which happened on a Thursday morning, 7th of December 1626, being found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health the preceding night.

Lady Eleanor, his wife, having, as she says, about three years before predicted his death as a punishment for having thrown into the fire one of her books of prophecies, put on mourning garments from that time, and about three days before his sudden departure gave him his pass, bursting into tears before all his servants and friends at the table, on which, being asked what was the matter, she answered "Husband, these are your funeral tears," to which he replied, "Weep not when I am alive, and I will give you leave to laugh when I am dead." Her prophecy, however, was punctually fulfilled. This singular anecdote is extracted by Ballard, from an exceedingly scarce pamphlet, entitled "The Lady Eleanor her appeal." 1646, 4to, Ballard 272.

The "Nosce Teipsum" of Sir John Davis, which is a philosophical discourse on the immortality of the soul, is deserving of very high praise, as a metaphysical poem, for the purity and neatness of the language, the vigour of the thoughts, and the harmony of the versification. "Sir John Davis, says Mr. Chalmers, (Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, 1797, 8vo. p. 461) is the first of our poets who reasoned in rhyme; yet the palm of logical poetry has been assigned by Johnson, to Dryden, though the laureat of James II. can boast of nothing which is comparable to the 'Nosce Teipsum' of Davis, for concatenation of argument and subtlety of thought."

DR. MATTHEW WREN.

Dr. Wren was son of Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. The family were originally settled at Cambridge: but during the period of the usurpation removed to Oxford. After the restoration, Dr. Wren was taken into the service of the Earl of Clarendon, became his secretary, and was elected burgess for St. Michael's in Cornwall in 1661. After Lord Clarendon's fall, he became secretary to James Duke of York, afterwards King James II. and continued in his service until the time of his death in 1672. He was one of the early members of the Royal Society, and was buried in Pembroke-hall.

BISHOP WALTON.

Dr. Brian Walton was of a Yorkshire family, and received the early part of his education at Magdalen College, but removed to Peter house in 1623. He was afterwards promoted a prebendal stall in St. Paul's, and made chaplain to King Charles I. During the time that he was under sequestration, he laid the noble design of collecting and publishing the *Biblia Polyglotta*, which he compleated, and presented, to the king, soon after his sequestration was taken off. His virtues, loyalty, learning, and sufferings, procured his advancement to the see of Chester in 1660, and he died in 1661.

DR. JOHN PELL.

The life of this learned reformer of the calendar, and distinguished Linguist, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, was chequered with much variety. He was professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, and in 1646, the Prince of Orange made him first professor of philosophy at Breda. In 1652, he was sent by Cromwell, envoy to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. On the restoration, he entered into holy orders, and became chaplain to Bishop Sanderson. He afterwards suffered much through poverty, the Bishop being dead, and at last died in an obscure place in London in the greatest distress in 1685.

MURET.

Marc-Antoine Muret, who ranks among the Latin poets of France, was born near Limoges, 1526. He is said principally by his own application to have attained the critical knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages for which he was distinguished. He taught in various colleges and seminaries of education, and was remarkable for the vivacity of his disposition, and a certain pointed quickness of reproof which enabled him to repress the undue forwardness of his pupils. Charges of a serious nature, the justice of which is however disputed, obliged him to fly from his native country. It

It is related of him, that as he travelled towards Italy in disguise, he fell sick at an inn, and the physicians of the place, ignorant of the quality of their patient, proposed to each other to try upon him a medicine, the effects of which had not yet been ascertained "*Faciamus experimentum in corpore vili,*" which words being overheard by the professor, speedily operated his cure, without further medical assistance. This eminent scholar, who distinguished himself as a commentator on classic authors, a miscellaneous writer, and a Latin poet, died in 1585, in the 60th year of his age.

ORIGIN OF GAZETTES.

Theophrastus Renaudot, a physician of Paris, was remarkably industrious in collecting news for the amusement of his patients, and by those means was one of the most fashionable of the faculty. But as a whole city cannot be expected to be afflicted with sickness, at the end of a few years he began to consider that he might increase his profits by publishing every week a certain number of sheets which should contain all the intelligence from different countries. He obtained a licence for this purpose, in 1632. This custom had however long before prevailed in Venice, where the papers were called gazettes, from the name of a piece of money, *una gazetta,* which was paid for the privilege of reading them.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS.

In the year 1534, the election to this important office at Cambridge, was attended with circumstances, which are happily unheard of in the recent annals of the University, and those who ought to have been the most active in keeping peace, seem to have been foremost in promoting the disturbance. It is recorded, that on Saint Dennis's eve, there was a great company of lawyers came to Queen's, and divers other houses in the night, about ten o'clock, making this proclamation:

"How yese, how yese,
Take hede whome ye make youre proctor,
For fere of that, that shall cum after,
Yf ye doe standys he wrong,
Loke ye, make ye stronge."

On the next night they came to every house, and also to the vice-chancellor's, knocking at each, and desiring them to come out, calling them knaves, cowards, and heretics, but being driven away, they cried out to fire the gates. The University, that very night, were obliged to call a long *Congregatio Regentium tantum, in scolis publicis cum gladiis et fustibus,* and the next day, the vice-chancellor and masters assembled, and determined that every president should be ready with certain men against the election of proctors, which preparation, at that time, prevented further commotion.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY *to the* INSTITUTE.

(Concluded from p. 53).

WE noticed, in a former report, the invention of a spinning-wheel, by M. Bellemere*, director of the orphan hospital de la Pitié. M. Desmarets has since read an interesting report on a new stocking-loom, invented by the same mechanician, who forebore to present it to the class, till after he had fully ascertained its advantages by two years' experience. By making it much lighter than the English loom, the artist is enabled to furnish it at about one half of the expence of the former, which renders it desirable, that it should be introduced into all the hosiery work-shops patronized by the government.

From the assistance of the learned researches of M. Coulomb, and from the formulæ of Messrs. de Borda and Laplace, we are at present enabled, with sufficient accuracy, to ascertain, *the declination and inclination of the compass, and the intensity of the magnetic power.* But these delicate observations, as M. Delambre justly remarks, require very perfect instruments, time, and an exact knowledge of the meridian of the place. The majority of travellers are wholly deficient in these means, and have not been able to make a sufficient number of observations to ascertain the position of the magnetic poles of the earth, those of the magnetic equator, and the points at which they bisect the terrestrial equator. M. Biot, has, however, attempted to determine, from the observations of M. La Peyrouse and

* See Monthly Mag., No. 161, p. 176.

and Humboldt, all the elements of the magnetic theory of the globe, and he has given the requisite formulæ, in order to calculate what must be the inclination and the declination of the needle in any place whatever.

The excursions made since that period by Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac, into Italy, France, and Germany have furnished them with frequent opportunities of comparing their observations with the mathematical hypothesis of M. Biot. The difficulty of determining the meridian of the place has prevented them from observing the declination of the needle in their various stations; but they observed the inclination, and the number of oscillations, which were made in a given time, by a horizontal needle, and have reckoned by a simple formula the number of oscillations that it would make in its true direction, and from hence the intensity of its magnetical force.

In order to exhibit a connected view of their labours, and the consequences deducible from them, M. Gay Lussac, to whom was entrusted the care of their arrangement, has given a tabular view of the terrestrial longitude and latitude of the place; the longitudes and latitudes in relation to the magnetical equator in the hypothesis of M. Biot; the inclinations calculated according to this hypothesis, and the differences that are found between observation and these calculations; in short, to render this table as perfect as possible, he has subjoined to it observations on the nature of the soil, and its elevation above the level of the sea.

It is worthy of remark, that all the differences are of the same nature, that the inclinations, as they have been calculated, give too great quantities, which vary from 3° 42′ to 5° 9′. Now if we even admit that some of these differences must be attributable to local circumstance, or to the unavoidable errors of observation, it nevertheless appears highly probable, that the greatest number of them proceeds from the position assigned to the nodes of the magnetical equator, and to the angle which it makes with the terrestrial equator.

It will be easy to ascertain what corrections the hypothesis of M. Biot will require, in order to represent more accurately the new observations, and to reconcile them with those on which he had determined his first elements. It is to be presumed, that M. Biot himself will find this object sufficiently interesting to occupy his attention again, when he shall have terminated the important and difficult mission in which he is at present employed*. With the view of giving to this theory all the precision of which it is susceptible, it is much to be wished, that a series of observations were made at the most distant parts of the globe, with the same care and accuracy, as those of Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac; but in the mean time it is sufficiently evident, that the intensity of the magnetical force is in proportion to the latitude, as M. Humboldt formerly remarked in his voyage. Thus at Berlin it is 13703, while at Rome it is only 12642. It is likewise demonstrated from these researches, that the chain of the Alps produces a very trifling, if any influence; that of Vesuvius since the earthquake and eruption of 1805, has not been much more sensible, and it appears to be attributable to local circumstances rather than to a particular magnetical centre.

The description of the instruments they employed, and the discussions into which M. Gay Lussac enters respecting the best method of conducting such observations, cannot fail to add to the confidence which the well known accuracy, and ability of these indefatigable observers naturally inspire.

Messrs. Humboldt and Gay Lussac, the reporter proceeds to inform us, from eudiometrical experiments, and the analysis of air, were led to suspect, that all gaseous bodies have the same capacity for caloric. This consequence, which appeared to flow from their observations, deserved to be examined more acurately, and Gay Lussac with this view entered on a series of experiments on returning from his journey into France, Germany, and Italy along with M. Humboldt. These experiments, while they confirmed the former, led, however, to a very opposite conclusion. The gases, he had examined in conjunction with M. Humboldt, certainly possessed nearly the same capacities for caloric, but it would have been improper from this circumstance to have attributed the same property to all cases without distinction.

* Messrs. Biot and Arago had set out in September, in order to prolong the meridian to the Balearic isles, and to continue the labours which were interrupted by the death of M. Mechain; in December they had begun the observations of the great triangle, which will join the isle of Ivica to the shores of the kingdom of Valencia.

The

The apparatus invented by Gay Lussac is extremely simple; it consists of two balloons, with a double tubulure and equal in capacity; to one of the tubulures was adapted a spigot, and to the other a very sensible spirit of wine thermometer. These balloons having been freed from all humidity, by means of dried muriate of lime, the air was exhausted, and one of the balloons filled up with the gas, which was to be examined; he then opened the communicatioa between the two balloons, on which a portion of the gas inclosed in the first rushed into the second, until an equilibrium was established, when M. Gay Lussac accurately remarked the change of temperature indicated by the two thermometers.

In the first experiment, which had for its object atmospheric air, he was astonished to observe the thermometer in the empty balloon evidently ascend in proportion as the air entered it.

This appeared in perfect contradiction to another well known fact, which is, that a mass of air inclosed in the body of a pump, absorbs caloric in proportion as the air is dilated by the raising up of the piston.

Are we then prepared to affirm, that the vacuum was not sufficiently accurate in the second balloon, and that the air which remained in it was compressed by the rushing in of the new air, and by that means was forced to yield up a portion of its caloric? M. Gay Lussac combats this explanation, both by reasoning *a priori*, and direct experiment.

If spirit of wine ascends in the second thermometer, it descends very nearly in the same quantity in the first. Now if after having produced a vacuum in the two balloons, we establish the communication between them, the gas equally distributed will be reduced to one-half of its original density, when one of the thermometers will be observed to ascend, and the other to descend, in quantities still equal, between them, though less in proportion to the diminution of the density; and if by a similar operation the density be reduced to one-half of what it was in this second trial, and consequently to one-eighth of its original density, the variation will be equal, and contrary in the two thermometers, as they still follow the proportion of the new density. From similar experiments, conducted with the greatest possible attention to accuracy, with hydrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas, the same results were obtained; or, in other words, the quantities of caloric absorbed in the first balloon, and disengaged in the second, were uniformly found to be equal to each other, and in proportion to the density.

In order to make an accurate comparison between these different experiments, it was necessary that the time consumed in the efflux of the gas should be the same in all the different gases, and M. Gay Lussac succeeded in regulating this part of the process by an apparatus equally simple and ingenious, which diminished the orifice of the communicating tube in proportion to the square of the densities, by which means the time of the efflux is eleven seconds for all the different gases.

By this work, worthy the attention of naturalists, and which it is proposed still farther to verify and extend by observations, M. Gay Lussac has succeeded in deducing the following consequences, which he proposes with all that caution that characterizes the true philosopher.

1. When an empty space becomes filled with gas, the caloric which is disengaged, does not proceed from the small portion of air which may have remained in it.

2. If a communication be established between two equals, the one empty and the other full of gas, the variations of temperature, positive in the one, and negative in the other, are equal in quantity, but not in intensity.

3. In the same gas these variations are in proportion to the change of density which it experiences.

4. The variations perceivable in different gases are greater in proportion as their specific gravity is less.

5. The capacities of the same gas for caloric diminishes, in the same bulk, with the density.

6. The capacities of gas for caloric, in given bulks, are greater as their specific gravities are less; this last result will be evident to those who are acquainted with the experiments, by which Gay Lussac formerly proved that all gaseous bodies are equally influenced by the same elevations of temperature.

M. Cotte, a corresponding member of the Institute, compared, during the three warmest days of the memorable summers of 1802, 1803, and 1806, the range of several spirit of wine and mercurial thermometers, at different exposures.

Two of these thermometers, the one filled with mercury, and the other with spirit of wine, were placed in the shade towards

towards the north. Two others were, at the same time, exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Other two were placed in the interior of his cabinet.

All these thermometers were constructed with the greatest care, and under the immediate inspection of different members of the Academy of Sciences.

Before endeavouring to ascertain the effect produced by these different exposures, M. Cotte determined, by a great number of observations, the comparative range of these thermometers in the same position.

From these experiments it follows, that the differences between the mercurial and spirit of wine thermometers are much greater when they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, which the author chiefly attributes to the red colour of the spirit of wine; and this difference is greater in proportion to the intensity of the heat.

The greatest horary variation occurs at from six to seven o'clock, and especially between seven and eight in the morning; it continues to diminish until eleven, afterwards augments till two, and diminishes a little between two and three.

The difference between the mercurial and the spirit of wine thermometers, exposed to the sun is nearly the same from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the evening.

The *maximum* of the thermometer within doors did not happen on the same days as that of the thermometers exposed in the open air.

A cloud passing rapidly before the sun, caused the spirit of wine thermometer to fall suddenly from two to three degrees, and the mercurial one from one to three seconds of a degree. As soon as the cloud had passed by, they instantly ascended to the former point.

The range of the mercury is more uniform.

The *maximum* of the thermometers exposed in the shade, occurred between two and three o'clock.

In those exposed to the sun, between three and four o'clock.

And in those within doors between six and seven in the evening.

When the heat is most intense, there is perceived, in the mercury, but more especially in the spirit of wine, a kind of fluctuation and agitation, which causes them to ascend and descend continually.

The reporter next notices a work published by M. Carnot, entitled *Mémoire sur la relation qui existe entre les distances de cinq points quelconques pris dans l'espace*, to which is subjoined an *Essai sur la Theorie des Transversales.*

This memoir forms, we are told by M. Delambre, an interesting continuation to the *Geometrie de Position* of the same author. It contains a vast number of useful, or at least of very curious theorems, various analytical formulæ for solving all the problems relative to the quadrangular pyramid, without pre-supposing any other knowledge than that of angles. All these formulæ are symmetrical, and possess a neatness which renders them extremely agreeable to geometricians. It is certain that some of them may justly inspire with terror the boldest calculator, and that by means of trigonometry we might often arrive at a much shorter and easier solution of the questions; but respecting each problem new considerations would occur, which did not at first present themselves to the mind, whereas according to Carnot's method, the whole flows with the greatest clearness from a small number of known principles. But the greatest advantage, which it possesses over trigonometrical solutions, is that from the combination of these formulæ originate a great number of new propositions, which without this means would probably have remained a long time undiscovered. This work may be considered as a repertory, where geometricians, in case of need, may find expressions, which will facilitate the solution of the most complicated problems. In order to convey some idea of the mode in which these calculations are executed, M. Delambre quotes the last problem, which may be considered as a summary of all the preceding: Of ten straight lines which join two and two any five points taken in space, nine being given, to find the tenth.

The Essay on Transversals is not less curious. The fundamental principle had been assumed in the *Geometrie de Position*, and is one of the two principles, on which Ptolemy founded his spherical trigonometry. By the word transversal must be here understood any right line whatever, which bisects the three sides of a rectilinear triangle, or their prolongations.

A very simple equation expresses the relation between the segments and the sides. The author likewise deduces three other formulæ of the same nature, which afterwards being transferred to spherical

trigonometry, are found to be the same which Ptolemy considered as sufficient for all the purposes of astronomy. He has synthetically demonstrated, that the ancients possessed no other method, and these demonstrations, extended by his commentator Theon, were not very complicated. M. Carnot, after having demonstrated the first principle according to the method of Ptolemy, finds for the others a more simple method in modern trigonometry.

After comparing it with the Greek author, he greatly amplifies this theory, which extends to plain and spherical quadrilateral figures, to plain or even irregular polygons, and in short to pyramids. These applications are wholly original, not the smallest hint of them being found, either in the works of Ptolemy himself, or his commentator.

The next work noticed by the reporter is the fifth edition of *Elemens de Geometrie*, by M. Lacroix.

M. Haüy, has also published, we are informed, a second edition of his *Elemens de Physique*. The unexampled success of the first renders it unnecessary, says the reporter, for us to enter into a detailed account of the plan or execution of a work, every part of which the author has revised, in order to enrich it with all those discoveries that have come to light during the short time that has elapsed since its first publication. Thus we find in it the theory of capillary phenomena, by Laplace; the experiments of Gay Lussac on the dilatation of gas, and the researches of M. Biot respecting the relation which subsists between the refractive power and the chemical composition of certain substances.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE*

AGRICULTURE.

LETTERS and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Practical Observations on Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, as a Manure; by Richard Parkinson. 3s. 6d. sewed.

ANTIQUITIES.

Munimenta Antiqua, or Observations on Ancient Castles, including the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain; by Edw. King, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. Vol. IV. 5l. 15s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURE.

Essays of the London Architectural Society. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan; by David Irving, A.M. 8s.

A Biographical Index to the House of Commons, containing brief but correct Notices of the Lives, Families, and Party Connections, Senatorial Character and Conduct, and other useful and satisfactory Particulars relative to all the Members of the Commons' House of Parliament. Corrected to February, 1808. 12s. boards. 12s. 6d. red.

COMMERCE.

Orders in Council, or an Examination of the Justice, Legality, and Policy of the New System of Commercial Regulations. 4s.

An Enquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, and an Examination of the Conduct of Great Britain towards the Neutral Commerce of America; by Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P. 4s.

The Merchant's and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary; by J. J. Maxwell. 6s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Antiquity, a Farce, in Two Acts. 2s.

LAW.

A Statement of the Evidence and Arguments of Council before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Controverted Election of Saltash; by Samuel Carpenter, Esq. Barrister at Law. 10s. 6d. boards.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption; by James Sanders, M.D. Edinburgh. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments, with Observations, chiefly derived from Hospital Practice; by S. A. Bardsley, M.D. 8s. boards.

MILITARY.

The Army List, for the Year 1808; by Authority of the War Office. 8vo.

The Construction of several Systems of Fortification, one vol. 8vo. and a volume of Plates, folio; by Professor Landmann, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A short Address to the Primate of all Ireland, recommendatory of some Commutation or Modification of the Tithes of that Country; by the Rev. H. B. Dudley. 1s. 6d.

A familiar Treatise on Perspective, design-

ed for Ladies, and those who are unacquainted with the Principles of Optics and Geometry; by W. Daniel. 5s.

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the established Religion and the Clergy, in two Letters to his Patron; by a Clergyman. 3s. 6d.

Facts are stubborn Things, a Letter to the Prince of Wales; by Nathaniel Jefferys. 4s.

A Letter to John Scott Waring, Esq. in Refutation of his "Observations on the present State of the East India Company," with Strictures on his illiberal and unjust Conduct towards the Missionaries in India. 2s.

Ins and Outs called to an Account, or the Wrath of John Bull. 2s. 6d.

An Essay on the Influence of Marriage on Health. 3s. 6d.

Tales of the Passions, in which is attempted an Illustration of their Effects on the Human Mind; by George Moore. 8vo. 9d.

A Second Letter to Mr. Whitbread, containing Observations on his Bill for the Establishment of Parochial Schools in South Britain; by John Bowles, Esq. 3s. 6d.

Observations on the American Treaty; in Eleven Letters. 2s. 6d.

Memorials of Nature and Art, collected on a Journey through Great Britain in the Years 1802 and 1803; by C. A. Gottlieb Goede. Translated from the German by Thomas Horne. 3 vol. small 8vo. 16s. 6d. boards.

A Letter to the King on the State of the established Church of England. 1s. 6d.

A few Observations on the present State of the Nation. In a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Bedford; by the Rev. T. Randolph, D. D. 2s. 6d.

An Inquiry into certain vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants, and the Antiquities of Ireland; by the Rev. J. Milner, D.D. F.S.A. 5s. boards.

A brief Statement of the present System of Tithes in Ireland, with a Plan for its Improvement; by J. Mason. 1s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Wild Irish Boy. 3 vols. 12s.

The Unknown, or the Northern Gallery; by F. Lathom, Esq. 3 vols. 18s.

The Dream. 8vo. 3s.

POETRY.

The Poetical and Dramatic Works of the late General Burgoyne, to which is prefixed Memoirs of the Author. 2 vols. 12s. Large Paper, 18s.

The Minstrel, Book III. being a Continuation of Dr. Beattie's Poem. 4to. 6s.

Richmond Hill, a Descriptive and Historical Poem, illustrative of the principal Objects viewed from that Eminence; by the Author of Indian Antiquities. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

Juvenile Poems; by Thomas Romney Robinson. 5s boards.

The Poems of Ossian, in the Original Gallic, with a Literal Translation into Latin; by the late R. Macfarlan, A.M. with a Dissertation on their Authenticity, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbé Cesarotti's Dissertation on the Controversy respecting the Authenticity of Ossian, with Notes, and a Supplemental Essay; by John Mac Arthur, L.L.D. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. Large Paper, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Scottish, Historical, and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes, and a Glossary; by J. Finlay. 14s.

POLITICS.

Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the present War, and on the Expediency, or the Danger of Peace with France; by William Roscoe, Esq. 2s. 6d.

A Discourse on the true Character of our late Proceedings in the Baltic. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament; by T. F. Middleton, A.M. 8vo. 14s.

An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section; by the Rev. Timothy Kendrick. 3 vol. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

The Manual of Prophecy; by the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. 3s. 6d.

Four Sermons, occasioned by the sudden Death of the Rev. Peter Thomson, late Minister of the Scots' Church, Leeds, to which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life; by Adam Thomson, Minister of Coldstream. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. boards.

The mysterious Language of St. Paul in his Description of the Man of Sin, proved from the Gospel History to relate not to the Church of Rome, but to the Times in which it was written, with some Remarks upon Sir H. M. Welwood's Sermons; by T. Nisbet, M. A. Rector of Tunstel. 8vo. 3s.

Popery irreconcileable with Christianity, or the impossibility of Popish Christianity demonstrated. 8vo. 1s.

Essays on the first Principles of Christianity, by the Rev. J. Smith. 8vo. 9s. boards.

VACCINATION.

A Pamphlet describing the fatal Effects of the Cow Pock, manifested by a Narrative of the Occurrences which have recently happened at Ringwood, in Hampshire. 1s. 6d.

Debates in Parliament, respecting the Jennerian Discovery, with the Report of the College of Physicians on the Vaccine Inoculation; by Charles Murray. 5s.

VOYAGES.

Travels in America, performed in 1806, for the purpose of exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississipi, and ascertaining the Produce and Social Condition of their Banks and Vicinity. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. late Captain in the York Rangers. 1l. 1s. in boards.

A Voyage to the Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those of the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous Rivers of Guyana; by Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. Deputy Vendue Master at Surinam. 4to. with a Map, 2l. 2s.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ALLAN POLLOCK'S (PAISLEY), *for a Stove on a new Construction, and various Improvements applicable to Stoves, Grates, and Fire-places.*

FROM the figures and description of the specification before us, we learn that in the lower compartment of the stove is placed the fire-place, or grate, set in or surrounded with brick, stone, &c. and behind, or on any, or all the sides, except that in which the doors are made, is fixed a second back, or exterior part of iron, which with a piece, in which a set of edge bars or shelves are cast or fixed, affords a winding passage; through this the air being admitted at the lower part from without, by means of an aperture or apertures left for that purpose, becomes heated by contact with the stove to a suitable temperature, but cannot be decomposed or subjected to any chemical change, because the interposed mass of brick, or stone, &c. prevents the iron or metallic parts from being too strongly heated; and the said heated air ascends from the winding passage into the pipe, and thence into the apartment through suitable openings into the vase or other ornamental piece at top. The space between the grate and the upper part of the fire-place is partly closed, in such a way that the smoke and impure air from the fire is made to ascend by a circuitous or spiral course, through the several openings where its heat is communicated to the pipe and to the body of the stove previous to its escape, which is permitted through the chimney. To prevent any decomposition or chemical change from being effected at the inner surface of the pipe, or at any other of the surfaces at which air is intended to be heated, and introduced into apartments, it is expedient, and of importance, that the said surfaces should possess a hard and glassy coating, for which purpose Mr. P. adds such a proportion of lime, &c. to the sand or loam to be made use of in forming the moulds, in or upon which the metal is to be cast, as shall render the sand or loam partially fusible, that the action of the heat from the fluid and ignited metal convert a certain portion of the said sand or loam into a glassy coating, adhering to, and defending the face thereof, from such decomposition or chemical change.

By the drawings, this stove appears an ornament to an apartment: it is, however, as in other similar cases, capable of great variations in its figure, and may be made of artificial stone, pottery, &c. instead of metal; in these, and in all other constructions, in order that the fire should be seen without opening the doors or apertures of communication between the apartment and the fire-place, he glazes them with Muscovy talc.

Scarcely any article of domestic economy has called forth the talents of ingenious men more than the article stoves or fire-places: the invention now described cannot be fully set forth for want of the accompanying figures. The advantages of Mr. Pollock's stoves are said to be as follow:—

They produce a complete circulation of air in every part of the room, without those currents of cold air which always exist in rooms warmed in the usual manner; a constant current of warm air entering the room from the external atmosphere, which is heated in its passage through the stove, while the cold air is continually passing off the aperture in the ash-pit door. The coating the parts of the stove through which the air passes to be heated, preserves its purity. They produce an equal temperature throughout the room. Part of the front of the stove being transparent renders the fire visible, allowing both light and heat to pass into the room, and preserving the cheerful appearance of an open fire. The lining of the stoves with stone or brick renders them perfectly secure from all danger of fire. They completely cure smoky chimneys; prevent the inconveniences of dust, save a great proportion of the fuel, and burn the fine or small coal nearly as well as the large.

MR. HOULDITCH'S (LONG ACRE,) *for Improvements of Four-wheeled Carriages of different Descriptions.*

The nature of this invention, is, that, with regard to crane-necked carriages instead of connecting the crane to or with the set of wheels in the usual manner, springs are interposed between the axles, &c. to which the wheels are usually attached, and the cranes. This is done by means of bolts or screws, or keyed-pieces, so that the body remains firmly connected, and in its place as long as is required, though it is easily taken off and another body substituted, as occasion may demand. Two cranes are used in preference

preference to any other number, in a longitudinal direction parallel to each other, and at such a distance asunder, that the body may be effectually sustained. The cranes are made of two pieces each, to be secured or screwed to the body of the carriage, without joining each piece together in the middle. The springs may be made of any convenient figure or structure, and may consist either of transverse single bows, with other bows fixed horizontally on the ends of, and at right angles to the same, such as have been commonly used in long coaches, and, accordingly, the said springs may consist each of two bows, joined at the ends and disposed longitudinally, such as have been commonly used and applied in curricles, gigs, and other carriages under the denomination of grasshopper springs. To these the patentee gives a decided preference for the application of his improvements.

MR. MICHAEL LOGAN'S (ROTHERHITHE,) *for a System of Marine, Fort, and Field Artillery.*

This new system of construction, and the principles of operation are rendered conformable to the following maxims and explanations. 1. The cannon or gun carriage is reduced so as to occupy the least possible space, and to present the least surface to the action of the fire of the enemy. 2. For the security of the gun carriage in time of action, when employed for sea service, or as marine or fort artillery, it is covered from the fire of the enemy by the gun and fulcrum, and is by construction rendered permanent, and always true to the centre of the port or embrasure. 3. The recoil or re-action of a cannon is performed within the carriage itself, and can be diminished or increased at pleasure. 4. The horizontal range, and the elevation or depression of cannon in time of action are correctly performed, with security to those employed in the operation of this artillery. 5. The gun-carriage contains the least quantity of materials of which it can be made, and the strongest fortification against the effects of either shot or shells. These are the maxims observed in the construction: after which follow the description and explanations of the nature of the invention, which consists of the following parts. First, the body of the carriage, which may be made of wood, iron, or other metal. Secondly the fulcrum made of cast iron, and which supports the piece of ordnance or cannon by its trunnions upon the carriage, either by a single cylinder, or by two parallel cylinders in a horizontal position upon iron axles. Thirdly, the train bar and cylinder, with the gun-screws and bed of the cascable, which in time of action elevate or depress the breech of the cannon, or in other words, determine the position of the gun's axis to the plane of the horizon. Fourthly, the recoil-chain with its fore roller, chain, staple, and butt-pinion, fixed on iron axles in the front and butt of the carriage. Fifthly, the bolster or head-bearing, and the legs which are united and combined in construction by the tie or span iron, parallel to the base of the carriage. Sixthly, the centre pin and fore staple, which is fixed by strong bolts to the lower sill of the embrasure. Seventhly, the train-post and swifter, by which one man only is enabled to give the heaviest artillery or piece of ordnance its horizontal range with a steady uniform motion, and to sustain it with the greatest care in any assigned position, either upon the deck of a line of battle ship, or other ship of war, or on the platform of a battery in time of action.

The great length of this specification prevents us from going farther into the subject, than to observe that Mr. Logan in his exemplification limits himself to a description that applies to a thirty-two pounder: and having explained the construction and application of this system of artillery as employed in marine and fort service, he says it is in his intention, to construct and bring into practice, such a set of wheels as shall receive the carriage before described, with its ordnance already mounted, so that the same artillery may at any time, or on any occasion of necessity, be taken either from the deck of a ship of war, or from the platform of a battery, and brought to action in the service of the field.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

A WHOLE length portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt, now engraving by Mr. Bromley, will be completely finished in a few days. It is very highly spoken of; and, from the beautiful drawing which was exhibited at Mr. Bowyer's, Pall Mall, we have every reason to think it will be worthy of the high reputation this artist has justly obtained in his profession.

Oriental Field Sports, being a complete detailed and accurate Description of the wild Sports of the East; embellished with Forty Engravings from the Designs of Captain Thomas Williamson, who served upwards of Twenty Years in Bengal. The Drawings by Samuel Howett, and engraved by the first Artists, under the Direction of Edward Orme. Price Twenty Guineas.

This is a most beautiful and valuable work. Each plate is accompanied by a page or two of illustrative letter-press, and exhibits a variety of subjects highly interesting, and entirely novel to an European eye. The prints are finely drawn, and well engraved in aquatint, and extremely well coloured.

The British Institution opened for public inspection on Thursday, February 11. The general appearance of this Exhibition is not, perhaps, equal to the two preceding it; but it is certainly more original. On the prize-pictures it would be invidious to be severe; but it is the general feeling, that the picture by Miss Reinagle, which obtained the third prize, ought to have had the first. Of two pictures of equal merit, the one historic and the other landscape, it would certainly be just to give the preference to the historic picture, because it unquestionably requires a higher order of genius to perform the one than the other; but when the landscape possesses more of the genius and powers requisite for that department of the art, than the historic picture does, a good landscape is surely more estimable than an indifferent historic picture. But it is not our province, in any degree to censure the decision of the British Institution, who could have no other motive than the laudable one of endeavouring to revive the declining genius of historic painting, and in their hope of doing *a great good, they perhaps did a little wrong.*

No. 101, *Jupiter and Antiope. S. Stothard, R. A.* This is a very exquisite cabinet picture. The form of Antiope is delicately and beautifully proportioned, and the character full of sweetness and fascination. The colouring of the whole is astonishingly rich and splendid. Perhaps if the shadow over the breast of Antiope had been less blue, it would have improved the general harmony; but it is a picture that will support the reputation of this highly-gifted genius.

No. 19, 28, 54, 60, 68. *R. Westall, R.A.*—As these pictures have been before exhibited, it is unnecessary to be minute in the description of them. They are five most fascinating productions, and beam with all that taste and feeling which almost invariably mark the productions of this artist.

S. Drummond has twelve pictures, many of them of great merit. His drowned Sailor is a good picture, but wants effect and strength of marking: a little more decision and firmness of manner would remove that misty indistinctness which too often characterizes his pictures.—*No.* 7, *Pharoah's Daughter pleading for Moses*, has some good parts, but is deficient in historic dignity. The girl that holds the child is very ill drawn.—*No.* 84, *Inside of a Milk-house*, has great merit.

Miss Spilsbury has displayed great taste and delicacy in ten pictures.—*No.* 72, *The inside of a Hampshire Cottage*, is a most charming production.—*No.* 213, *The Christmas Dinner*, is a very pleasing and interesting companion to it.

No. 25, *Fishermen, J. Linnell*, is a chaste and beautiful little picture.

No. 27, *The broken Pitcher, T. Stewardson*, is an imitation of Opie, and a very successful one.

No. 93, *The Rattle, W. Mulready*, a most exquisite little picture, and indisputably the best imitation of the Flemish school in the gallery.

No. 96, *The insolent Visit of Thomas a-Becket to King Henry II.* This picture obtained the first premium of 100 guineas given by the British Institution, 1807. It is painted by *J. Pocock*; but in composition, colouring, or gusto, it has no resemblance to Vandyke, to whose picture of Theodosius it is intended as a companion. It bears a much stronger appearance of being an imitation of Westall.

No.

No. 188, *Gadshill, from Shakespeare, Candle-light, "Lend you my Lanthorn." J. Green.* This picture obtained the second premium of sixty guineas, given by the British Institution, 1807; but, like that preceding, it does not resemble the master it is intended to accompany; for it was painted as a companion picture to *A Candlelight*, by Rubens, in the possession of Mr. Duncombe.

No. 386, *Interior of a Wood, with Banditti, Miss C. Reinagle.* This picture obtained the third premium, forty guineas, given by the British Institution, 1807. As we before observed, it is in justice entitled to the first; it is the only picture of the three that is what it professes to be, *an imitation of the genius and manners of an old master.* It is painted as a companion to Lord Grantham's *Mercury and Admetus*, by Salvator Rosa. It is designed and executed with a boldness and vigour that is perfectly astonishing. The wild and savage scenery is truly in the style of Salvator, and it has a grandeur and solidity of effect that is hardly surpassed by any thing in the gallery.

No. 87, *Interior of a Woodman's Cottage.* *No.* 105, *Interior of a Mill. T. Barker.* These pictures, though rather crude, have much nature.

No. 120, *The Interior of a Cottage.* *No.* 124, *Interior of Wooibedding Church.* *No.* 205, *Warwick, Twilight.* *No.* 257, *Morning.* *No.* 262, *Evening.* *No.* 353, *A Mill. S. W. Reynolds.* These six productions of Mr. Reynolds have very great merit The last, as well as *No.* 194, are fine imitations of Rembrandt. This practice of imitating the old masters is a fine mode of study for the childhood of painting; but the painter should not always be in leading strings: Mr. Reynolds, we should think, is strong enough to go alone.

Mr. James Ward, A.R.A. we are also sorry to see losing much valuable time in making a sort of imitations of old pictures, which are for the most part hard and distorted, and very much deficient in breadth of light and shadow. He was first deluded from his study of nature by a picture of Rubens; but he has now equally lost sight of both, which is the more to be regretted, as *his own* manner, which has its prototype in nature, is so greatly superior. Who that has seen Ward's cattle and horses but must lament such a misapplication of his talents as he has exhibited, in what *he* calls a *lion* sharpening his claws upon a cork-tree?

Mr. G. Arnold has five very beautiful delineations. Of these, No. 367, *A View of Ambleside Mill, by Moonlight*, is indeed a most exquisite picture. The usual prescription for painting moonlight for half a century in England, was to stick a silver groat in a sheet of lead, and the work was compleat; from this dull, cold unvarying manner, Mr. Arnold has very properly departed, and produced a picture, that for richness and harmony of colouring, fineness of design, and beauty of *claro obscuro*, has certainly not been excelled in this country.

There are three pictures from the elegant and classical pencil of the late *Mr. Freebairn*, who, to the loss of the Arts, and of an amiable wife and children, was cut off in the prime of his life, and in the midst of his career to honour and reward. They are the latest productions of his pencil, and are marked with that chaste and corrected taste which rejects the meretricious glare of gaudy and imposing artifices, resting for fame on a nobler basis, that of pure, unforced, unadulterated nature.

W. Owen, R.A. A Girl washing her Feet. This is a delightful picture, painted in a most exquisite style, and designed with the closest attention to truth and nature.

J. J. Masquerier. *No.* 319. *A Girl looking at herself in a Glass.* This is a beautiful picture; the reflected light from the mirror upon the face and bosom, is painted with a felicity rarely attained

Among the encouragers of living merit, we are happy to see the names of many of the nobility and gentry who have purchased pictures in the present exhibition. The most prominent are the *Marquis of Stafford, Marquis of Blandford, Thomas Hope, Esq. Bishop of Durham, Captain Agar, Lord Kinnaird, Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Leicester, Alexander Davison, Esq. Earl of Egremont, and very many others.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Grand Sonatas for the Piano forte. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 8s.

THESE sonatas, which are enriched by an accompaniment for the violin or German flute by Pleyel, are written in an elegant and florid style. All the first movements are bold, spirited, brilliant of execution, and replete with ingenious and tasteful turns of thought, whilst the second and concluding movements are excellent in their kind, and in their effect produce a relief to the ear that evinces the judgment and mastery of the composer. The engraving is neat and correct, and does credit to Mr. Preston, the publisher.

Two Glees. One for two Trebles and a Bass, and one for a Counter-tenor, two Tenors, and a Bass. Composed and inscribed to Henry Fotherby Whitfield, Esq. by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 6s.

These glees, the words of which are taken from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, bear evident marks of the ingenious hand from which they come. Doctor Clarke's former success in this species of composition led us to expect much from the present, and we have not been disappointed. The construction of the *parts* every where bespeaks the real master; the melodies possess much sweetness; the expression has been happily attended to, and the movements are judiciously variegated.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed by L. Hoberecht. 5s.

These sonatas, in which Mr. Hoberecht has introduced "favourite airs expressly composed for the improvement of young ladies, and some exercises to improve the weak fingers of both hands," are every way calculated for the purpose in view. The passages are of a pleasant and proper cast for the juvenile finger, and cannot, if duly practised, fail to promote improvement. The accompaniment is *ad libitum*, yet is certainly indispensable to all the effect of which the pieces are capable.

"Oh! leave the Lily on its Stem," a favourite Glee for Three Voices. Composed and dedicated to Miss Margaret Tyler, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s. 6d.

Sir John Stevenson has set these words familiarly and agreeably. Much science he has obviously not aimed at; and those will be best pleased with the composition who are partial to ease and unaffected simplicity. The harmony, though not elaborate, is every where correct, and the general chastity of the style forms no trivial recommendation.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to the Countess of Oxford, by J. F. Burrowes. 8s.

Mr. Burrowes has displayed in these sonatas a respectable portion of talent and science. A vivacity of imagination, aided by considerable powers of consistency and just arrangement, forms the principal characteristic of the work, while it is by no means deficient in taste and adventitious embellishment. The accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

The favourite Air, "Nel cor piu non me sento." Arranged with Variations for the Harp, and dedicated to Madame Catalani, by J. B. Mayer. 4s.

These variations, which are six in number, are written with much taste and freedom of fancy. The passages lie remarkably well for the instrument for which they are constructed, yet in most instances will be found very suitable for the piano-forte: a circumstance which merits our notice, and cannot fail to extend the sale of the composition.

Numbers III. and IV. of a grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. composed by G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel-royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts Dedicated to the Princess of Wales. Each Number, 3s.

Of the first and second Numbers of this work, the whole of which is arranged for the organ or piano-forte, by Mr. William Sexton and Mr. John Page, we have lately spoken. The present Numbers keep pace with the former in the excellent choice of matter made by the editors, and in the correct and elegant style in which the work is engraved and printed.

"Hail, Lovely May!" a favourite Duett, written by T. Goodwin, Esq. Composed by H. Denman, and dedicated to the Misses C. and M. Attersell. 1s.

This duett is chiefly commendable for its ease and simplicity. The melody is smooth and natural, and the two parts combining with pleasing effect. It has the advantage of not being too refined for general attraction, nor too common

place

place for the attention of the cultivated ear.

The Battle of Trafalgar. Composed for the Piano-forte by T. Watlers. 5*s.*

In this piece we find much more to censure than to praise. The passages are, for the most part, common-place, and in their effect rarely reach the sentiment they are meant to excite. The accent is, in many instances, false to a degree that excites our surprize, and the bass, we are obliged to say, is by no means judiciously chosen.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by David Bruquier. 3*s.* 6*d.*

This sonata consists of two movements; the first in *common time* of four crotchets; the second a theme with six variations, in two crotchets. The general style of the composition bespeaks an author well acquainted with the instrument for which he writes; and those who are pleased with a lively sally of thought, and a spirited airy manner of displaying an idea, will not fail to approve the present composition.

L'Esperance, a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by Francis Panormo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

This sonata is comprized in three movements, well calculated to relieve each other. In the first we find some ideas and modulations highly creditable to the composer's fancy and science; the second is tender and soothing, and the concluding rondo is pleasing in its subject, and spirited and consistent in its digressions.

"Remember your Vows," a Cavatina, written by Mr. Rannie. Composed and dedicated to Miss Incledon, by Charles Edward Horn. 1*s.*

Mr. Horn has exhibited a tolerable degree of fancy in this little air. The passages are smooth, and easy, and the melody, taken *ensemble*, forms an agreeable trifle.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE following letters, addressed by the late MR. FOX, before the formation of the late ministry, to MR. PHILLIPS, the Bookseller, will explain his original views relative to the entire work, of which a posthumous fragment has been recently announced, under the title of "A History of the early part of the Reign of James the Second."

SIR,

I received, a few days since, your's of the 11th. I am about a History of the Times immediately preceding and succeeding the Revolution, but I have made very little progress; and, as it is chiefly a matter of amusement to me, it may be a long time before I publish, and, of course, the time when it may happen is altogether uncertain. I should, therefore, be very sorry to have any thing announced upon the subject at present. When the work is in more forwardness, I may give notice of it. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill, Wednesday. Your humble servant, C. J. Fox.

To MR. PHILLIPS.

SIR,

I received, yesterday, your's of the 27th. I am sorry to say, in answer to it, that your information with respect to the rapidity of my progress is wholly unfounded. It will be at least a year before I shall be ready to publish any part of the work, and then it will not be, as I guess, more than one quarto volume, with a small appendix, which may be added to the volume, or printed separately, according to the bulk of the volume itself.

I am still unengaged with respect to a Publisher, and mean to remain so for some time. I have not given any other person any reason to expect that I shall employ them. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill, Sunday. Your obedient servant, C. J. Fox.

SIR,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your letter, with the communication with respect to the late Pretender's Papers. I have often heard of them, and I have little doubt, but, if they could be obtained, they would prove a valuable publication. But as I have many years work before me, before *I can come to the Brunswick Reigns*, to which only, as I imagine, these papers can relate; and, as I very much doubt even whether I shall *ever* go beyond the reign of Anne, they are not to me particularly material. I should think, as you seem to do, that money would be the best means of coming at them. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill, Thursday. Your most obedient servant, C. J. Fox.

SIR,

SIR,

My time has been so taken up this last week, that I could not find a moment to read your inclosure till this day, nor of course to answer your letter. The account in the paper corresponds exactly with what I have been able to collect, concerning the papers both here and in France. I had lost all hopes of finding the Scotch College papers before I went to that country, and the chief object of my journey was to consult the archives of the Secretary of State's Office for Barrillon's and D'Avaux's correspondence. In this I succeeded, and found much very useful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his possession, he would certainly either have restored them to the right owners, or have disposed of them to his own advantage, which he might easily have done.

I hear there are in Scotland, at present, some manuscripts which are, or pretend to be, compilations from the Scotch College papers, and I am now actually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. This is all the intelligence I can give you upon this subject. The story you heard of the offer to me was grounded only upon a very loose conversation, but I am sorry to say that I am not near enough to a conclusion to attend to this part of the business. I am, Sir,

St. Anne's Hill. Your most obedient servant,
Sunday. C. J. FOX.

In the threatened scarcity of rags, and consequent high price of paper, it becomes incumbent on all persons to diminish the consumption as much as possible, and to husband both the rags and waste paper. Our supplies of rags for paper-making have been received hitherto chiefly through Holland and Hamburgh, and those channels are, for the present, closed against us. The use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and of thick writing papers, ought to be generally discontinued, and a rigid system of economy observed, in this article, in the Tax-Office, and other public offices.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, has in the press, in three large volumes, octavo, the Works of Bishop Hopkins; including all the Pieces contained in the Folio, with several scarce Posthumous Treatises. A Life of the Author will be prefixed, and a copious Index be given at the end.

A work of Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM'S, which hitherto has been inaccessible, but to a very few persons, is about to be made public. Its object is a Scotch Reform; considered, with reference to the plan, proposed in the late parliament, for the regulation of the courts, and the administration of justice in Scotland; with illustrations from English *non-reform*, in the course of which, divers imperfections, abuses, and corruptions, in the administration of justice, with their causes, will now, for the first time, be brought to light. To this, Mr. Bentham has added, in the form of tables, a View of the principal Causes of Complication and Delay, and thence of Vexation and Expence, that have taken their Rise under the Technical or Fee-gathering System of Procedure, in which, Judges have been observed to pay themselves, in whole, or in part, by Fees.

Mr. RAYMOND will shortly publish, The Passions, written by William Collins embellished with sixteen superb engravings, by Anthony Cardon, from design by Robert Ker Porter; with Notes, and comparative Review, by the Editor, o the Life of Collins, as written by Mr Langhorne and Doctor Johnson. The Notes contain also Biographical Remarks, and Anecdotes of the Poet, which have escaped the notice of those Biographers.

Dr. REID will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, the 7th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning; at which hour the course will be continued, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for three months, at his house, Grenville Street, Brunswick Square.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin a Course of their Lectures on Midwifery, and the Disorders of Women and Children, on Tuesday, March the 22d. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John Street, Golden Square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of Students attending the Hospitals.

Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, has in the press, an Analytical Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities; which will contain several new and useful tables on the subject, together with their various applications to different questions in Finance, &c. &c.

A new edition of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the Editor's greatest industry and best judg-

ment, and ample recourse will be had to the manuscript notes of the late Dr. Farmer, written in the folio edition of that author, of which the editor is in possession. Whilst elaborate editions of Massinger, Jonson, and even Shirley, are announcing, the public will surely attend to any attempt to retrieve from the trifling comments of Theobald, Sympson, and Seward, or the more careless ones of Colman, authors, who, in the opinion of some critics, deserve to rank next to Shakespeare.

Mr. Wright, of Kentish Town, whom the nobility and gentry of Scotland have been pleased to honour with favourable notice, purposes to commence a Course of Lectures, in March, on English Elocution, in which he will endeavour to advance a theory, shewing, that, even prosaic oratory is more nearly allied to music than has been hitherto observed. He will delineate the different passions of the soul, and display each, with appropriate specimens from the poets. These lectures have peculiar reference to the drama. The education and qualifications, the natural and artificial requisites, necessary to form the accomplished comedian will be enumerated, together with a slender investigation of character as applied to the drama; this, and the Oratory of the Senate, the Bar, and the Pulpit, will be elucidated with readings and specimens uniform to each subject. The whole is to be comprised in eight lectures, including the introductory one.

Mr. Hill, of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs; in which, the medical, surgical, and mechanical, modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

The Rev. Mr. Cecil, minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing an Account of the Life of the late Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, will, in a few days, publish a small work, entitled, The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue, of a Library for Young Persons, with Observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected; intended to assist in the formation of literary institutions, and to aid young persons in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.

Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh, has nearly finished his work on Geognosy, which will form the third volume of his Mineralogy.

Mrs. Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press, Mentorial Lectures; comprising Remarks on the higher Branches of Female Education.

A new translation of the Georgics of Virgil, in blank verse, is in the press, and may shortly be expected to be published.

The popular dramas of Mr. Colman, the Iron Chest, the Surrender of Calais, the Battle of Hexham, and the Heir at Law, are now in the press. The first of these is the only one that has yet been published in an authentic form.

A third Book of the Minstrel, in continuation of Dr. Beattie's Poem, will shortly be ready for publication.

Two additional volumes of Espriella's Interesting and Popular Letters from England, will appear in a few weeks. A new edition of the former volumes has already been called for.

A little work on Mythology, by Mr. Hort, is nearly ready for publication. This gentleman will also shortly publish, a Compendium of Universal History, and some other elementary works for the use of his own school.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrisb is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the Sowdan of Babylone, from the original manuscript which came into his possession at the dispersion of the collection of the late George Steevens.

Mr. G. Gottleib is preparing for the press, an Account of his Travels in North America, in the Years 1806 and 1807. This work will be illustrated with a considerable number of engravings on wood.

A Translation of the Thirteenth Book of the Æneid of Virgil, from the Text of Maffæus, by a Lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

Mr. Walter Scott will publish in the course of the present month, a complete edition of the Works of John Dryden, with a Life of the Author, and notes critical and explanatory. This edition will be comprised in eighteen volumes, demy and royal octavo, and is the first attempt, after the lapse of more than one hundred years since the death of Dryden, of furnishing a complete edition of his works.

Dr. Jarrold, author of Dissertations in Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population, will, in a few

days, have ready for publication, Anthropologia; or, Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man, with Incidental Remarks.

The first folio edition of the plays of Shakespeare published in 1623, being considered by the commentators on that great dramatic Poet, as by far more authentic and valuable than the succeeding ones, but from its scarcity and consequent high price, only being accessible to few, it has been thought proper to reprint it; and accordingly a copy of this edition has been a considerable time in the press, and is now nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to ensure its fidelity, and during the time it has been in hand, three separate copies of the original edition have been constantly consulted. The new edition is printed in the common roman type, but in arrangement, orthography and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously page for page, throughout, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, is about to publish a new variorum edition of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. The text is from the first English edition of 1551; a book of considerable rarity, and scarcely known to bibliographers and lexicographers. Beneath the text, will be copious notes, and various readings from the Latin, French, and English, editions, including the whole of Dr. Warner's. The Utopia will be preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction; comprehending, among other subjects, a complete Catalogue Raisonné of the various editions of the Utopia hitherto published. The work will be ornamented with some fac-simile wood cuts.

A Paper on Oxalic Acid, by Dr. T. Thomson, of Edinburgh, was lately read befor the Royal Society; containing the results of a great variety of experiments made to ascertain the relative qualities of the constituent parts of this acid, on a principle of calculation laid down by this able chemist in the last edition of his excellent System of Chemistry.

Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, lately laid before that body, some ingenious observations on the round painted boards, found in some families in Staffordshire, and called *Rondels*. It is supposed that they are of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. and that they had been imported from Flanders, and used either as conversation cards, or wooden platters. The poetical stanzas, written in the old English characters, supposed of the above age, are chiefly amatory, and some of them rather indelicate; the poetry is generally as bad as the sentiments are trifling. The figures are also very coarse, and painted mostly round the outside and the verses in the centre.

The following letter, addressed by the President Jefferson to Mr. Daniel Eccleston, of Lancaster, in return for the fine Medallion of Washington, lately produced by the latter gentleman, indicates a degree of attention no less honourable to the statesman than the artist:

Sir, *Washington, Nov.* 21, 1807.

I received, on the 22d ult. your favour of May 20, with the medals accompanying it, through the channel of my friend and ancient class-mate, Mr. Maury, of Liverpool. That our own nation should entertain sentiments of gratitude and reverence for the great character who is the subject of your medallion is a matter of duty; his disinterested and valuable services to them have rendered it so, but such a monument to his memory by the member of another community, proves a zeal for virtue in the abstract, honourable to him who inscribes it, as to him whom it commemorates. In returning you my individual thanks for the one destined for myself, I should perform but a part of my duty, were I not to add an assurance that this testimonial in favour of the first worthy of our country will be grateful to the feelings of our citizens generally.

I immediately forwarded the two other medals, and the letters to Judge Washington, with a request that he would hand on one of them to Chief Justice Marshall.

I salute you with great respect,

Th Jefferson.

Daniel Eccleston, Esq. Lancaster.

A complete Mammoth has lately been found (though not alive) in a state of perfect preservation on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. It was discovered by Schoumachoff, a Tungoose chief, in the autumn of 1799, in the midst of a rock of ice; but it was not till the fifth year after finding it, that the ice had melted sufficiently to disengage the Mammoth, when it fell over on its side on a bank of sand. Schoumachoff then cut off the tusks, which he bartered for goods with a Russian merchant to the value of 50 rubles, (11l. 5s.) He then left the carcase to be devoured by bears and wolves; but, previously to which, he had a rude drawing made of it, which represents it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horse's hoofs, and a bristly mane, extending along the whole of its back.

In 1806, Mr. Michael Adams, of Petersburgh, hearing of the circumstance, repaired to the spot, where, having arrived, he found the skeleton entire, one of the fore feet excepted, though nearly stripped of its flesh. The vertebræ, from the head to the os coccygis, one of the shoulder blades, the pelvis, and the remaining three extremities, were still held firmly together by the ligature of the joints and by strips of skin and flesh. The head was covered with a dry skin. One of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. These parts could not avoid receiving some injury, during their removal to Petersburgh, a distance of 6875 miles; the eyes, however, are preserved. and the pupil of the left eye is still distinguishable. The tip of the under lip was eaten away, and the upper being destroyed the teeth were exposed. The brain, which was still within the cranium, appeared dry. The parts least damaged, were one of the fore feet and one of the hind; these were still covered with skin, and had the sole attached to them. According to the Tungoose chief the animal was so corpulent and well fed, that its body hung down below the knee joints. It was a male, but had neither tail nor trunk. From the structure of the os coccygis, however, Mr. Adams is persuaded that it had a thick short tail. Schoumachoff always persisted in asserting, that he never saw any appearance of a proboscis; and it does not appear probable, that his rude draughtsman would have omitted such a striking feature if there had been one. The skin (three-fourths of which is in the possession of Mr. Adams) was of a deep grey colour, and covered with reddish hair and black bristles. More than 40 lbs weight of them, that had been trodden into the ground by the bears, were collected, and many of them were 2 feet 4 inches long. The head weighs 460lbs.; the two horns, each of which is 9½ feet long, weigh 400lbs.; and the entire animal measured 10½ feet high, by 16½ feet long. The tusks are curved in the direction opposite to those of the elephant, bending toward the body of the animal. Mr. Adams adds that he found a great quantity of amber on the shores.

The following apparently authentic particulars lately appeared in the American Papers relative to the curious Phenomena of the fall of stones from the atmosphere.

"On Monday morning the 14th December, in the vicinity of Greenfield, several bodies of stone were discovered, which appeared to have descended from the upper regions. Several pieces of this stone were shewn me by different persons, by whom the fact was so well attested as to make it impossible altogether to disbelieve it. But being resolved to get the best evidence of such an extraordinary occurrence, which the nature of the case would admit, I devoted this day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Holly, in visiting the different places where the stones had fallen. Presuming it may afford you some gratification to know the result of our enquiries, I take the liberty of minutely relating the facts we have collected.

"The first place we visited is about three miles and a half in a north-easterly direction from my house, in a lot firmly covered with grass, about twenty-five rods from the house of Elijah Seeley. The breach here made in the ground was about four feet diameter, and nearly the same depth, in a rather sloping direction, which was occasioned by the stone striking a shelly rock, and glancing. The rock on which the stone fell was much shattered, and the stone itself very much broken, the largest pieces weighing not more than six or eight pounds; the quantity altogether about a bushel. A quart or two of these fragments we gathered here; the greater part having been previously carried away by the inhabitants. By the fall and glancing of the stone, the dirt and sod were strewed for two or three rods round the breach, and several pieces of sod carried before the fragments to the lowest depth to which they sunk in the earth, and were removed by myself. Mr. Seeley and his wife say, that just after daylight they saw vivid flashes of light in rapid succession for five or six seconds; and in about a minute afterwards it was followed with a dreadful explosion, somewhat resembling three cannons fired in quick succession, ending in a cracking rumbling noise; that about ten o'clock the same morning, going into this lot, just at the back of his house, to see after his cattle, he discovered the breach in the ground above described, and conceiving it to have been caused by something discharged from above at the time he heard the explosion, he called his wife out to witness the fact; and in the course of the day it was visited by all the neighbourhood. Mr. Seeley and his wife are sober, discreet, and intelligent persons, implicitly to be relied on.

"The next place we went to view was about four miles north-east from the first, in the court-yard of Mr. William Prince, a respectable and wealthy farmer. The court-yard is a grass plat, smooth as a carpet, and firmly trodden. Here we found a hole, about the size of a post hole, two feet two inches in depth, from which had been taken, on the evening of the aforesaid Monday, a stone weighing thirty-five pounds, the texture and appearance of which resembled exactly the one which fell at Seeley's. Mr. Prince and his wife, and sons (men grown), give the same account of the flashes and explosion as

was

was given above; with this further particular, that they heard, about a minute after the explosion, the fall of the stone, at the noise of which they were much alarmed, but could not discover the cause. After it was light, Mr. Prince went out to feed his hogs, and passing across the court yard, discovered a hole in the glass plat, only twenty-seven feet from his house, and enquired of his family if they knew who had made it. The ground appeared fresh broken, and no dirt thrown out. He looked into it, but could see nothing, and no further discovery was made until evening, when his sons returned from a town-meeting at Weston, where they heard of the fall of the stone at Seeley's. This induced them to examine further the hole in the court yard. On hauling out the dirt which lay loosely over the stone, they soon discovered it, and took it out entire, except some small pieces that were broken off by stones in the ground. We examined the hole, and found the sod and grass, as in the other case, driven before the stone to the bottom of the hole, which we took up, with pieces of the stone that had not before been found. The hole was perpendicular in the earth, and in diameter no larger than the stone. A Mr. David Hubbell, a man of undoubted veracity, was passing in the street, about twenty-five rods from this stone when it fell, who saw a ball of fire, emitting sparks, with a tail about four feet long, shoot across the horizon in a southerly direction, which *went out*, he said, nearly at the place where the sun is at one o'clock in the summer time; and in about a minute or two afterwards he heard the explosion, which he described as the others had done; and a minute or two after that, he heard a loud whistling through the air, which made a noise like a hurricane. The same appearances and explosions were witnessed by Judge Wheeler and Russel Tomlinson, who were ten miles distant from each other; men of great candour and careful observation; but being distant from the place where these stones fell, neither of them heard the whistling just mentioned. The largest piece of the stone taken out of Prince's yard, which remains entire, weighs about eleven pounds, and is now in my possession; the rest of it has been broken into small parts, and scattered amongst the inhabitants.

"The third and last place where these stones have been discovered to have fallen, is about five miles north-east of Mr. Prince's, and seven below Newtown, near the turnpike road, which leads from thence to Bridgeport.

"The stone which fell here was small, and falling upon the top of a rock that projected two feet above the ground, was dashed into small fragments, none of which weighed more than four or five ounces; and it was judged the whole of these collected would not more than have half filled a quart measure. This stone fell about thirty yards from the house of Mr. Merwin Burr: he and his wife being up, they both ran to the door the moment they discovered the flashes of light, and in a minute or two heard the same explosion as heretofore described; and in about a minute after the explosion they heard something fall near by them which made quite a loud report; and in quick succession three or four other noises at greater distance, which they thought to be something falling in a swamp, twenty or thirty rods in front of the house. Mr. Burr took a candle, and with his wife went out immediately, to see if they could find any thing in the direction where they heard the loudest report, but found nothing; when it grew lighter, and before sunrise, Mr. Burr went again, and found the fragments of the stone which had been dashed to pieces on the rock, and which have precisely the same appearance as those found at the two former places; the swamp being full of water, has not been explored. Besides the large piece, I have many smaller ones collected at these three different places by Mr. Holly and myself, exactly resembling each other; and from the mouths of all these witnesses I have named (except Mr. Burr, who happened to be from home) we have taken the facts just as I have here related them. The ball of fire and explosion were witnessed by hundreds in this and the neighbouring towns.

"This stone I presume, possesses considerable iron, as it is strongly attracted to the needle; I judge it is one-fourth heavier than the common granite. The outside is covered with a smooth, glazed, sooty crust, about as thick as foolscap paper, looking like the back of a chimney; and the broken surfaces are of a blueish lead colour, the whole appearing to have undergone the action of intense heat. The body of stone which fell at Seeley's must have weighed more than one hundred pounds."

DENMARK.

The Supreme Court of Justice, at Copenhagen, lately laid before the King, an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, including Iceland and the Indian colonies, on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, and the rest for inferior offences. The number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies as one to ten thousand.

AUSTRIA.

The emperor has allowed all booksellers in his dominions to sell those books which had been prohibited by the Emperor Joseph II. provided that such books still remained in their warehouses and that no fresh sets should be imported, nor any new editions printed.

Alphabetical

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

CATARRHUS	19
Pthysis	5
Rheumatismus	12
Typhus	4
Scarlatina	11
Asthenia	6
Dysenteria	7
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	9
Leucorrhœa	6
Insania	3
Epilepsia	7
Hysteria	8
Paralysis	4
Morbi Cutanei	10
Morbi Infantiles	18

After so many years have elapsed of experience, it may easily be conceived that some difficulty must be felt, in throwing a new physiognomy over medical reports. Such regularly periodical communications cannot fail, when they have been continued for a long period, to lose in some measure the freshness of originality, or to escape the dullness of identity on repetition. But length of time, if it deduct from the variety, ought to add somewhat to the authority of a writer's observations. The remarks of more early experience, will be likely to be cancelled or confirmed by the accession of subsequent information, and the advantage of a consolidated and more established understanding. The Reporter would never feel unwilling to retract any doctrine which he could not continue conscientiously to support; and, without reluctance, would *dilute* the undue strength of expressions, which, however, he might still regard, with some modification, as fundamentally correct. To theories in physiological science, he has ceased for some time to attach an essential importance; as he has found, that different creeds in medicine may be compatible with a coincidence in practice. A theory is merely a mode of explaining facts, the existence of which all acknowledge, and of justifying the treatment which the variety of sects in speculation would harmonize in approving. Coughs, and other affections that wear the semblance of consanguinity to consumption, have, during the last month, been so general, that it is presumed that few readers of these reports have been altogether unafflicted by them.

In those persons who have been born with a right to the unenviable inheritance of pthysis, the slightest and almost indistinct assault upon the pulmonary machinery, fearfully forbodes, if not arrested in its advancement, their ultimate and not tardy disorganization.

Several cases of paralysis have lately occurred, one of which terminated fatally, in consequence, apparently, of a negligent insufficiency in the supply of nourishment and stimulation. The moment of the patient's death was unperceived and silent, like a watch which *stops* without giving any sound or notice, merely because it has not been wound up afresh, before the exhaustion of its functions.

This is only one, nor is it the most deplorable ramification of *nervous*, or, as it has been denominated, the *English* malady. By its visible and rapid progression, it renders itself every day more deserving of the title. From its miniature and infantile state, exhibited merely in a transient and occasional fit of causeless depression, or of unreasonable hilarity, up to the gigantic and formidable magnitude of its maturity, Madness, strides like a Colossus over this island.

Those depôts for the premature captivity of intellectual invalids, scattered in the country, encircling and emplanted in the bosom of the metropolis, can be regarded only as nurseries for, and manufactories of, madness; arsenals for the destruction of human reason, magazines or reservoirs of lunacy, from which may be issued out, from time to time, a sufficient supply for perpetuating, and extending the generation of this disease:—a disease, which is not to be remedied by stripes or strait-waistcoats, by imprisonment or impoverishment, but by an unwearied tenderness, and an unceasing vigilance and exertion.

In the miscellany of patients that are enclosed together in an insane asylum, there are few that can sympathize, or form an affinity or association with each other. Melancholy seeks to shelter itself under the shadow of solitude. The visit even of the morning light is felt as an intrusion. The sun's rays cast a darkness over the mind. Interruption of any kind produces distraction. The unfortunate victim loves to feast upon his meal of misery, without disturbance or controul. A gluttonous indulgence in this

this gloomy and misanthropic epicurism, is better to him than any other the most dainty and luxurious repast.

The grand council of the country ought to be aroused to a critical and inquisitorial scrutiny, into the arcana of our medical prisons, into our *slaughter-houses* for the dislocation and murder of the human mind.

Feb. 24, 1808. JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN, Sam. Cardiff, fellmonger. (Mangnall, Warwick-square
Ainsworth, Wm. Stockport, cotton spinner. (Huxley, Temple
Barker, Wm. Bread street, warehouseman. (Adams, Old Jewry
Broome Wm. Long alley, Shoreditch, victualler. (No Attorney named
Brooke John, Hartshead, Dewsbury, York, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn
Bateman Jonas, Redcross street, Southwark, John Bateman, of Wike and Wm. Bateman, of North Bierley, both in the county of York, woollen manufacturers. (Cardall and Spear, Gray's inn
Brown James, jun. Petersfield, fellmonger. (Messum, Portsea
Beach John, Birmingham, button maker. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Bayley Richd. jun. Dowgate hill, merchant. (Kearsay, Bishopsgate within
Barneto Vilerio Antonio Seixas, Liverpool, merchant. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn
Boyd Thos. Edgeware road, grocer. (Day and Hamerton, Cullum street, Fenchurch street
Blythe Edwd. Louth, merchant. (Barber, Gray's inn
Bunn Thomas, Norwich, corn merchant. (Hister and Fletcher, Lincoln's inn
Breffitt John, Alfreton, Derby, mercer. (Rofs, Hall, and Rofs, New Bolwell court
Ball Wm. Bush lane, broker. (Taylor, Old street road
Bushy Wm. and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters. (Godmond, New Bridge street
Burge John, Castle Cary, Somerset, flocking maker. (Dyne, serjeant's inn, Fleet street
Barclay James, Old Broad street, merchant. (Lodington and Hall, Temple
Caffidy Thomas, Waltham Abbey, Essex, shopkeeper. (Syddall, Aldersgate street
Cookesley Robert, Poole, Montgomery, timber merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Cowley Joseph. Sheffield, cutler. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden
Cufs Wm. York, miller. (Blakelocke, Temple
Clemence Mark, Craven street, Strand, taylor. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden.
Cole John Fore street, stationer. (Pullen, Fore street
Crowther John, Barkisland, Halifax, corn dealer.
Crocker George, Bideford, shipbuilder. (Brembridge, Inner Temple
Cheetham James, Failsworth, Lancaster, warehouseman. (Swale, Great Ormond street
Dudley Charles stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant. Eaton and Hardy, Birchin lane
Davies David, Thames Ditton, Surrey, maltster. (Aubert, Symond's inn
Dalton Thomas. Birmingham, merchant. (Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane
Damant Graham, Whitechapel, brazier. (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly
Davis Wm. North street, Chelsea, plasterer. (Howard, Temple
Davis Alexander and Nathan Davis. Little Carter lane, warehousemen. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Dawes Charles, Huntingdon, fadler. Clennel, Staple's inn
Eaden George, otherwise Yeadon, Bermondsey street, leather dresser. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane
Easton Wm. and Robt. Easton, jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen. (Williams, Red Lion square
Eggington Richd. sen. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer. Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn
Elfe George, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, hofier. (Rofs, Hall, and Rofs. New Bofwell court
Ellis Seth, Folkingham, Lincoln. woollen draper. (Crofley, Gray's inn
Ellis John, Horbbing, Lincoln, grocer. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn
Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper and grocer. Debary and Derby, Inner Temple
Gordon James, Westbury on Trim, Gloucester, merchant. (James, Gray's inn
Gray Thomas, Rumford, innholder. (Cutting, Batlett's buildings

Grieveson John, sen. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant. (Clayton, Scott, and Blamire, Lincoln's inn
Gell Elizabeth, and Ann Gell, Wirksworth, Derby, grocers. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn.
Gueft Edward, Birmingham, grocer. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn
Hudson Hargreaves. Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Hurren Robert. Kelfale, Suffolk, cordwainer. (Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk
Halleday Wm. Daniel, Bath street, City road, livery stable keeper. (Pellatt, Ironmonger's hall
Haines, Saml. Chipping Campden, Gloucester, sheep dealer and grocer. (King, Tooke's court, Chancery lane
Harrifon Saml. Manchester, and William Harrifon, of Sheffield, hatters and hofiers. (Chefshire and Walker, Manchester
Harding Wm. Oxford street, hatter. (Walker, Old Jewry
Hulme Elizabeth, Manchester, victualler. (Johnfon and Bailey, Manchester
Hurry Nicholas, and Chriftopher Hind Jones, Liverpool, merchants. (Atkinfon, Chancery lane
Hyde Anthony, Brandon, Suffolk, liquor merchant. (Bremridge, Inner Temple
Hall Francis. Jermyn street, cordwainer. (Palmer, Barnard's inn
Harvey John. Springfield, Effex, bricklayer. (Biggs, Hatton garden
Horley Richard, Epfom, pork butcher. (Grey, Epfom
Heaton, Dinah. Michael Heaton. John Heaton. and William Heaton, Springhead, York, cotton twift fpinners. (Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street
Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, Weftminfter, man's mercer. Cockayne and Taylor, Fore street
Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants. (Chefhyre and Walker, Manchester
Jones Robert, Gower ftreet, Whitechapel, silk winder. (Bland, Racquet court. Fleet ftreet
Jarman Peter, and Thos. Jarman, Llanfihangel Brympabeau, Brecon, wool dealers. (Meredith and Robins, Gray's inn
Jones Jonathan. Eccles, Lancaster, alehouse keeper. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Inglifh and George Inglifh, Preston, Lancaster, drapers. (Blackftock. St. Mildred's court, Poultry.
Kierruif Charles Guftave Gabriel, Prudence square, merchant. Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden
Lee Thomas, Holborn, grover. (Street and Woolfe, Philpot lane
Longmire Margaret, Penrith, milliner. (Birkitt, Bond court, Walbrook
Luck Margaret, otherwife Margaret Seares, St. Martin's le Grand, dealer and chapwoman. (Fryett, Millbank ftreet
Lay Joshua Banks, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple
Lomax Saml. Tonge, Lancaster, victualler. (Blakelock, Temple
Leach Wm. Horton, York, woolftapler. (Evans, Thavies' inn
Mills Charles, late of Hoxton, baker. (Minshull and Veal, Abingdon ftreet, Weftminfter
Mitchell Elizabeth, Exeter, Fuller. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Matthews Wm. Maidenhead, Berk, carpenter. (Richardfon's, New inn
Mayell Wm. Exeter, jeweller. (Orchard, Hatton garden
Macfadzen John, Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Mount Richard, and Wm. Roberts, Angel court, merchants. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay office
Maclaclau John, Harford Place, Drury lane, cabinet maker. (Surman, Golden square
Makeham John, Upper Thames ftreet, cheesemonger. (Wild, Warwick square
Merrifield John. Grantham, money scrivener. (Whifhaw, Lamb's Conduit ftreet
Martin John, Louth, ship carpenter. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Morris Wm. Manchester, leather feller. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Marfhall Wm. Newark, draper. (Mafon, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill
Newley John, Aldgate, draper. (Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Odell Peirce, Sloane square, bricklayer. (Nelfon, Madox ftreet, Hanover square

Parrott

Parrott John, Frith ſtreet, Soho, confectioner. (Howel, Bartlett's buildings
Preſton Thos. Aldermanbury, warehouſeman. (Godmond, New Bridge ſtreet
Pratten John George, Waltham Abbey, tailor. (Oxlade, Hoddeſdon
Phœnix John, Liverpool, merchants. (Rowlinſon, Temple
Potts Charlton, Long Benton, Northumberland, chandler. (Clayton, Scott, and Glamere, Lincoln's inn
Robbins Robert, Birmingham, Plumber. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet
Rhodes Wm. Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Whitaker, Broad court, Long acre
Rimington Edward, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Roſer Edward, Lindfield, Suſſex, ſoap manufacturer: (Reiller, Stafford row, Buckingham gate
Renwick Joſeph, jun. Burr ſtreet, Wapping, coal merchant. (Bell and Broderick, Bow lane
Risleben Henry, Birmingham, tailor. (Punton, Hind court, Fleet ſtreet
Roberts Samuel, Rhayader, Radnor, flannel manufacturer. (Street and Wooſfe, Phil'pot lane
Rees David Llanelly, Carmarthen, ſhopkeeper. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Renton John, Glouceſter terrace, Stepney, maſter mariner. (Healing, Laurence lane
Round James, Peſhall, Stafford, factor. (Bouſtflower, Devonſhire ſtreet, Queen ſquare
Reppen Joſeph, and John Reppen, Clapham, dealers in coals. (Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet ſtreet
Roſe William, Kenſington, brewer. (Allen, Carliſle ſtreet, Soho
Richards John, Colcheſter, draper. (Hanſon and Birck, Chancery lane
Seccombe John, Horrabridge, Devon, Charles Burley of the ſame place, and Richard Searle of Launceſton, woollen manufacturers and partners. (Bray, Taviſtock, Devon
Seccombe John, Walkhampton, Devon, Katherine Hoyte, of Grampound, Wm. Hore, of the ſame place, Charles Burley of Walkhampton, and Richard Searle, of St. Stevens, Launceſton, woollen manufacturers and co partners. (Fairbank, Ely place
Standley, Wm. whetſtone, Leiceſter, maltſter. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn
Swindels John, Marple bridge, Derby, innkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Seddon Joſeph Fickle, Homerton, merchant. (Alcock, Boſwell, and Corner, Southwark
Seabrook Richard, Great Bradley, Suffolk, butcher. (Windus, Son and Hottaway, Southampton buildings
Simpſon George, Copthall Chambers, merchant. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane
Salisbury John, Exeter, cabinet maker. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Stroud John, Walton-upon-Thames, brickmaker. Clark and Graebrook, Chertſey
Stanley Harold, Newark, ſcrivener and tanner. (Kinderley, Loug, and Ince. Gray s inn
Thornton John, Laurence Pountney lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinſon, and Thomſon, Copthall court
Turner John, Sweſing, Suffolk, draper and grocer. (Debary and Derby, Inner Temple
Thorpe Wm. Porklington, grocer. (Blakiſton, Symond's inn
Thomſon John, Lower houſe, Lancaſter, grocer. (Hurd, Temple
Tinney Wm. Cambridge, apothecary. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Tomkins Richard, Hatton garden, merchant. (Biſhop, York place, Portman ſquare
Winter Wm. jun. Blackfriars road, painter and glazier: (Meymouth, Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriar's road
Wrae John, Ferrybridge, York, coal merchant. (Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's inn
Williams Lawrence, Nicholas lane, merchant. (Day, Temple
Wallis John, Dartmouth ſtreet, Weſtminſter, dealer and chapman. (Rogers, Manchester buildings
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconiſt. (Redit, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet
Wright Nathaniel, Nottingham, brickmaker. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn
Wilkinſon John, Liquorpond ſtreet, baker. (Nettlefold, Fenchurch ſtreet
Woolley John Parkinſon, Walham green, Middleſex, brewer. (Taylor, Took's court, Chancery lane.
Woddilove Ralph, Ainſworth Mill, Lancaſter, calico printer. (Lyon and Collier, Gray's inn
Wright Thomas, Dulverton, Somerſet, innkeeper. (Lys, Took's court, Chancery lane
Waſhington Joſeph, Aſhborne, Derby, ſadler. (Tucker, Staple inn
Wain James, Mount ſtreet, Lambeth, merchant. (Highmoor, Buſh lane
Wood Thos. Sheffield, merchant. (Blakelock, Temple
Withall Caleb, Fenchurch ſtreet, warehouſe keeper. (Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall ſtreet
Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, linen draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Wrigley James, Pitt ſtreet, blackfriar's road, hat manufacturer. (Taylor, Took's court, Chancery lane.
Woolley Melling, Stayley bridge, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Party, Old Jewry.
Williams William, Swinſtead, Lincoln, grocer. (Roper and Son, bartlett's buildings
Williams Robert, Oxford ſtreet, ſtraw hat manufacturer. (Denton and barker, Gray's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinſon Thos. brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, March 1
Alford Fitzherbert, High ſtreet, Southwark, woollen draper, March 1, final
Atkinſon Robert, Mancheſter, innkeeper, Feb. 27
Berkeley Thos. Cornhill, merchant. Feb. 20
Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant. Feb. 19
Bawtree Samuel, jun. Creſcent, Minories, corn factor Feb. 27
Bagnet George, Leeds ſoap boiler, Feb. 18, final
Bradley Joſeph, Wilton, Wilts, timber merchant, Feb. 18
Blower Samuel, Ellingham, Norfolk miller, Feb. 25
Burrel Wm. Stockton, linen draper, Feb. 23, final
Badcock, John, Paternoſter row, bookſeller Feb. 27
Bailton Edward, Mancheſter, grocer. Feb. 27.
Biſhop Thomas, Little Eaſtcheap, carpenter, March 17
Berrow Richard, Pall Mall, feather merchant, March 1, final
Bingley John, Upper John ſtreet, St. Pancras, maſon, March 12
Braid Andrew, Frith ſtreet, Soho, March 19
Collins James, Goſport, builder, Feb. 25
Colville John, Cheapſide, linen draper, Feb. 13
Carleton John, Hilbeck Hall, Weſtmoreland, cotton ſpinner March 1
Cunningham James, Yoxford, grocer, March 5, final
Carr John, Pontefract, grocer, March 19, final
Deſchamps Wm. Wentworth, bennet Stevenſon Morgan, and Peter Mac Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, March 12, ſep. eſt. of Morgan
Deveniſh Ann, and Henry Newport, Villiers ſtreet, Strand, upholſterers, Feb. 24
Degraves Peter, Cheapſide, and Thos. Bainbridge, Mancheſter, warehouſemen and copartners. March 12
Davies William, Liverpool, ſlater and plaſterer, Feb. 29
Debrett John Piccadily, bookſellers, March 5
Dawſon Robert, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. April 23
Deakin John, Mancheſter, manufacturer, March 8
Dr per Samuel, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. March 5
Dawſon Wm Nixon, Tabernacle ſquare, draper. March 12
Dickenſon Wm. ſen. Thos. Goodall, and Wm. Dickenſon, jun. Poultry, bankers. March 5. joint eſt. and ſep. eſt.
Doxon James. Mancheſter, merchant, March 7. final
Dickenſon Joſeph. Wm. Dickenſon, the elder, and Wm. Dickenſon, jun. broad ſtreet, merchants. March 5
Davis John. Cardiff, builder, March 15
Evans Wm. Morley, Mark lane, broker. Jan. 26
Elliott Moſes Chatham ſhopkeeper. Feb. 23
Edwards John, Wigmore ſtreet, ſadler. March 1
Fell James, Walworth, inſurance broker. Feb. 24
Froſt James, Goſwell ſtreet, braſs founder. Feb. 27
Fritz Julius, bradford, York, merchant. Feb. 29. final
Fell Henry, baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſeman. March 5
Fern Richard Spencer, Cannon ſtreet, dryſalter. March 12
Fraſer Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer. April 11
Green Henry, Southgate, farmer, march 1
Galloway John, brook ſtreet, Holborn, engineer. Feb. 23
Graſſe George Frederick, Tooley ſtreet, Southwark, furrier. Feb. 23
Glover Charles, Aldermarle ſtreet, upholſterer. Feb. 27
Green Edward, Charles ſtreet, Soho ſquare, man's mercer. Feb. 27
Greaves Joſeph-ſen. Walworth, inſurance broker. Feb. 23. final
Gilbert Charles, St. George's Fields, back maker. March 5
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, linen draper. April 2
Greengraſs Chriſtopher, Purleigh, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper, march 29
Grayſon John, Eaſtcheap, inſurance broker. March 26
Horn Wm. and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, Southwark, diſtillers. May 21. and ſep. eſt. of Jackſon, ſame day
Houlding Ralph, and John Houlding, Preſton, Lancaſter, dealers in liquors, Feb. 13, final
Hefeitine Thos. and Wm. Lee, bridge ſtreet, blackfriars, grocers. Feb. 16
Hodgſon Chriſtopher, and Aliatſon Hodgſon, Sunderland, linen drapers. Feb. 16. and ſep. eſt. of Chriſtopher Hodgſon, ſame day
Hodſon Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, merchant, Feb. 18. final
Hayward Walter, New Sarum, clothier, Feb. 18
Harris Thomas, Oxford ſtreet, mattraſs maker, march 5. final
Home Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchants, Feb. 27.
Hulbert Richard, Chippenham, Wilts, linen draper. Feb. 19. final
Holland John, Gray's inn lane, oil and colourman. Feb. 16 final
Harcourt Phillip, jun. Great Stanmore, Middleſex, butcher. Feb. 22
Harkneſs John, Addle ſtreet, merchant, march 24
Hurry James, Nag's head court, Gracechurch ſtreet, partners with Richard Fowles, and Ives Hurry, merchant, march 29
Hague James, and John Martin, ſawyer, Tower Royal, merchants, march 8
Hemſley Henry, Great Coram ſtreet, baker, March 1
Holden Wm. Shirbeck Quarter, Lincoln, coal merchant, march 4. final
Jackſon Wm. Mancheſter, hat lining cutter, Feb. 27
Jones John Caernarvon, draper, march 16

Jarney

Jarney Wm. Norwich. fellmonger. march 5. final
Kempfon Samuel. Fleet ftreet. linen draper. Feb. 15
Kennion John. fen. and John Kennion. jun. Nicholas lane. brokers Feb. 16
Kirkby Wm. Manchefter. merchant. Feb. 29
Kent Elizabeth. Bicefter. Oxford. draper march 12
Kay James. John Watfon. fenr. Paul Catterall. and David Ainfworth Preſton. Lancaſter. machine makers. march 14
Lovell Joſeph. Birmingham. pin manufacturer. Feb. 26
Longbottom Thos. Holbeck. Leeds. clothier. march 5
Levin Bendix Barnard. Great Alie ſtreet. march 12
Lowcock Elizabeth. Skipton. York. innkeeper. march 19
Langſton Richard. Croſs ſtreet. Cheſter. and Michael Gafney. Cheetwood. Manchefter. cotton merchants. march 8. ſeparate eſtate of Langſton
Lift William. Catcaton ſtreet. warehouſeman. march 12
Morgan Joſhua. and Cantalarybrim. Carmarthen. timber merchant. march 1
Middleton Wm. John Holland Pemberton. and George Felton. Liverpool. merchants. Feb. 29. ſeparate eſtate of Felton
Medley Charles. Bolt in Tunn inn. Fleet ſtreet. coach maſter. Feb. 27
Macklin Matthew. Southampton. ſilverſmith. march 14
Myers Joſeph. Whittle. Lancaſter. cotton ſpinner. march 14
Mackean Archibald. Wincheſter ſtreet. merchant. march 8 final
Nantes Henry. Warnford court. merchant. ſurviving partner of Richard Muilman. French Chiſwell. deceaſed. march 1. ſeparate eſtate of Nantes. and joint eſtate. ſame day
Nicholſon henry. Bridge ſtreet. Weſtminſter. ſilk mercer. march 5. final
Ofment Joſeph. Yeovil. Somerſet. victualler. march 14
Potter John. and Wm. Monckman. Silver ſtreet. Wood ſtreet. warehouſeman. Feb. 27
Porteous Wm. Chippenham. Wilts. coal merchant. Feb. 19. final
Parry Morgan. Pontypool. ſhopkeeper. Feb. 13
Par John Owen. London. inſurance broker. march 1. final
Pukiſs Stephen. Acton Green. middleſex. carpenter. Feb. 23
Pereira Abraham Mendez, Old Bethlem, merchant, April 11
Preſted Robert, Brick lane, Spitalfields, ſhoemaker, mar. 8
Prafteur John Lewis, Stony Stratford, grocer, march 12
Purvis Charles, Newcaſtle-upon Tyne, broker, march 17
Powles Richard, Nag's head court, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, partner with James hurry, and Ives hurry, march 29
Pinfold Joſeph, Rodborough, Glouceſter, clothier, march 21 final
Richardſon Wm. Wrotham, innkeeper, Feb. 15 final
Riggs Wm. Old Bailey, glove merchant, Feb. 23
Roberts Edw. Buth lane, merchant, Feb. 23
Reeve Edw. Leeds, linen draper. Feb. 23, final
Smith John, Broughton, Lancaſter, calico printer, Feb. 1
Stretton Samuel, Wilmington, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 22
Stevens Joſeph, and John Cartar, Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, march 1
Sawyer John Martin, Joſeph Fletcher Truman, and Joſeph Fowell, Cannon ſtreet, merchants, Feb. 23
Scott George, Upper Thames ſtreet, grocer. Feb. 27
Scott John, and Charles Stewart Biſſet, Liverpool, liquor merchants, Feb. 29, final
Sharp Robert, Stratford, Eſſex, builder. march 15
Thomily Wm. Adlington, Cheſter, carrier, Feb. 17, final
Troup David, Goodman's yard, Minories, dealer, Feb. 23, final
Turnbull Wm. Fenchurch ſtreet, dealer, March 2, final
Thomas Robt. Cambridge, Glamorgan, ſhopkeeper, March 16, final
Whitaker George, St. Columb, Cornwall, linen draper, Feb. 27
Wallis James, Paternoſter row, bookſeller, Feb. 24
Wilkinſon Joſhua Richard, Horſleydown, cooper, March 12
Williams David, Swanſey, tanner. Feb. 26
Wood Moſes, Dean ſtreet, Weſtminſter, taylor, Feb. 24, final
White George, Whitechapel road, grocer, Feb. 27
Woodcroft Thos. and John Woodcroft, Sheffield, comb manufacturers, Feb. 23
Whitelock Edw. Pentonville, inſurance broker, May 14, final
Walker Wm. Leeds, merchant. Feb. 29
Weſtlake Thos. Plymouth Dock, draper, March 12
Watkins Thos. Broad ſtreet, Carnaby market, auctioneer, March 15

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

PRUSSIA.

Declaration of Prussia against England.

"THE king being obliged, by the 27th article of the treaty of peace of Tilsit, concluded on the 9th of July, of 1807, to shut, without exception, the Prussian ports and states against the trade and navigation of England, as long as the present war lasted between England and France, his Majesty has not hesitated to take progressively the most appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements.

"In directing these measures, his Majesty did not dissemble the prejudice and loss which would result to the commerce of his dominions in general, and that of his subjects, who, by a long series of misfortunes, have acquired new rights to his paternal solicitude and benevolence; but his Majesty yielded to the consolatory hope, that the mediation offered by Russia to England, by accelerating the return of a definitive peace between Great Britain and France, would soon bring about an order of things more congenial to the particular interests of each power.

"The King has been deceived in his just expectation; the events that have taken place since, and which are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them, far from bringing the so much desired period of general peace nearer, have only placed it at a greater distance.

"All communication is broken off between Russia and England. The declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, published on the 26th of October, proves that there is no longer any relation between those two powers. His Prussian Majesty, intimately connected by all his relations with the cause and system of the Continental neighbouring and friendly powers, has no other rules of conduct than his duties founded upon the interest of his States, and the obligation contracted by a solemn treaty.

"Conformably to these principles, his Majesty, setting aside those considerations which he has hitherto respected, in the vain hope for a speedy general pacification; and, having refused, since the mission of Lord Hutchinson, to receive at his court any English diplomatic agent, has just ordered his legation at London to quit England as soon as possible, and return to the Continent.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia, in making known the resolutions which his engagements and the interest of his monarchy impose upon him as a duty, declares by these presents, that, till the restoration of a definitive peace between the two belligerent powers, there shall be no relation between Prussia and England.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"*Memel, December* 1, 1807."

HOLLAND.

His Majesty, the King of Holland, wishing to give more weight and effect to the provisions respecting the blockade of England, issued, on the 8th instant, the following

following cabinet order, addressed to his Minister of Finance, and renders him responsible for the strict execution of it:—

"All vessels, without distinction, which shall have been visited by an English ship, or brought into an English harbour, &c. or paid to the English government any impost in any way whatever, shall be considered as English property, and declared good prizes, in case they should have been taken by our ships of war or privateers."

The King has also issued the following decree, respecting the relation in which Holland stands to Sweden:—

LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c. &c.

Information having been given us, that the orders concerning the blockade of the British islands have not been executed in the same manner in respect to some Swedish vessels, and taking into consideration that the kingdom is as much at war with Sweden as with England, we have decreed and do decree—

1. Every Swedish ship which enters into this kingdom, shall be instantly seized, and as well as Swedish goods, sequestered.

2. All Swedish subjects who shall have hitherto exercised within this kingdom any diplomatic function, or served as consul or commercial agent, and who shall fill the same functions, shall leave the kingdom instantly on the publication of the present decree.

3. All Swedish subjects who may be in our harbours, or in any other part of our kingdom, shall be instantly arrested and treated as prisoners of war.

4. All measures which are now taken respecting the blockade of the British islands, shall in like manner, without distinction, be applied to Sweden.

5. Our ministers of finance, and of justice and police, are charged with the execution of the present decree, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday, February 7, 1808, Captain Berkeley, first aide-de-camp to General Bowyer, arrived at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy:—

MY LORD, *Santa Cruz, Dec.* 27, 1807.

Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish islands in those seas, in consequence of your lordship's dispatch of the 5th of September, no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty's final commands, signified to me by Lord Hawkesbury's letter of November the 3d, in your lordship's absence, by the Fawn sloop of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, at Barbadoes) in embarking the troops at Barbadoes on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who immeaditely dispatched others to the islands to leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except one hundred rank and file of the 90th regiment from St. Vincent's, joined the admiral before or soon after our arrival off the island of St. Thomas, on the 21st instant. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor Van Scholten, in charge of Brigadier-General Shipley, and Captain Fahie, commanding his Majesty's ship Ethalion, to surrender the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day, on terms agreed upon between him and Major-General Maitland, and Captain Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship Ramillies, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of three hundred men of the 70th regiment, with an officer and detachment of the royal artillery, at St. Thomas's, under the command of Brigadier-General Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the civil government of the same, until his Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the admiral having previously sent his Majesty's ship Ethalion, with Brigadier-General Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the governor, offering to surrender it to his Majesty, provided we would allow three Danish officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his excellency's military honour might thereby not be reflected on. These officers, having made their report to the governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag ship, with a message that the governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-General Maitland and Captain Pickmore were again sent on shore to settle the terms of capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit; which being approved of by the admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British colours being hoisted.

I should be ungrateful in the extreme did I not state to your lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the officers, and soldiers, to be under to Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, the captains and officers of the royal navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience.

I am convinced that, had it been necessary to

to have called for the exertions of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, they would have added another laurel to the many already acquired by British valour and discipline.

Copies of the two letters of summons, with the answers of the respective governors, are herewith transmitted, together with a return of ordnance and ordnance stores taken possession of, both at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz.

This dispatch will be presented to your lordship by Captain Berkeley, of the 16th infantry, an intelligent officer, who will answer any question you may be pleased to ask him, and I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's notice

Captain Berkeley is my first aid-de-camp.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOWYER,
General and Commander of the Forces.

In a Debate which took place in the House of Lords on the 8th instant, relative to the late Expedition to Copenhagen, Lord Hutchinson, the Military Public Agent of this Country to the Armies of the Allies, spoke to the following effect:—

He said he had listened with the greatest attention to the very able and eloquent speech of the Marquis Wellesley, who had just sat down, but had been unable to extract from it any justification satisfactory to his mind of the expedition to Copenhagen. The noble lord had failed in proving that Zealand could not have been effectually defended, even if the French were in possession of Holstein and Jutland. He was of opinion, even supposing the French to have been in possession of Holstein and Jutland, that still Zealand might have been defended with effect against the French arms. He had been employed on a very important mission, and he thought it the more necessary to say something respecting that mission in consequence of partial extracts from his letters having been communicated in another place, by which he had been held out as giving opinions which were never delivered by him. The Russian army in Poland never amounted to more than 70,000 men, with the exception of two detached divisions, amounting to about 30,000. The French troops were estimated at 150,000. From the disasters sustained by the former, and after the unfortunate battle of Friedland, the loss of the Russians amounted to 40,000 men, they lost also 1898 officers, and 28 generals. He was then perfectly convinced that Russia must make peace with France. He believed also that the Emperor of Russia was sincere in his desire to mediate, if possible, a peace between this country and France; but at all events, he then believed that the relations of peace and amity might have been preserved between Great Britain and Russia. The treaty of Tilsit was signed on the 7th of July.

On the 23d of August my lords, I had a conversation with the Emperor of Russia at Kamincostroff. His Imperial Majesty asked me whether I had not admitted to Count Strogonoff, three days after the battle of Friedland, that it was necessary for him to make peace? I told him that I had done so, that I was of that opinion then, which subsequent events had confirmed; that I thought myself bound in justice to him, and to myself, publicly to avow it, which I should continue to do as long as I lived. His Imperial Majesty said, we are then both agreed on the necessity there was to make peace. I answered in the affirmative.

"His Imperial Majesty proceeded to state, that he had offered his mediation to England; that he attached no false vanity (*gloriole* was the French word) to the acceptance or rejection of his mediation; but that it was his most sincere and anxious wish that England should make peace, as he was sure that it was his interest, and also that of Europe, and ours, that we should restore tranquility to the world.

I said to his Imperial Majesty, that he had not given sufficient time for England to accept or reject his mediation, because a much longer period than a month must elapse before any answer could be received; and though the disposition of my mind inclined towards peace, I, nor no other man in England, would accept it, but on conditions the most reasonable and honourable; that, as far as we were concerned, the events of the war had been highly favourable.

To which his Imperial Majesty replied, that the time allowed was of no importance, because we might take three or four months, if we pleased to accept or reject his mediation; but his anxious wish and desire was, that we should make peace. That he had a perfect knowledge of the feelings and character of the people of England; that he had been made acquainted by Bonaparte with the conditions of peace proposed to be offered, and that he had no doubt that even I myself would consider them to be highly reasonable and honourable.

Some confidential conversation followed, which I do not think myself at liberty to disclose, but from what then passed, as I have already stated, I was justified in believing, that the relations of peace and amity might have been preserved between the two countries. It has been stated in another place, that I had given an opinion, that if the attack on Copenhagen had not taken place, Russia would not have gone to war with this country. My Lords, I never gave any such opinion, nor do I mean now to say, that if that attack had not been made, there would have been no war with Russia, but I mean to say that

that the result of that expedition did materially change the relations between Great Britain and Russia, and gave rise to sentiments of a very hostile nature at the court of Petersburgh. Intelligence of the result of the attack on Copenhagen arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 27th or 28th of August. On the 4th of September I saw the emperor a second time at Kamincostroff.

His Imperial Majesty began the conversation by asking me, what I thought of our attack upon Copenhagen?

I replied, that I was entirely ignorant of the circumstances which had occasioned that attack, but I hoped that the administration in England could justify themselves, and prove to the world, that the Danes were on the eve of joining all their forces to the French, to make common cause against England.

His Imperial Majesty told me in reply, that it was impossible for me to be of that opinion, if I would recollect the repeated conversations which had taken place between us, on the subject of Denmark, at Bartenstein, in which he told me that he had used every effort in his power to bring forward the Crown Prince of Denmark, and to induce him to join the coalition against France; the answers of the Prince had always been explicit and uniform, that he had maintained for many years a system of neutrality, in which he was determined to persevere, as the people whom he governed had flourished and prospered under it; and that no consideration should ever induce him to depart from it. His Imperial Majesty added, that I must be acquainted with the decision of character which belonged to the Crown Prince, that nothing was so difficult as to shake his determinations, or to induce him to change any line of conduct which he had once adopted; and that he was sure no connection existed between the French and Danish governments previous to the attack on Copenhagen.

I then said, that I believed Lord G. L. Gower had delivered to his Imperial Majesty's minister a note on the subject; to which his Imperial Majesty answered that he had, but that the contents of it were nugatory, as it contained no sufficient explanation, or offer of satisfaction. His Imperial Majesty then proceeded to state the great concern which our unjustifiable aggression had given him; that the French government never had done any thing so strong—that it justified every thing they had done or might do hereafter. If such proceedings were admissible, there was an end of all those relations which had usually influenced the conduct of nations towards each other; that every body was at liberty to do just what they pleased, and that he might attack Sweden to-morrow. His Imperial Majesty then told me in the most peremptory language, tone, and manner, that he would have satisfaction, complete satisfaction, for this unprovoked aggression. That it was his duty as Emperor of Russia to demand it, and that he would have it; and he asked me, whether even I myself could venture to differ with him on that subject? He then said that he was bound to Denmark by the most solemn treaties and engagements, which treaties and engagements he was determined to adhere to and fulfil. His Imperial Majesty then added, that he supposed we meant to make an attack on Cronstadt; he did not know what the event of that attack might be, but this he knew, that he was determined to resist to the last man, and to prove himself not entirely unworthy of filling that high station, to which it had pleased Providence to call him.

I told his Imperial Majesty that I had strong reason to hope and believe, that no attack would be made on Cronstadt. His Imperial Majesty said he was prepared for such an event, and had taken his determination upon it, which was that which he had before stated to me. He then closed the conversation, by repeating with much emphasis, that "he would have satisfaction for Denmark."

These conversations were of the greatest importance with respect to the views and sentiments of the Russian government, being held, not with any minister, but with the head of the government, with the Emperor of Russia himself, and from them his lordship observed he conceived himself justified in drawing the conclusion that the attack on Copenhagen had materially changed the relations between this country and Russia He had seen the most atrocious libels against the Emperor of Russia, tending to set up that monarch as a mark of indignation and reproach, and even to raise his own subjects against him. These libels were published in this country, and could not be sufficiently reprobated. The noble lord had treated lightly the opinion expressed in Europe respecting the expedition to Copenhagen, but he was certain that that opinion was highly unfavourable to this country, particularly in the North of Europe, nor did he conceive that that expedition had been justified by the arguments used by the noble lord.

MARRIAGES,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. James's church, Mr. Isaac James, to Miss Mindrin, of Pall Mall.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Charles Thomas Briscoe, esq. of Islington, esq. to Miss Harriet Gwatkins, of Croydon.

At St. Mary, Newington, Joseph Fox, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Gibbs, of Walworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Davies, to Miss Owen, both of Bond-street.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Preston England, esq. to Miss Mary Howell, of Worcester.

At Lambeth, Mr. Henry Man, of St. Mary-hill, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Dennet, of Chester-place, Kennington.

Ralph Day, of Aldersgate-street, esq. to Miss Seddon, of Bedford-row.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Robert Fillingham, esq. of Guildford street, to Miss Burne, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Walworth.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Mr. Pothonier, of Old-street road, distiller, to Miss Ann Hill, daughter of Christopher A. esq. of Totteridge, Herts.

W. John Welch, esq. of Leadenhall street, to Miss Moore, daughter of James Moore, esq. of Blackheath.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Joseph Leacock, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss Catharine Bennet Rashleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Blackheath.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Baxter, of Long-acre, to Mrs. Marten, widow of Dr. M. of Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Captain Aurey, of the first guards, to Miss Edwards, of Chelsea.

At Mary le-bonne church, Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs. Mactavish, widow of the late Simon M. esq. of Montreal.

Captain Bathurst, of the royal navy, to Miss Marianne Wood, of Manchester-street, Manchester square.

At St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, B.A. to Miss Frances Harrison, of the Charterhouse.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Christopher Rawson, esq. eldest son of John Rawson, esq. of Stonyroyd, in the county of York, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooks, of Great George-street, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bermondsey, James Osborne, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Stephen W. of the former place.

At St. Pancras church, the Rev. G. F. Hemming, of Chichester, to Miss A. M. Payne, daughter of Edward P. of Warren-street.

At Kennington, Thos. Draper, esq. surgeon of the 78th Highlanders, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Thos. F. esq. of Leadelune, N. B.

Horace Beckford, esq. to Miss Rigby.

At St. Clement's church, John Cridland, esq. of Spring Grove, Somerset, to Miss M. M. Day, daughter of Alexander Day, of Rome, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Devrenville, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, to Miss C. Kydd, of Wych-street, Temble-bar.

At the Greek chapel, St. Mary-le-bonne, according to the rites of the Greek church, the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, to the Countess Woronzow, after which they were re-married, by special licence, by the Bishop of Salisbury, at the Dowager Countess of Pembroke's, in Cavendish-square.

DIED.

In Lamb's Conduit street, Mr. *Thomas Underwood.*

At Hampstead, aged 81, *Philip Slater*, esq.

At Pentonville, Mr. *Jacob Hitchin*, late of the Old Bailey, wine and brandy merchant.

In Gloucester Place, Mary-le-bonne, Miss *Octavia Anne Hardacre*, youngest daughter of H. T. Hardacre, esq. of the royal navy.

At his house on Clapham-common, *John Yerbury*, esq. aged 71.

In Harley-street, aged 82, *Thomas Edwards Freeman*, esq. of Battesford, Gloucestershire.

In Rider-street, St. James's, Mrs. *Jones*. She had returned from market in good health, and a few minutes after, whilst sitting by the fire, dropped down dead.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. *Garrick*, relict of the late Rev. Carrington Garrick, vicar of Hendon.

At his house, in the Grove, Hackney, aged 86, *James Lee*, esq.

At Belmont Place, Vauxhall, aged 36, Mrs. *Elizabeth Living*, wife of Nathaniel Living, esq.

In Clarges-street, Piccadily, *Archibald Keir*, esq.

In Devonshire Place, *George Chamberlaine*, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 36, Mr. *Robert Kingston*, late of Walbrook.

In Cork-street, Mrs. *Phipps*, wife of Jonathan Wather Phipps, esq.

In Compton-street, *Henry Peckitt*, esq.

Mr. *Claridge*, coachman, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. *Watkins*, widow of the late Daniel W. esq. of Turnham Green.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. *Cooke*, wife of the Rev. Richard C. of Lyndhurst, Hants.

In Lisson-street, Lisson-green, aged 86, Mr. *Joseph Buckmaster*, only brother of the late

Samuel Buckmaster, esq. of St. George's, Jamaica.

At Hammersmith, Dr. *Flower*, an eminent physician.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Charles Duncan*, esq. of Chesterfield, county Virginia, North America.

John Pullen, esq. of Winchmore hill, Enfield, leaving a numerous family to lament the loss of an affectionate parent.

At Gordon's hotel, after a few day's illness, Colonel *William Fullarton*, of Fullarton, deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and friends, as an irreparable loss. He was much distinguished for all the social virtues, brilliant talents, and most accomplished mind; and his death must be regretted by every friend to his country, to justice, and to humanity. He was buried at Isleworth, his remains being drawn in a hearse and six, preceded by numerous horsemen, and followed by six mourning coaches and four, with about twenty-five private carriages.

In Lower Grosvenor street, aged 85, the Right Hon. *James Peachey*, Baron Selsey, of Selsey, in Sussex, a baronet, and F. R. S. He was born March 8, 1723, and married August 19, 1747, Lady Georgiana Carolina, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Deloraine. He succeeded his brother, the late Sir John Peachey, bart. in the baronetcy July 3, 1765, and was elected in two parliaments, representative for Seaford, in Sussex. In 1751 he was appointed groom of the bed chamber to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, and in 1792, succeeded the Earl of Cardigan in the office of master of the robes to the King, which his lordship held at the time of his decease. His Majesty was pleased to raise him to the peerage on the 13th of August, 1794, by the title of Baron Selsey, of Selsey, in Sussex. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son John, now Lord Selsey, born March 16, 1749, who is married to Hester Elizabeth, daughter of George Jennings, esq of Newsell, Herts, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

At his house in Buckingham place, Newroad, Mary-le bonne, aged 42, Mr. *Robert Freebairn*, an eminent landscape painter. He was the youngest and last pupil of the celebrated Wilson, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his master, Mr. Freebairn went to Italy, to pursue his studies, where he remained ten years, and formed a style, founded on the scenery and effects of nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed. His intention seemed to be to produce beauty, and when his subjects admitted it, as much grandeur as was consistent with that primary quality. Hence, his pictures rather excited pleasing, than the stronger sensations. During his stay in Italy, he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now Earl of Powis, which was continued on his return to England, and strengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, &c. As his style of painting was *finished*, his productions were not numerous, and he was principally employed in painting pictures that were ordered by his patrons. Hence the pictures that remain unsold are but few, and as they are in the possession of his family, it is presumed that they will be soon taken into the collections of the admirers of elegant art, and thus form a provision for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loss.

After a lingering illness, aged 82, at the house of her nephew, Mr. Lunn, of Soho-square, to whom she proved a most generous and affectionate friend, Mrs. *Mary Labutte*, relict of the late *Rene L.* esq. of Cambridge.

In Lamb's-conduit-street, after a short illness, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. *James*, daughter of Mr. Spence, the Dentist.

At Warne's hotel, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in the 20th year of his age, *Horatio, Lord Viscount Trafalgar*, only son of Earl Nelson, and nephew of the immortal Admiral Lord Nelson. He was a most amiable and promising youth, and by his death, the national honours and estate of Nelson will, on the decease of the present Earl, pass from the male to the female line, through Mrs. Bolton, the gallant conqueror's sister, who has three sons, and as many daughters, and whose son Thomas is the next in remainder. His lordship died on the 17th of January, and on the 25th of the same month his remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, attended by Mr. Bolton, his uncle, as chief mourner, Mr. Alexander Davison, and Mr. Haslewood, who were in the first coach; the domestics of the deceased in the second; and the carriages of Earl Nelson, Mr. Davison, and Mr. Haslewood, followed. The procession, having arrived at St. Paul's, the body was taken into the choir, and the funeral service performed by the Bishop of Chester. The body was deposited in the vault near the remains of his ever-to-be lamented uncle, the brave and gallant Nelson.

At his lordship's house, in Lower Brook street, Grosvernor square, the Right Hon. *Charlotte Maria, Countess of Euston*, wife of the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. Her ladyship was the second daughter of James, second Earl Waldegrave by Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and afterwards Duchess of Gloucester. She was born October 11, 1761, and married the Earl of Euston, November 16, 1784, by whom she had issue, six sons and four daughters, several of whom survive her. Lady Euston was an example of every thing amiable in woman, and the death of her mother the Duchess of Gloucester, a few months ago, is said to have affected her health considerably.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FROM the annual report of the Durham Infirmary, it appears that the funds of that valuable institution continue to improve, notwithstanding the pressure of increasing expence and extended usefulness, and that the munificence of the subscribers "affords just grounds of thankfulness to those who more particularly interest themselves in behalf of the charity." Besides the patients remaining on the books in December, 1806, two hundred and eleven have been admitted, of whom one hundred and seventy have been cured, twenty relieved, four irregular, two incurable, eleven have died, twenty-five remain on the books, and ninety-four children have been inoculated for the cow-pox. It must "afford additional satisfaction to the benevolent, to be informed that attention is paid to the spiritual as well as the bodily wants of the patients, a valuable selection of books, proper for their use and meditation, having been presented to the charity by the Rev. R. G. Bouyer, prebendary of Durham."

Married.] At Stockton, —— Craythorn, esq. of Craythorn, Yorkshire, to Miss Catherine Coates, niece of J. R. Rowntree, esq. of Stockton.

At Newcastle, Robert Maling, esq. of Hilton, to Miss Potts.

At Lamberton Toll Bar, Mr. Martin Morrison, a lieutenant in the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Infantry, to Miss France, of Rennington.

At Eglingham, James Scott, jun. esq. to Miss Glenwholm.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. H. Woodifield, wife of Matthew W. esq. of the College, 33.—Mr. Robert Stotter, 67.—Mrs. E. Shaw.—Mr. John Vardy of the Green Dragon Inn, 52.—Mr. Bryers, 59.—Mr. Robert Hudson.—Mr. John Chipchase, 39.—Mrs. Margaret Jackson, 62.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Dixon, many years clerk to the collector of excise for Northumberland.

At Sunderland, Miss Smith.—Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Richard Hindmarsh, late of Rose Castle, Cumberland, 65.

At Corbridge, Mr. John Ruecastle, 62.

At Warkworth, Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of the late Richard C. esq.

At Southwick, Mr. William Lees, of Sunderland, 69.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sorsbie, wife of Mr. S. merchant.—Mr. Hartley Atkinson.—Mr. John Hadspeth, 73.—Mrs. Elizabeth Honeyman, 83.—Mr. Luke Hardy, an officer of the customs.—Mr. William Timwell, schoolmaster, 58.—Mr. Thomas Nesbitt.—Mr. Coxon, 82.—Mrs. Baker, relict of Alderman B. a lady of extensive fortune and great liberality, 84.—Mrs. Ogilvie, relict of the Rev. Andrew O. of Linton, Roxburghshire.—Mrs. Catharine Kitching, of Pickhill, Yorkshire, widow of the Rev. James Kitching, late vicar of that parish, whom she survived but a few months. In every relation of life she was truly amiable and exemplary, and her loss will be long felt and deeply regretted by her afflicted family and numerous friends.

At Ruffel, near Morpeth, Mrs. Bell, 47.

At Painshaw Steiths, near Sunderland, James Hudson Lishman, eldest son of the Rev. William L. of Doddington, 19.

At Denton, Mr. George Wetherel, 22.

At Shincliff, Mr. Laing, 32.

At Unthank Hall, John Tweddell, esq. the senior magistrate for the county of Northumberland, 85.

At an advanced age, Mr. John Easton of Kenton. He was found dead in a field near Elswick, and is supposed to have perished by the inclemency of the weather.

At Hexham, Mr. John Brown, 58.—Mr. Thomas Pape, 75.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. William Irwin, 95.

At Darlington, Mr. William Binns, son of Dr. B. of Lancaster, 20.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Grieve, son of Burnet Roger G. esq. 31.—Mr. William Slack, formerly an officer of excise, 83.—Mr. John Hutton, 65.—Mrs. Margaret Johnson, 73.—Mrs. Alice Cockburn, 90.

At Prudhoe, Anthony Humble, esq.

At Morpeth, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 90.

At Snipe House, near Alnwick, Mrs. Mary Horsley, 96.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Youngfield, George Brown, esq. captain of the 8th light dragoons, to Clara, youngest daughter of Edward Stanley, esq. late of Whitehaven.

At Haddington, Mr. George Neill, bookseller, to Miss Ann Gibson.

At Penrith, Mr. John Soulby, printer and

stationer,

stationer, to Miss Proctor of Hilton, Durham.

At Plumpton, the Rev. John Hodgson, to Miss Stamper, only daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Fair Bank, near Penrith.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Dinah Shepherd, 81.—Mr. Thomas Nanson, 75.—Mrs. Bishopbrigg, 88.—Mr. David Palmer, 68. Mr. Thomas Elliott, 50.—Mr. Simon Park, a member of the Carlisle volunteers.

At Natland, near Kendal, Mr. John Fisher, 75.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Pearson.—Mrs. Mary Walker, 62.—Mr. John M'Mellon. Mrs. Ormandy.—Mr. George Vickers, of the Black Lion inn.—Mr. Thomas Harrison. —Mr. Charles Shiphard.—Mrs. Mary Clements, 50.—Mrs Patterson.—Mrs. Yeoward. Mr. William Spedding, 75.

At Workington, Mrs. Mary Fairfield, 74. Mr. John Jenkinson, 71.—Mr. Thomas Jennings, attorney, 37.

At Kendal, suddenly, Mr. Miles Hayton, formerly keeper of the house of correction, 66.—Mrs. Gill, 70.—Mrs. Tyson, 99.—Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of Mr. Christopher G. 15.—Mrs. Ann Newby, 77.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. Robert Hodgson, adjutant of the Kendal and Lonsdale volunteers, 45.

At Wad Crag, in Embleton, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 79.

At Wigton, Mrs. Furness, 86.

At Riggfoot, parish of Kirklinton, Mr. William Graham, 82.

At Catcoats, Mrs. Jane M'Key, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontefract, James Banks, of Wakefield, esq. cousin and only surviving heir-male to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, to Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of the late L. Boldero B , of South Cave, esq. and sister to Lady Carrington.

At Beverley, lieutenant Higgins, of the first regiment of foot, in the recruiting service, to Miss Sally Simpson.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Boynton, to Miss Banks.

At Scarborough, Captain Roberts, son of the late Joseph R. esq. of Morpeth, to Miss Dunlop.

At Brantingham, William Johnston, esq. of Wandsworth, Surry, to Miss Ann Nelson, only surviving daughter of W. N. esq.

At York, the Rev. John Wilkinson, to Ann Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. Newstead, solicitor.

At Sheffield, Thomas Phillips, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Tudor, eldest daughter of the late H. T. esq.

At Harewood, Mr. John Benson, of East Keswick, aged 75, to Mrs. Fowler, of the same place, aged 85. The bride possesses two thousand pounds almost all in gold, hoarded together during the last century, and put under a large flag stone.

Died.] At Bransby, Francis Cholmley, esq.

At Escrick, near York, John Strangeways, in the one hundred and first year of his age; the greater part of which he passed in the service of the worthy proprietors of that estate, the Thompsons. He scarcely ever had a day's illness, and used to say that he was born on St. James's day, 1707.

At Wakefield, Daniel Smallpage, esq. 45. —Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of Mr. H. a partner in the house of Milnes, Heywood, and Co. merchants.—Mr. Scott, 46.—Miss Goodwin.

At York, Mr. Benjamin Tate, solicitor. Mrs. Knight, relict of Robert K. esq. of Apperley Bridge.—Mr. Harry Abbey, one of the common councilmen for Micklegate-ward, 79. —Mr. W. Thompson.—Mrs. Stodhart, 61.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hargrave.—Mrs. Lee.

At Hunslet, William Hartley, esq. upwards of thirty-five years a principal acting partner in the extensive pottery, near Leeds: a gentleman as much beloved for his domestic virtues, as he was esteemed for his inflexible integrity and honour as a man of business.

At Middleton-Tyas, in the North Riding, Barbara Macknay, aged one hundred and two years. She was born in the county of Northumberland, of respectable parents, tenants of the late unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. During her long life she enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retained possession of all her faculties to the last.

At Ripponden, near Halifax, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Thomas G. attorney.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Shatwell, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Collins, many years vicar of that place.—Mr. William Henlvell, 37.—Mr. William Crake, late supervisor of excise, 50.

At Red Hill, Sheffield, Mr. William Dunn, an eminent engineer.

At Hunslet, near Leeds, the Rev. James Milner, for the last thirty years minister of that place.

At Osmandthorp-house, Miss Motley, eldest daughter of Mr. M. 28.

At Silsden Moor, near Skipton, Mrs. Catterson, relict of Silvester C. gent. aged one hundred and two. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Hull, Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Peter M. of the King's Coffee-house.—Mrs. Ann Brough —Mrs. Parker, wife of J. C. Parker, esq.

At Ickles, near Rotherham, John Hall, esq. 54.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, William Tontill, esq.

At Mawnby, near Northallerton, Francis Hutchinson, esq.

At the collegiate church in Manchester, last year, there were three thousand two hundred and eighty-one baptisms, eight hundred and fifty burials, and one thousand four hundred and fifteen marriages.

[*Married.*

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Padiham, Joseph Wood, esq. captain in the 32d regiment, and nephew of Sir Richard Heron, to Maria Eleanora, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Adamsón, of St. Leonard's Mount.

At Lancaster, Phineas Bury, esq. of the Island, county of Cork, Ireland, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Edward Suart, esq.

At Wallacy Church, Mr. Davies, of Liverpool, solicitor, to Miss Mary Stanley, third daughter of Mr. Gerard S. of Stoney Hill House, Liscard.

At Prescot, Michael Hughes, esq. of Sherdley House, to Miss Pemberton, eldest daughter of John P. esq. of Sutton Place.

At Wigan, the Rev. J. Broadbent, to Miss Esther Gaskell, of Upholland.

At Eccles, lieutenant Jenoway, of the first regiment of foot, to Miss Hannah Middleton, third daughter of John M. esq. of Barton House, near Manchester.

At Crawshawbooth, Mr. James Midgley, son of Mr. W. Midgley, merchant, of Buersill, near Rochdale, to Miss Martha Haworth, second daughter of James H. esq. of Shuttleworth Hall, near Burnley.

At Liverpool, W. Evans, esq. of Cotton Hall, Denbighshire, to Miss Bonsal, only daughter of the late R. B. esq.

At Backford, Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, to Miss Sibylla Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.

Died.] At Liverpool, Ralph Williamson, esq. formerly captain in the first Lancashire militia, and late captain in the thirty-sixth foot.—Mr. John Keay, 61.—Mr. Thomas Rigby, 27.—Mr. Buckley.—Mrs. Jennings, 85.—Mrs. Ducker, 30.—Mrs. Mary Ward, 84.—Mr. Thomas Midgley, merchant, 44.—Miss Marianne Schmitter, a native of Switzerland, 20.—Mr. George Leard, 60.—Mrs. Rigby, wife of Mr. James R. merchant, of Trinidad.—Mr. Jacob Fletcher, 82.—Mr. Thomas Waterfield, officer of excise.—Mrs. Jane Williams, 68.—Mrs. Timms, 52.—Mr. John Skelhorne, solicitor, 30.—Mrs. Sidney Lloyd, relict of Captain L. 90.—Mr. John Fado, 47.

At Shadsworth, near Blackburn, Mrs. Birch, wife of William B. esq. 68.

At Darwen Chapels, near Blackburn, Mr. William Duxbury, 28.

At Higher Ardwick, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Overend, 47.—Mr. Swainson.—Mrs. Tindall, relict of Henry T. esq.

At Ulverston, Mr. John Briggs, 31.

At Warrington, Mr. John Cockett.

At Edge Hill, Mrs. Mason, wife of Edward M. esq.

At Preston, Mr. John Webster.—Mr. Ramsbotham, formerly a serjeant in the Lancashire militia and fencibles.

At Slyne, near Lancaster, Mr. Robert Whitehead, farmer. While viewing his cattle in the field, he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Allen, 93.

At Hollins, near Mosley, Mr. Samuel Buckley.

At Manchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowther.—Mr. Thomas Cartwright.—Mr. Thomas Barber.—Mrs. Mary Goodier.—Mrs. Burns.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Mr. William Howard, to Miss Mary Latham, of Clive, near Winsford.

At Cheadle, Mr. William Bailey, only son of A. Bailey, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Rawlinson, clerk of St. John's church, and a chorister in the cathedral, upwards of thirty years.—Mr. John Pierce, proctor, and, about a week afterwards, his relict Mrs. P.—Mrs. Dicas, widow of Mr. D. attorney.—Mr. Cross.—Mrs. Sarah Joddrell.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Walmsley, relict of James W. esq. late of North Shields, Northumberland, 34.

At Stockport, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. John R.

At Marple Lodge, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. John C.

At Knutsford, Mr. Thomas Thorley, son of Mrs. T. 17.

At the Hill House, near Sandbach, George Twemlow, esq. 73.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Darbyshire.

At Winnington, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, in the county of Louth, Ireland. His lordship was the son of John Pennant, of Penrhyn, esq. and was created a baron on the 26th of September, 1783. In 1765, he married Ann Susannah, only child and heiress of Lieutenant-General Hugh Warburton, of Winnington. His remains were conveyed to Capel Cerrig, where they lay in state, and were afterwards interred in the family vault at Penrhyn. In his lordship terminates one branch of the very ancient and honourable family of the Pennants. He served, during several parliaments, as member for Liverpool; and no where could that populous and flourishing town have found a representative more capable of understanding and promoting its interests, by his habits of application, thorough acquaintance with business, and complete knowledge of trade, and of commercial concerns. His connexions with the West Indies had given him a full insight into our colonial system; and, both by advice, and by active interference, he was ever ready to defend and to advance its prosperity. But in no respect was his lordship distinguished more honourably to himself, and more serviceably to his country, than by the magnificent improvements introduced by him in the county of Carnarvon, which now

deplores his loss. Patient and thoughtful in the arrangements, and spirited in the execution of his plans, he entered upon no measure which, either in itself, or as an example, was not beneficial to all around him. In the course of a few years, the agriculture of his own large possessions, and of the neighbouring country, made greater advances towards improvement, than it had done for several preceding centuries; and by the creation of an active and extensive traffic, the materials drawn from his own estate, gave employment and food to thousands. Thus, by his countenance and assistance, the example was set of making that county accessible to itself and to the world, by opening of roads throughout almost every pass amongst its mountains. These good works, and their influence, still remain; and while the friends of his lordship lament his memory, they will find no common consolation in reflecting, that it is the memory of a man who, throughout his life, did honour to his rank in society, and conferred upon a very extensive tract of his country, benefits which have not very often been equalled by any individual.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Kirk Ireton, Mr. J. N. James of Nottingham, to Miss Willockson of Ireton Wood.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Parsons, of Nottingham, to Miss Tate

Died.] At Clifton, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. John H. 74.

At Horsley Woodhouse, Mrs. Radford, relict of Mr. Francis R. 29.

At West Hallam, Mrs. Elizabeth Langs, 48.

At Aston, near Sudbury, Mr. Smith.

At Greatrocks, Mrs. Shuttleworth, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Tideswell.

At Winster, Mrs. Brittlebank, wife of Mr. B. attorney, 37.

At Repton, Mrs. Ashmole, 71.

At Darley, near Matlock Frances, only surviving daughter of Mr. Oldham, 22.

At Twyford, Mr. West, 60.

At Monyash, Mr. Palfreyman, of High Sheen, Staffordshire, 65.

At Windley, Mr. Arthur Smails, a respectable farmer. His mind having been deranged for several days, he formed the resolution of putting an end to his life, which he accomplished in his hay-loft by means of a scythe, with which he nearly severed his head from his body.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Miss C. Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. T. bookseller, to Mr. Brunton, surgeon and apothecary, of Maltishall, Norfolk, and brother to the countess of Craven.

Died.] At Clayforth, Mrs. Rebecca Croswell, relict of Mr. Samuel C. formerly proprietor of the Nottingham Journal.

At Old Radford, Mrs. Dobb, 83.

At Newark, Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn. Mrs. Crowe, wife of Mr. C. of the Blue Bell.

At Nottingham, Mr. Swain.—Mrs. Topott, 71.—Mr. James Watson, 82.—Mr. William Langley, 23.—Mrs. Caunt.—Mr. Woolfit of the Rose public house.—Mr. Christopher Hogarth, son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Mumby chapel, Lincolnshire, 18.

At Doddington, near Newark, Mrs. Beedam, 69.

At Collingham, Mr. Robert Milnes, 21.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The committee for superintending the charitable repository for the relief of lying-in women, &c. in the city of Lincoln, state that, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1807, sixty seven poor women have been relieved with the loan of the linen provided for that purpose, and by pecuniary assistance; and that from the same institution, seventy-four poor children have been taught, at their several schools, sewing, reading, &c.

From the parish register of Louth it appears, that during the last year, the number of baptisms at that place was one hundred and thirty-four, marriages forty-four, burials seventy-nine.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. G. M. Edmonds, nephew of G. Maxwell, esq. of Fletton Lodge, near Peterborough, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John R. esq. of Gosberton.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged fifty-six, the Rev. Robert Wharton, M.A. chancellor of the cathedral church of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, in that diocese; and rector of Sigglesthorpe, in the East-Riding of the county of York. His loss will be severely felt by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, especially by those with whom he was more particularly connected in his clerical capacity. The attention he shewed to relieve the wants and promote the comfort of his parishioners, will long render his memory dear to them. —Mr. James Fisher, 91.—Mr. Jefferys, governor of the house of industry, 53.

At Clea, near Great Grimsby, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of that place, a maiden lady, who had long lived in the most penurious manner; but after her decease, upwards of three thousand four hundred guineas (in gold,) two pieces of three pounds twelve shillings, some silver coin, and a great number of farthings, were found concealed in her house, curiously wrapped up in parcels, inclosed in small linen bags, and containing about one hundred pounds each. This treasure she is supposed to have been forty years in collecting. The weight of the whole was five stone two pounds. The money was deposited in the bank of Messrs. Garfit and Co. of Louth, until it shall be ascertained to whom the property belongs. She was also possessed of land to the amount of four thousand or five thousand pounds.

At Brough, Mrs. Green, relict of Francis G. esq. of Gloucester Place, London.

At

At Louth, Mr. William Ellis, 76.—Mrs. King, a maiden lady, 56.

At Scawby, Mr. Robert Grantham, second son of the Rev. Dr. G. vicar of that place, 16.

At South Luffenham, William Trollop, esq. brother to Sir John T. Bart.

At Spalding, Mr. Tim, miller. In a fit of delirium he cut his throat so dreadfully with a razor, that, after languishing three days he died in consequence. In the interim, he expressed the utmost contrition for the deed, declaring that he knew not what he had done until he found the blood streaming from the wound. He was able to dictate the terms of his will, and conversed with his friends, previous to his dissolution, in the most rational manner.—Mr. William Wells.—Mr. Robert Quincey.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bringhurst, Mr. Burgess of Illston Lodge, to Miss Ward, of Drayton.

At Belgrave, Mr. Thomas Fowkes, hosier, to Miss Harris, of Castle Donnington.

Died.] At Leicester, in the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. B. hosier, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Gardner of that place. She will [illegible] be regretted by her family and friends for her many amiable and generous qualities.—Mr. John Coltman, 81.—Mr. Dummelow.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Hind.

At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Hurst, 43.

At Tugby, Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 61.

At Walton, in Kimcold Parish, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Market Harborough, Mr. R. Beardmore, many years master of the post-office there, 70.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he was stationed on the recruiting service, Lieutenant Francis, of the second battalion of the ninth regiment of foot, second son of the Rev. John F. formerly vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, Joseph Grice, esq. to Miss Hill, of Henwick, near Worcester.

At Westomwich, Mr. Thomas Martin, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Fisher, second daughter of Mr. James F. ironmaster and banker, of the former place.

At Stoke upon Trent, John Campbell, esq. of South Lambeth, London, to Miss Wright, of Shelton.

Died.] At Lane End, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. attorney.—Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. late of the Mill, near Stafford, 60.

At Bucknall Cottage, George Simpson, esq. formerly a captain in the Staffordshire militia.

At Market Drayton, Miss Wright, only daughter of Mr. William W. 17.

At Leek, Mr. Moses Tunnicliff, son of Mr. T. of Macclesfield, 25.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The trustees of the Free Church at Birmingham, have given public notice that they are under the necessity of soliciting additional donations, in consequence of various circumstances which it was impossible to foresee or avoid. The sum still required for the completion of the church, is estimated at four thousand seven hundred pounds, and for the minister's house one thousand three hundred pounds, making in the whole six thousand pounds.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. John Cockin, of Keynsham, near Bristol, to Miss Jones.

The Rev. James Davenport, D.D. vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Mrs. Webb, relict of —— W. esq. of Sherborne Hill, near Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Petty Dearman.—Mr. Samuel Heeley, 38.—Mr. Robert Guest, 79.—Mrs. Farmer.—Mrs. Sarah Ashbee.—Mrs. Sarah Bembridge.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.—Mrs Taylor, 80.—Mr. William Green, formerly a merchant, resident at Lisbon.—Mr. Ambrose Shaw.—Mr. Samuel Chantry, 69.—Mr. John Bryan, 77.—Mr. Power.—Mrs. Williams.—Mr. Jacob Whitehouse, son of Mr. James W. of Northfield, 19.—Mrs. Mary Birch.

At Sedgley, Mr. Daniel Fellowes.

At Atherstone, Miss Elizabeth Allport.—William Freer, esq.

At Coventry, Mr. Nathan.—Mrs. E. Mitchell, 78.—Mr. Phillips, officer of excise.

At Dunchurch, Mr. Turvill Drayson, 82. For upwards of forty years he kept the Star inn at that place.

At Kenilworth, Mr. John Packer.

At Moxhull, Andrew Hackett, esq. 71.

At Warwick, Mr. John, Court of the Mermaid inn, 73.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. Francis Lee, solicitor, to Miss Thomas.

At Great Ness, William Payne, esq. of the Red House, to Miss Margaret Mansell.

Died.] At Nobold, Mrs. Richard Juson.

At Oswestry, the Rev. Daniel Griffiths.—Mrs. Catharine Jones, 97.

At Heath House, near Ludlow, Mrs. Beale, relict of Thomas B. esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Gray, 88.—Mrs. Ball.—Mr. Minton.—Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. G. of the White Lion inn.—Mr. Richard Phillips.—Mr. William Bemand, 16.

Mr. Pierre Francois Pelletier, aged fifty, native of Meaux, in Lemans; and a deacon of the congregation of the oratory, deservedly esteemed and now lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance in this neighbourhood, (among whom he had lived for the last fourteen years,) for his amiable qualities, as well as for his abilities as a French master.

At Neen Sollers, near Cleobury Mortimer, in his eighty-sixth year, Thomas Wall, esq. He regularly hunted his own hounds upwards of fifty-nine years, and within the last ten years has been at the deaths of fox, hare, and otter.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Bache, 28.

At Newtown, Mr. John Dyke.

At High Ercall, Mrs. Colley, 86.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Williams.

At Upper Berwick, near Shrewsbury, Samuel Darby, esq.

At Hales Owen, Mr. John Cox, 67.

At the Bank Farm, near Wilby, Mrs. Griffiths, formerly of the Mermaid inn, Shrewsbury.

At Wem, Mr. Francis Higginson.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, Mr. Clements, of Great Comberton, to Miss Headley.

At Mitton Chapel, Mr. Edward Brand, of Gainsborough, to Miss Mary Anne Leigh, daughter of Mr. William L. of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Stourport.

At Blockley, Charles Cockerell, esq. of Seizincot, Glocestershire, to the Honourable Harriet Rushout, second daughter of Lady Northwick, of Northwick Park.

At Worcester, Mr. G. Everill, to Miss Oates.

Died.] At Holy Hall, near Dudley, of the hydrophobia, Mr. Joseph Parkes, son of Mr. Z. Parkes, iron-master, twenty two. This young man was bitten on the twenty-second of November by his father's dog, who afterwards proved to be mad; in three days afterwards he went to bathe in the sea, and so confident were he and his friends in the safety of this remedy, that no other application was made to the bitten part.

At Worcester, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. M. formerly an attorney of Tewkesbury. —Mrs. Jane Harris.—Richard Rowlands, esq. who served the office of mayor of this city in 1801.—Mrs. Hurdman, relict of Mr. R. H.

At Low Hill, near Worcester, Miss Charlotte Catherine Elrighton, daughter of Thomas E. esq.

At Bretforton, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. F.

At Dudley, Mr. Baker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Weston, near Ross, Miss Garnons, daughter of the late —— G. esq. of Trelough.

At Eardisland, the Rev. John Thomas, many years rector of Munkland, 71.

At Hereford, Mrs. Vevers, 98.

At the Lower Hill, Mr. W. Stallard.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

By the decision of the House of Lords, appropriating the residuum of the personal property of Mrs. Ann Cam, late of Dymock, her charitable intentions are to be fulfilled as follows:

"First. Two thousand pounds three per cents. (producing the annual income of sixty-six pounds,) to be carried to an account to be entitled, "the testatrix Ann Cam's Charity School at Dymock;" and the farther sums of three hundred and sixty pounds, and forty-five pounds in sterling cash, (being considered as interest and dividends on the sum originally directed for the purpose,) together with the additional sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, directed by the Court of Chancery, to be laid out in the three per cents. in further promotion of the said school; the master to approve of proper trustees to be appointed for superintendance of the said school, and the parties to lay before him a scheme for the establishment thereof. Second. One thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, with one hundred pounds cash, (for dividends thereon,) to the General Infirmary at Glocester. Third. One hundred pounds three per cent. bank annuities, and three hundred pounds cash, for interest accrued thereon,) for the intended lunatic asylum at Glocester, to be laid out in three per cent bank annuities, with accumulating dividends until that institution is completed. Fourth. Six thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, to be transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Glocester, and one thousand and eighty pounds cash, (for dividends thereon,) to be laid out at interest, and the dividends to accumulate, to be annually applied to the purposes of the charitable institution called, "the Charity in aid of the distribution annually made by the stewards of the meeting of the Three Choirs, &c. for relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Glocester exclusively." By the same decree, several liberal sums and annuities are given to persons in necessitous circumstances, who were either connected with, or dependent upon, the family of the testatrix. It is moreover decreed, that thirty-eight thousand pounds, three per cent annuities, and one thousand two hundred pounds Royal Exchange Assurance stock, shall be transferred to the incorporated Society established by royal charter anno 1678, by the title of "the Governors of the charity for the relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen." The residuum of the whole personal property of the testatrix to be paid to the last-mentioned governors; with liberty for them to pay over to the charitable institution called, "the Society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of clergymen until of age to be put out Apprentices," such proportion of these funds as they shall think proper, towards the relief of that charity.

Married.] At Glocester, Francis C. G. Lee, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Healing, daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Apperley.

At Beckford, Mr. Charles Grafton, of Birmingham, to Miss Tidmarsh, only daughter of Benjamin T. esq.—James West, esq. of Alscot Park, near Stratford, to Miss Roberts, daughter of —— R. esq. of Old Combe.—

John

John Twinberrow, esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Boulter of Treddington, near Tewkesbury.

At Dymock, Mr. Drew, of Eatonsfield Lodge, to Miss M. Stone, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Bickin's-hill Castle.

Died.] At Glocester, Nicholas Barnes, esq. 72.—Mrs. Woodward, formerly of the Pelican inn, 92.

At Hempsted Court, Mrs. Lysons, wife of the Rev. Daniel L. 28.

At Hucclecote, Mrs. Mills, relict of Lawrence M. esq. 90.

At Cheltenham, Mr. E. Jones.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mary Hewer.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Carliss, wife of Mr. Richard C.—Mr. Thomas Chinn.

At Hampton Common, Mr. Thomas Harrison. He was sitting at his desk, looking over some papers, when he fell down and instantly expired.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. William Baxter, printer, to Miss Nicholls, eldest daughter of Mr. N. of Holywell Mill.

Died.] At Baldon House, Sir C. Willoughby, bart. an active magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and one of the verderers of Whichwood forest, 59.

At Oxford, Mr. Bliss, bookseller, 57.—Mrs. Elizabeth Castle—Mrs. Bricknell, relict of William B. esq. of Evenload, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Mary Reynolds, 65.—Mrs. Wickham, relict of the Rev. William W. of Garsington, 80.—Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, 76. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Fyfield, Mrs. Slatter, 64.

At Woodstock, Miss Elizabeth Cross, seventh daughter of the late Mr. Richard C.

At Swalcliffe, the Rev. John Caswell, vicar of that parish, 79.

At Entham, Mrs Elizabeth Robertson, 74.—Mr. John Atkins, late of Southleigh, 27.

At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Mary Malins, 53.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

On Friday morning the 19th. of February, the inhabitants of the town of Stoney Stratford were thrown into the utmost consternation by information which arrived from Wolverton, that the three large aqueduct arches under the immensely high embarkment, made about four years ago, for carrying the new line of the grand junction canal across the valley, about a mile below that town, had fallen in, and that the river Ouse was so dammed up thereby, that the town must shortly be entirely inundated to a great depth. The fears of those who hastened to the spot, were much allayed, by finding, that one of these arches, which had been propped up underneath with timber, soon after the centers were struck, was still standing; and that this one arch, owing to there being no flood in the river, was able to carry off the water as fast as it came down. On examining the other two arches, it appeared that about twenty-two yards in length of the middle part of each had fallen in, and blocked up the openings, laying the canal above in complete ruins, emptying it as far as the nearest stop-gate on each side, and exposing the remains of five hundred quarters of coke or cinders, which the contractors had laid on the arches. The ends of each of the broken arches were found standing in a crippled state.

Married.] George Mackenzie, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss King, only daughter of Isaac K. esq. of High Wycomb.

Died.] At Whites, near Beaconsfield, Joseph Stephenson, esq late of Botolph Lane, London, 80.—Miss Hurst, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Hurst, rector of Newton Blossomville, 42.

At Walton, Mrs. Mary Marlow.

At Danesfield, R. Scott, esq.

At Pitchcott, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Bowler.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Payne—Mr. Thomas Hatten, attorney.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Ellison, wife of George E. esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Brixworth, Mr. Thomas Wayte.

At Hinton in the Hedges, Mr. Thomas Besant.

At Northampton, Mr. James Jones.—Miss Cole.—Mrs. Lambert, mother of Mr. L. druggist.—Mrs. Cornfield, wife of Mr. George C.—Mr. John Hutt, formerly an eminent ironmonger, but had retired from business many years.

At Duston, Mr. John Butlin, 77.

At Kingsthorpe, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. William C.

At Thrapstone, Mrs. Chew.

At Wilton, Mr. Curtis, late of West Haddon, 78.

At Oundle, Mr. Thorogood.

At Woodford, Mr. Thomas Burditt.

At Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough, Mrs. Blunt, 82.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mrs. Pearce, mother of Colonel Pearce She was standing by the fire, it is supposed a spark flew out, and set her veil in a blaze, which communicating to the other parts of her dress burnt her in so shocking a manner, as to cause instant death.

At Hemingford, the Hon. Mrs. Montague, relict of the Hon. William M. uncle to the Earl of Sandwich, 77.

At Ramsey, Mr. John Brown, 59.

At Huntingdon, Mr. William Nicholls, formerly of St. Ives, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterton, Mr David Robinson of Sawston, to Miss Richardson, only daughter of Mr. Stephen R.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. John Woodward, to Miss Maria Gray, youngest daughter of Owen G. esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Chesterton, Mr Thomas Grundon, 77, and a few years after his funeral, his widow, Mrs. G. 57.

At Snailwell, near Newmarket, Mr. John Filby.

At Cambridge, Mr. Dimmock, 83.—Mrs. Newling, wife of John N. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.

At Ashley, Mrs. Casburn, 89.

At Cottenham, Mrs. Phœbe Buttres, 92.

At Littleport, Mr. Robert Cheeseright, 74.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk agricultural meeting, held at Norwich, in addition to the usual premiums, one of twenty pounds was offered to the farmer who should, by feeding twenty cart horses in the cheapest manner, ascertain the smallest quantity of food necessary to maintain them in good working order; and premiums of smaller value were likewise voted in proportion to the number of horses on which the experiment was made. A fifth part of the money, in addition, was also voted to the servants attending them, as an encouragement to aid in the trial. Premiums were also offered to the consideration of the society, to be given to cottagers tilling any garden, or other ground, who shall render it the most profitable, and thus be enabled to maintain their families at less expence, and be less liable to want relief of their parish.

Married.] At Raveningham, Captain Hodge, of the seventh light dragoons, to Miss Maria Bacon, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England.

Died.] At Threxton, Walter Barton, esq. 56.

At Diss Heywood, Mr. Thomas Chapman, 73.

At Harleston, Mr. Robert Tricker, 81.

At East Somerton, Mrs. Knights, relict of E. Knights, esq. 76.

At Hayneford, Rachel, wife of the Rev. Joseph l'Oste, rector of that place, 27.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Isabella Grant, 73.

At Thelveton, Mr. J. Muskett, 64.

At Norwich, Mr. Walpole.—Mrs. Elizabeth George, 65.—Mr. L. Bacon, 65.—Mrs. Mary Baldwin, 82.

At Yarmouth, after a paralytic affliction of twenty-nine years, Captain James Hayward, 75.

At Lynn, Mr. Carter, of the Plough public-house, 65.

At Weeting Bottle, Mrs. Flora Towler, 83.

At Tasburgh, Mrs. Durrant, 50.

At Egmere, Mr. Thomas Purdy, 56.

At Slumpling, Mr. Philip Blake, 53.

At Mattishall, Mr. Henry Moore, 58.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Beccles, aged 60, Mr. William Scraggs, joint manager of a company of comedians, well known in Suffolk.

Aged 54, Mr. John Lincoln, merchant, whose death was occasioned by imprudently plunging his feet into cold water, during a paroxysm of the gout.—Mr. Joshua Willis, of Raydon. He rose from his bed very early one morning, left his shirt with his other clothes in his sleeping-room, and walked naked to a guide-post on the road leading from Raydon to Stoke, and was found hanging by his arms on the said post. On being taken into the next house, he died in consequence of his having, in a fit of frenzy, beaten and bruised himself upon and against the post, and from the inclemency of the morning. It appeared that he belonged to a society of fanatics, and had, some days before, been almost distracted; that his mind was distressed concerning a future state, and that he wished to die on the guide-post as our Saviour did upon the cross.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Frampton, relict of the Rev. Dr. F. formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Bury, Mr. Tillot, 86.—Mr. William Walton

At Stanton, Mrs. Cosbie, wife of G. Cosbie, esq. 47.

At Little Stonham, Mrs. Craske, 90.

At Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Lady Blois, 53.

At Icklingham, Mr. William Frost, 84.

ESSEX.

Married.] James Willis, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs, to Miss Revett, only daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Brook Hall, in this county.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. James Jarvice, aged 18, to Miss Hannah Cheek, aged 48.

At Horkesley, Charles Rooke, esq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel W. of Westwood House.

Died.] At Stratford Grove, Mrs. Catharine Brett, relict of Jasper B. esq.

At Bardfield, Mr. Nathaniel Bernard.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Frost, wife of William F. esq.

At Rettendon, Mrs. Catharine Osborne, 85.

At Eastwood, Bury, near Rochford, Mr. Assen Vassall, 74.

At Malden, Mr. Gowers.—Mr. Brown, 67.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. Henry Davis.

At Thorrington, Mr. Golding Jackson, 72.

At Willingale Spain, Mr. Daniel Mead, 77.

KENT.

Married.] At Loose, Thomas Turner Alkin, esq. to Miss Frances Richardson Penfold, second daughter of Edward P. esq.

William Slade, esq. of the East Kent militia, to Miss Eliza Russell, of Maidstone.

At Deptford, Joseph French, esq. of East Hornden, Essex, to Miss Surridge, of Rainham.

At Lee, Joseph Gwilt, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Louisa Brandram, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Lee grove.

Died.] At Faversham, Mr. Henry Ovenden.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Castle, 25.

At St. Laurence, near Canterbury, Miss Eleanora Graham, daughter of the late Col. John G.

At Brompton, Mr. Benj. Barnes, 83.

At

At Dover, P. Baker, esq. paymaster of the first regiment of Royal Surry Militia.

At Queenborough, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, captain of a custom house cutter, 66.

At Place Green, Chislehurst, Wm. Kynmer, esq.

At Wanborne, Mr. Wm. Hodges, son of Thomas H. esq. 18.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Cookson, wife of Lieut. Col. C. of the Royal Artillery.

At Maidstone, Mrs Richards.

At Chatham, Mr. D. Mitchell.—Mr. Jones.—Mr. Edw Irwin.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Hall, 78.

At Harmansole, Lower Hardres, Mrs. Terry, 49.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Bullinger.

Mr. Robert Stevens, aged 76, nearly 46 years turnkey to the felons of the County gaol, which office he filled with the greatest integrity till the night before his decease, having then for the last time, performed the duties of his office by locking up the whole of the prisoners under his department.

At the Barracks at Fort Pitt, where he had been on duty for some time, Lieut. Parry, of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

At Charlton, much lamented, Thomas Welladvice, esq. late commander of the East India company's ship Charlton.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whose remembrance will long be cherished with grateful fondness, by those whose happiness it was to experience her friendship, and who has left a numerous family to regret her irreparable loss, was justly celebrated as a writer, among that class of readers whose zest is for novels, and in which line she may be ranked with a Fielding and a Richardson. Possessed of a well-informed and highly cultivated mind, she delineated character with peculiar success, and had all the other requisites of an excellent novellist, description, sentiment, humour, and pathos; considerable knowledge of life, and the happy art of displaying that knowledge to advantage. Her first work was Anna, or the Welch Heiress, in four volumes, an impression of which was disposed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, Juvenile Indiscretions, in five volumes. Agnes de Courci, in four volumes. Ellen, Countess of Castle Howell, in four volumes. The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors, in five volumes. The last effusion of her pen, that was presented to the public was, Vicissitudes Abroad, or the Ghost of my Father, in six volumes; of which, two thousand copies were sold on the day it made its appearance; and we understand the public will soon receive a continuation of this novel, under the title of Vicissitudes at Home. The estimation in which her works are held by the public, may be justly inferred from the circumstances of their having gone rapidly through several editions, both here and on the continent, where they have been translated into French and German. It may be truly said, that her writings appeal most successfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by nature delineating men and manners, as they appear in real life; virtue was held up to estimation, and vice and folly shewn in their native deformities. The solemn procession arrived, from Brighton, at the Horns, on Kennington common, about twelve o'clock, where it was joined by a numerous and most respectable train of friends, who attended her remains to the grave, anxious to pay that last tribute to the memory of departed worth, but whose works will live, so long as a chaste style and dignified sentiments, expressed in the cause of virtue and morality, diffuse their influence on mankind.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Freshwater church, Isle of Wight, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, bart. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Regiment of Malta, to Mary, second daughter of Edw. Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, in that isle.

At Lymington, James Whettam, esq. to Miss Rogers, niece of Major Keech, of Ningwood, Isle of Wight.

Died.] At Southampton, Edward Edwin Colman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 84th regiment of infantry.—Mrs. Garnier, wife of George G. esq.—Mr. W. Wood.—Mrs. Becticot, sister in law to the late Ald. Ludlow,

At Ipsworth Park, Jervois Clarke Jervois, esq. M.P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. He had enjoyed a seat in parliament upwards of thirty years.

At her cottage, in the Isle of Wight, Lady Bridget Tollemache, sister to the earl of Dysart.

At Rowland's castle, Captain R. Teasdale, 83.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Thomas Norman, boatswain of his majesty's ship San Dumase.—Mr. Richardson.—Mrs. Orchard.

WILTSHIRE.

A monument has lately been erected in Donhead church, by the widow of the late Captain Cooke, one of the heroes of Trafalgar, to the memory of that gallant officer. The following inscription engraven upon it is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Bowles:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN COOKE, esq.
Late Captain of his majesty's ship the Bellerophon,
Who, in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805,
Having evinced consummate skill and bravery,
fell,
At a moment, glorious indeed to his country,
But marked by the individual tears of all who knew him.
His inconsolable widow places this tablet
To record his virtues and his fate,
Near the spot of his favourite retirement, to which
(Having left it at the call of his country)
He returned no more!

"Be merciful to her, oh God, who bends,
And mourns the best of husbands, fathers, friends!
Oh! when she wakes at midnight, but to shed
Fresh tears of anguish on her lonely bed,
Thinking on him who is NOT, then restrain
Her bitter thoughts, and her sad heart sustain.

FATHER of MERCIES, she remembers still
Thy chastening hand, and to thy sovereign will
Bows silent, but not hopeless; while her eye
She raises to a bright FUTURITY,
And feels in better worlds THOU wilt restore
That happiness she here can know no more!"

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Butcher, to Miss Baker; the bride was given away by her maternal uncle, Mr. Brewer; and the clergyman who married them, was the Rev. Mr. Painter.

At Semmington, Mr. Thomas Burges, of Melksham, to Miss Taylor, only child of Matthew T. esq.

At Christian-Malford, Robert Middleton Atty, esq. youngest son of James A. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Margaret Lucy, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Willes, archdeacon of Wells.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Thos. Drinkwater, esq.

In his 70th year, the Rev. M. M. Jackson, 25 years vicar of Warminster, and rector of Kingston Deveril. This gentleman, both in his public and private character, displayed many excellent qualities; as a clergyman, he was pious, conscientious, and exemplary; he was a warm friend and supporter of the establishment, both in church and state; and a liberal promoter of every useful and charitable institution. The advantages he derived from superior understanding and general information, were actively employed whenever they could be of service; and the general regret of a numerous body of parishioners best evince the high degree of estimation in which he was held. Nor in the social circle were his virtues less conspicuous; though dignified, he was agreeable, cheerful, and unassuming; hospitable, benevolent, and liberal.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. G. Small, of Overton Mill, Hants, to Mrs. Harris, of the White Hart inn.

At Abingdon, Mr. Robinson, of Piggleswade, to Miss Gillies.

At Reading, Mr. Langford, to Miss Cooper, and on the same day, Mr. Parker, to Miss M. Cooper, sister of the above.

Died.] At Cookham, Mrs. Elizabeth Plumer, sister to Wm. P. esq. late member of parliament for Hertfordshire.

At Windsor Castle, the Rev. John Lockman, D. D. F. A. S. canon of Windsor, and master of St. Cross, Hants.

At Kingston House, Dame Jane Mackworth, wife of Sir Digby M. 40.

At Reading, Mrs. Shufflebottom.—Mrs. Gandy.—Mr. Lane.—Mr. Challis.—Mr. Parncutt, 91.

At Fosbury Green, near Newbury, Mrs. Pitt.

At Bisham, Mrs. Jones.

At Milton Hill, Mrs. Hopkins.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A school on the economical plan of Mr. Lancaster is about to be established in Bristol, a room having been already hired, which is now fitting up for the reception of about 300 boys, 80 of whom will be drafted from the benevolent schools, which confer so much honour on some truly generous ladies of that city. The voluntary subscription, at Barry's, contains the names of annual subscribers, and gratuitous donations, to an amount that already renders the establishment secure: among others, 50l. besides ten guineas per annum, from the Royal bounty. Twenty-six of the most respectable inhabitants have placed their names in the committee, among whom may be reckoned some of the most revered characters, who have pledged themselves to recommend the interests of the school among their friends and fellow-citizens.

At the late meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the shew of cattle, both fat and lean, was not large, but the samples were excellent. Different kinds of useful articles in the agricultural line of mechanics were introduced with approbation; particularly a valuable chaff-cutter and some newly constructed plough-irons. Large exhibitions of superfine cloth and cassimere made from the improved Anglo-Merino wool, were distinguished as highly creditable to that species of improvement. Much unanimity of sentiment for the promotion of public objects, prevailed both in the meetings of business, and at the White Hart, where the company dined together each day. Amongst many other interesting topics under discussion, was the expediency of establishing a County Hospital or Infirmary at Bath.—To the following gentlemen premiums and bounties were awarded. J. W. Parsons, esq. for making the greatest quantity of cyder from unmixed apples, *premium* 21l.—Messrs. Yeates, for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue broad cloth, from Dr. Parry's wool, *bounty* 8l. 8s.—Thomas Joyce, esq. for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue broad cloth, from Lord Somerville's wool, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Lord Somerville, as grower of the wool, 7l. 7s.—Ditto, for exhibiting a fleece of wool, uncommonly fine, *pr.* 5l. 5s.—Dr. Parry; for exhibiting fleeces from 10 rams of his flock, exhibited in June, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Biggs, for the best pen of 10 South-Down ewes, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Dr. Parry, for the best pen of Merino Ryeland ewes, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Pester, for exhibiting a four-year old Devon ox, bred and fed by himself, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—Mr. Bryant, for the best 2-shear Leicester wether, bred and fatted by himself, *pr.* 10l. 10s.—C. Gordon Gray, esq. for 3 Devon yearling heifers, bred and shewn by himself, 10l. 10s.—For an ingenious machine for discharging water on fruit trees, and other useful purposes, *bo.* 3l. 3s.—Thirteen persons men and women, were rewarded with bounties for long and meritorious services in husbandry; and to the shepherds of Dr. Parry, Sir Charles Malet, and Mr. Heaven, were given rewards for rearing the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number yearned.

Married.] At Bristol, the B. Simpson, vicar of Keynsham, Rev. J. h to Miss Sar[illegible]

Vaughan, daughter of Richard V, esq.—John Cobham, esq. to Miss Tobin, daughter of James T. esq.—Capt. Fisher, of the 6th dragoon guards, to Miss Lucy Sparrow, fourth daughter of the late James S. esq. of Bourton.

At Bristol, C. L. Muller, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Miss M. B. Fox, eldest daughter of Edward Long Fox, M. D. of Brislington House.

At Bath, J. F. Gyles, esq. to Miss Morgan.—The Rev. William Marshall, to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Cole, esq. Edward Webb, esq. of Sion-hill, to Miss Mary Price.

At Taunton St. Mary, John Brooks, esq. to Miss Hallet.

Died.] At Bristol, Joseph Thomas Waugh, B. A. Gresham professor of rhetoric, eldest son of the late Joseph W. esq. of Dowgate hill.—Mrs. Bendall.—Mary George, aged 114, being great-great-grandmother to a numerous family.—Mr. Henry Thomas, 20.—Mrs. Anne Casamajor, daughter of the late Louis C. esq. 90.

At Westbury upon Trym, Mr. Thomas Pinker, 74.

At Pitcombe House, near Bruton, the Rev. John Dalton, 82.

At South Petherton, Mr. Anstice, 83. He had 14 children, and 94 grand-children: 10 of the former and 67 of the latter are still living.

Phillips Cosby, esq. admiral of the Red Squadron, 77. [A further account of whom will be given in our next.]

At Wilton House, Taunton, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of Jonathan Morton, P. esq.

At the Hot Wells, Clifton, in the prime of life, John Johnson, of Great Torrington, Devon, esq. and a captain in the Royal Westminster Regiment of Militia.

At Bath, Edward Horne, esq. of Bier's Mount, Hants.—Mrs. Mangle, widow of Rob. M. esq.—Mr. Holdstock, master of the Blue School.—John Maughan, esq. late of York.—Miss Stevenson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of East Retford, and sister of Mr. S. printer, Norwich.—Richard Ivylease, esq. of Weston, 74.

At Wells, J. Salmon, esq.

In his 19th year, after a few days severe illness, Henry Redwar, esq. youngest son of the late Henry R. esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica, and son-in-law of Robert Davis, esq. of Middlehill.

At Southill, Colonel John Strode, late commander of the Bath Volunteer Infantry; a gentleman not more beloved by a numerous and highly respectable circle of private friends, than esteemed as a public character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Marnhull, Mr. T. Thompson, of Nether Compton, to Miss Rawes.

At Lyme, the Rev. James Trego, of Exeter, to Miss Harriet Peacock, third daughter of George P. esq.

Died.] At Ibberton, the Rev. O. Wasse, rector of that place, 37.

At Poole, Miss Maria Burton, daughter of the late George B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Twirton, George James Riddell, esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss Laura Wood, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Wood.

Died.] On board a brig, off Bideford, Devon, on his voyage to Greenock, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, M.A. prebendary of York, son of the late Archbishop of York, and uncle to the present Earl of Kinnoul. His port-folio, with several letters, and 360 beautiful drawings of the various places he had visited, were washed on shore. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; A.M. 1783; and has published several sermons.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Probus, Wm. Rashleigh Esq. of Kilmarth, to Miss Stackhouse, daughter of Wm. S. Esq. of Trehane.

Lieutenant Menzies, on the impress service, to Miss Eliz. Grose.

At Myler, Mr. Humphreys, Purser of his majesty's ship Experiment, to Miss Charlotte Buckingham, of Flushing.

At Ludguan, Captain Richards, of the Magdelaine, to Miss Joanna Matthews, of Penzance.

Died.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. William Jackson, druggist, son of the late Mr. J. surgeon, of Penryn.

At Penryn, Mrs. Treeve, relict of Mr John T.

At St. Ives, Mr. William Richards, 80.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Rentfree.

At Tregaun, near Camelford, Mrs. Hawken, wife of John H. esq.

At Camelford, Mr. Parmenas Pearce, one of the aldermen of that ancient borough.

At Advent, Mrs. Dorothy Burt.

At Mevagissey, Mrs. Dorcas Truscott. She was carried to her grave by six of her sons.

At St. Germans, Mr. John Little, of Truro.

At Bake, Mr. William Keast.

At Falmouth, George Croller Fox, Esq.

At Truro, Mrs. Vivian, relict of the Rev. Thos. V. of Cornwood, Devon, 88.—Mrs. Rachel Tregion, 90.—Mrs. Davey, wife of Mr. Gabriel D. 71.—Mrs. C. Turner

At Penryn, Mr. Wm. Rawling.

At St. Columb, Mr. R. Francis.

At Camelford, Mrs. Treleaven wife of Mr. T. 38.

WALES.

Several gentlemen interested in the mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked, if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded, as far as yet pursued, beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mine-

ralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley near Llanfair, in Merionethshire, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

Married.] At Carnarvon, Major William Ironmonger, of the 38th foot, who was wounded in the disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres, to Miss Pennant Thomas, youngest daughter of Rice Thomas, esq. of Coedhelen, Carnarvonshire.

At Dale, Pembrokeshire, Stephen Rigaud, esq. son of the Royal Academician of the same name, to Miss Davies, of Brom hill.

At Haverfordwest, J. H. Harries, esq. of Preskilly, major in the Pembrokeshire militia, to Miss Frances Jordan.

Died.] In Glamorganshire, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health aged 37, Henry Bingham, esq. barrister at law, Dublin, and brother to Lord Clanmorris, of Newbrook, Ireland. This gentleman married Miss Bodkin, an heiress of large fortune.

At Swansea, in the 89th year of his age, Mr. Richard Prichard, the last of the male descendants of the respectable family of Prichard, of Bachy-gwryddyn, near Swansea.—Mr. Levi Jones.

In the old alms-house at Chepstow, Eleanor Townsy, aged 80.—She had been confined to her bed twenty-three years and ten months.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Inveresk, the Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Wedderburn, only daughter of James Wedderburn, of Colvill, esq.

At Bridgeton, near Montrose, William Gordon, esq. of Milrig, Ayrshire, late in the civil service, Madras, to Miss Jessie Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, esq. of Bridgeton.

At the house of Dr. Kennedy, physician, Inverness, Lachlan Mac Gillivray, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anna Mackenzie Kennedy.

At View Park, Bruntsfield Links, Mr. Wm. Witherspoon, of Dalhousie, to Miss Margaret Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Died.] At Glasgow, Miss Marion Crawford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George C. historiographer for Scotland, author of The Peerage of Scotland, and History of Renfrewshire.

At Elie House, Fifeshire, Sir Philip Anstruther, bart. he is succeeded in his title and estates by the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, bart. late chief justice of Bengal.

In Kelso, Thomas Barstow, esq. his majesty's falconer for Scotland, eldest son of the late Thomas B. esq. town clerk of Leeds.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rome, the celebrated female artist, Angelica Kauffman, of whom an account will be given in our next.

At sea, on board his majesty's ship Rattlesnake, William Warden, esq. a post-captain in his majesty's navy, and commander of that ship. The death of this gallant and enterprising young officer will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, and may be considered as a great loss to the British navy, of which he promised to be one of the brightest ornaments. Captain Warden had the singular honour and good fortune to be trained under the personal care of that gallant accomplished officer, Sir Edward Pellew, since his entrance into the navy, in 1793, and shared the glory of all that officer's brilliant atchievements, till his arrival to the supreme command in the Indian seas. The loss of this gallant officer is the more to be lamented, as having been caused by excessive fatigue and exposure in the execution of his duty, during a violent gale of wind he encountered in his passage to Madras, in which the crew were under the necessity of cutting away the main and mizen masts, for the preservation of the ship.

At Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, North America, Mr. J. Peters, aged 107 years. He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, strength, and activity, and was in possession of all his faculties entire, until the very moment that terminated his life.

At Schenectady, North America, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowans, in the 104th year of her age. In her we have an instance of a person not more remarkable for longevity, than for the retention of her natural faculties. She read without spectacles until her death, and but two years ago she entered the field and cut grass with a scythe.

At his seat, near the Schuylkill, North America, General Peter Muhlenburg, 61. This gentleman, in early life, yielded to the wishes of his venerable father, the late Reverend Dr. Henry Muhlenburg, the Patriarch of the German Lutheran Church, in Pennsylvania, by becoming a minister of the Episcopal Church in which capacity he acted in an acceptable manner in Virginia, until the year 1776, when he became a member of the convention, and afterwards a colonel of a regiment of that state. In the year 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, in which capacity he acted until the termination of the war gave liberty and independence to his country, at which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. After the peace, he was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania (his native state) to fill, in succession, the various stations of vice president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, member of the house of representatives, and senator of the United States: and afterwards appointed by the president of the United States, supervisor of the excise in Pennsylvania; and finally, collector of the port of Philadelphia.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report we gave our readers the particulars of the East India Company's sales, since which they have declared for sale, the following goods, viz. Company's saltpetre 20,000 bags, more or less, on Wednesday, 23d of March, 1808; prompt 24th of June following. We fear the linen trade of Ireland is likely to suffer much by the suspension of the accustomed supply of flax-seed. The importation of flax-seed into that country on an average of ten years, was about 42,000 hogsheads annually. A hogshead sowed about one acre, three roods (Irish measure), and produced, on an average, eighty-four stone of rough flax, fit for the hatchet, which, at a moderate price, would sell for about forty guineas. A large portion of the imported seed, both flax and hemp, came from Holland and the Baltic, the rest from America; and as these sources are for the present closed, it is to be hoped, that the legislature will adopt some means to encourage an extensive cultivation of these crops throughout the United Kingdom. In consequence of the French being possessed of Portugal, and the difficulty of procuring *neutral ships* at present, all kinds of wines of that country have risen in our market from 12l. to 15l. per pipe, and brandies have advanced in price nearly 5s. per gallon, under the idea, that an additional duty was to take place, which, however, is not the case, or is it likely to be. Rum has advanced about 1s. per gallon, in consequence of the great demand for that article (which demand took place on the rise on the prices of brandies, as above stated); however, there is very little doubt both those articles may be purchased at their usual rates in the course of a very few days. Coffee has advanced in price, in consequence of our late exports to the Continent, notwithstanding all the restrictions, &c. of *Buonaparte*. Sugars are the only dull articles of our West India produce in the market, but are of course the heaviest part of our importation; and we trust that our West India merchants and planters will get that relief they so much require, in the present session of parliament, their petition to that effect having been laid before the House of Commons last July. Cotton-wool has advanced in price 1½d. to 2d per lb. weight at Liverpool, owing to the large speculations made by the merchants and manufacturers at Manchester, Preston, Blackburn, &c. this we attribute to the very large orders sent to Lancashire, for cotton goods of every description, for the Brazils, the bill for the regulating that trade having passed in the House of Commons. The woollen manufactures in the West of England are in the most flourishing way; and those in the North are in full work; great quantities are making up for the Brazils, from the very finest to the coarsest kind of goods manufactured. We recommend our shippers to the Brazils to send at least two-thirds of their cloths *black*, that colour being always preferred by the Portuguese. Linens fit for shirtings (*particularly Irish*) will yield considerable profit, and meet a ready sale.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 16.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 4 ..
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 5 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..
Paris	23 10	23 10 ..	23 10 ..
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	60	60	60 ....
Dublin	10¼	10¼ .. .	10¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
——— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. 7s. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 4l. 17s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
——— Farnham, 6l. to 10l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 10th February, 1808, is 31s. 7½d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in February, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Rose Copper Smelting Company, 150l. per share.—Grand Junction, 91l. per share.—Grand Surrey, 41l. to 45l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 112l. for 105l. paid.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription 10s. premium each.—Huddersfield, 17l. per share.—East London Water Works, original shares 72 Guineas premium each, New ditto, from 67l. 4s. to 55l. each.—West Middlesex ditto 17 Guineas premium each.—West India Dock, 145l. to 144l. 10s.—London Dock, 109l.—Globe Assurance 110l.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court.—London Dock Stock, 110l. per cent.—East India ditto 122l. per cent.—West India ditto, 145l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 46l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 110l per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3½ per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 7l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 70 Guineas per share premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium.—South London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—London Institution, 85l. per share.—Kent Fire Office Shares, 40l. per share.—Commercial Road, 118l. per share.

IMPORT

IMPORT OF COTTON WOOL INTO LIVERPOOL,
From 1791 *to* 1807, *inclusive.*

	Portugal.	West India Islands.	America.	Surinam.	Holland	Turkey.	Ireland, &c.	Demerara.		Total Bags.
1791	32,500	25,777	64	——	1,950	2,242	3,871	——	——	68,404
2	37,268	27,340	503	——	651	79	6,423	——	——	72,264
3	6,541	14,694	111	——	——	283	3,337	——	——	24,971
4	17,028	17,792	348	——	380	853	1,621	——	——	38,022
5	21,841	29,359	2,147	——	319	32	963	——	——	54,841
6	30,721	25,110	4,668	——	——	——	1,297	1,730	——	63,526
7	28,514	19,006	5,193	——	——	——	2,672	3,073	——	58,258
8	29,095	21,622	12,163	101	——	——	1,147	5,506	——	69,634
9	25,362	38,394	13,236	——	——	——	1,690	8,102	——	86,784
1800	19,947	32,362	24,138	2,804	——	——	2,353	10,976	——	92,580
1	25,003	28,437	32,621	2,216	——	——	1,644	8,831	——	98,752
2	47,300	21,814	55,749	836	295	40	391	8,757	——	135,182
3	50,036	14,064	70,154	211	922	——	2,322	2,582	——	140,291
4	35,482	13,625	78,253	225	——	——	770	24,791	——	153,146
5	38,697	17,648	100,137	——	——	——	1,646	19,282	with Surinam	177,408
6	35,293	19,189	100,142	——	——	——	546	17,904	ditto	173,074
7	11,857	18,066	143,767	——	——	——	359	22,425	——	——

The whole IMPORTS *into* LIVERPOOL, LONDON, *and* GLASGOW, *in the Year* 1802 *to* 1806, *inclusive, stand thus:*

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	Total.
America	107,494	105,831	101,103	123,261	123,182	564,871
Portugal	74,720	76,227	48,588	51,272	50,975	301,852
Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam	23,919	5,611	53,494	38,459	36,290	157,773
West India Islands	51,215	34,407	27,916	33,595	38,596	185,729
Other parts	24,035	15,752	8,509	6,033	11,303	65,632
	281,383	238,898	242,610	252,620	260,246	1,275,857

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for the laft month, we have, 1. The figure of Chrysanthemum *coccineum*, omitted in the preceding number; a native of Mount Caucasus; and a valuable acquisition, if it were only that it identifies one of Tournefort's plants. 2. Dracœna *fragrans*, the Aletris *fragrans* of other botanists. Although we cannot commend Mr. Gawler's botanical language, and much less the prolixity of his specific characters, every Botanist must be sensible of the value of his labours, in ascertaining the limits of the different genera in those natural orders in which heretofore the greatest confusion has prevailed. To us Mr. Gawler appears particularly happy in deciding to what genus he should refer species that seem, like stray sheep, to wander from one fold to another, without properly belonging to any. The genus Aletris was originally formed from an American species, the A. *farinosa*; afterwards several other plants were added to it, many of which possessed no principles of union. But of these Veltheimia and Iritoma have been raised to the rank of distinct genera, and now the separation of *fragrans* reduces the genus to its original solitary species. Dracœna will however stand in need of the same castigation, and D. Draco will perhaps some day stand alone. These changes, however they may be deplored by mere cultivators, are the unavoidable consequence of the gradual advance of the science, and must not be confounded with those unnecessary alterations of names which we have so repeatedly condemned, the offspring sometimes of ignorance, but oftener of affectation. 3. Pancratium *retatum* (*a*). This figure affords an instance of the danger incurred by giving specific names, which have a characteristical meaning, the discovery of another variety, to which this character will not apply, has rendered the name futile. 4. Eucomis *undulata*, a species very nearly related to E. *regia*, so near

near indeed that Redouté has published it under the latter name, misled probably by the appellation received with it from this country. 5. Dracocephalum *peregrinum*, a near relative of D. *Ruyschiana* & *canescens*. Miller was probably right in raising these plants into a distinct genus, though Linnæus thought proper to unite them with Dracocephalum. But it is far better to have the names as they are, till some botanist of sufficient abilities and leisure shall undertake the revisal of the whole natural order, than to make any partial alterations. 6. Aralia *hispida*; a plant of which the only notice we have before had is, in the North-American Flora of Michaux. 7. Linum *austriacum*, a near relative of L. *usitatissimum* & *perenne*; as the next, 8. Linum *ascyrifolium* is of *hirsutum* & *hypericifolium*: indeed Dr. Sims seems to suspect the three last to be varieties of the same species. Of the one here figured, whether a species or variety, nothing seems to be known, but what we have from Clusius, who found it in Portugal, where no botanist has since been able to meet with it. It is a pity that Dr. Sims has not traced from whence it was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Brompton, which might probably have thrown some light upon the subject.

The proprietors of the Botanical Magazine have found it necessary to raise the price of the number from three shillings to three shillings and sixpence. For our parts we think the public must be sensible of the moderation of the present managers of the work, who, notwithstanding the great addition to the expences of the publication, have still kept the price lower in proportion to its bulk than we know it was Mr. Curtis's determination to have raised it to, had he not been prevented by the fatal disease which soon after deprived the world of his useful life.

The Botanist's Repository for December, omitted in our last Report, contains, 1. Hibiscus *pruriens*, a supposed non-descript species. It is here said to come nearest to H. *cannabinus*, but as far as we can judge, it has much nearer affinity with H. *vitifolius*. We are not informed here of the form of the external calyx, neither is the figure explicit; by the number of stigmas we guess that it has five capsules. 2. Ipomœa coccinea, which is here supposed to be distinct from the one figured in the Botanical Magazine, said to be the I. *luteola* of Jacquin. Both are considered by Willdenow to be mere varieties; if they are not so, we do not hesitate in believing the one here figured not to be the *coccinea* of Linnæus, as in the two characters given by himself in Hort. Upsal. and Hort. Cliff., he says in the one work, "with leaves angulated at the base," and in the other, "leaves entire, scarcely toothed", which corresponds with the appearance usually observed in the species that passes for *coccinea* in our gardens, and figured as such in the Botanical Magazine, but not at all with the form of the leaves as here drawn. 3. Protea *mucronata*, figured before in Paradisus Londinensis and in the Botanical Magazine. 5 Hellenia *Allughas* of Willdenow, a genus first established by Retzius, who called it Heritiera, but that name having been applied to another genus, Willdenow named it in honour of his friend Prof. Hellenius. Mr. Roscoe has united it with Alpinia, but the form of the fruit will most probably determine the genus, when these plants come to be better understood. The description given by Mr. Andrews of this part is perfectly unintelligible. He describes it as follows: "*Seed-vessel* round, and three-valved, enclosed in a double corulament, many-seeded." This very rare plant was communicated to Mr. Andrews by A. B. Lambert, Esq. in whose stove it flowered probably for the first time in England. 5. Lobelia *surinamensis*, a handsome variety of the one long ago figured in the Botanical Magazine, differing in nothing but in having bright red, instead of pale red, flowers. In the last-mentioned work it is erroneously stated that a new specific character and name is given to this plant in the Hortus Kewensis, which had been previously described under the name of lævigata in the Supplementum Plantarum. The fact is, that the specific character and name, given in the Hortus Kewensis, is taken from the species plantarum, and that the younger Linnæus mistakenly supposed it to be an undescribed species.

The Paradisus Londinensis contains three very interesting plants: 1. Byblis *linifiora*, a non-descript New Holland genus, nearly related to Drosera. The learned and intelligent author has, with the hand of a master, created a new natural order, which he calls DROSEREÆ, consisting of Drosera, Ladrosia (Drosera *lusitanica* L.) Ireon (Rotidula L.) Byblis and Dionæa. The plant here figured is probably annual, was communicated from the collection of the Countess of Essex at Cashiobury Park. 2. Curcuma *aromatica*, from the collection of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, the Guidoar, sive Zedoarium allesum of Father Hamel, who found it in the island of Luzon. Mr. Salisbury remarks that the figure of the filament of Curcuma given by Roscoe, in the 8th vol. of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, is, by some unaccountable error, totally wrong. The essential character of the genus consists in the two-spurred anther. 3. Anigozanthus *grandiflora*, the *flavida* of Redouté's Pl. Liliacées. A New Holland plant, from the collection of the Marquis of Blandford. The genus was first named by Labilliardiere from another species.

The twenty fourth number of Exotic Botany has at length appeared, which concludes the second volume of this scientific work. From the slow manner in which the latter numbers have been published, we very much fear that an adequate encouragement is not given by the public to insure their uninterrupted continuance. We trust however that, in this case, Dr. Smith will find some other channel to communicate the discoveries of Dr. Buchanan to the botanical world. The present number contains, 1. Leucosceptrum *canum*, a new genus of the didynamious class, gathered by Dr. Buchanan in Upper Nepal. 2. Globba *racemosa*, a new species

species, likewise found by Dr. Buchanan in Upper Nepal. 3. Jasminum *hirsutum*. Dr. Smith has here taken an opportunity of settling a plant whose synonyms have hitherto been obscure. According to this account, the Jasminum *hirsutum & pubescens* of Willdenow and Vahl are the same species; and the Nyctanthes *multiflora* of Burman is proved, upon the authority of a specimen of his own, not to be different. If so, Vahl must have been mistaken, when he added it as a synonym to his I. *undulatum*, and we were led into an error in our Report for January in following him. Our opinion, however, that the Jasminum *multiflorum* of the Botanist's Repository was the *pubescens* of Retz and Vahl, is confirmed by Dr Smith. This fine species is a native of China and the East-Indies, and was sent by Dr. Roxburgh to Lady Amelia Hume. 4. Utricularia *reticulata*, a native of inundated rice grounds in various parts of the East-Indies, and one of the species confounded under the U. *cærulea* of Linnæus. 5. Seseli *gummiferum*, discovered by Dallas in the Crimea. It has been cultivated three years ago in the Oxford Garden, and grows in the open air in those of Lady Amelia Hume and Mr. Lambert.

The English Botanist cannot fail to be very much gratified by the publication of Dr. Smith's Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, in which he will find the anatomy and physiology of vegetables explained in a familiar manner, in well written language, and with a delicacy that can never raise the blush of insulted modesty on the cheek of the innocent fair. We consider this of the first importance in communicating the knowledge of this fascinating and innocent science, than which none can be found better suited to the female mind. But unfortunately, when instruction in it was communicated through the medium of the Latin language, and intended for philosophers only, by drawing comparisons between the organs of vegetables and those of animals, the science was conveyed in terms too indelicate for the female ear, though not more objectionable than those used in other branches of comparative anatomy. But what punishment is adequate to the crime of some, whose prurient imaginations have indulged in these filthy speculations, in such a manner as to render the study of an amiable and elegant science offensive to feminine modesty? Dr. Smith has shewn, that what is known of the use of the different organs of vegetables may be communicated without the use of any indecent allusions. We think however that he might, with a little address, have explained the use of the organs destined to ripen and vivify the seeds in a less timid manner than he has done, without danger of exciting an improper idea in an innocent mind.

In explaining the terms by which the different forms of the parts of vegetables are designated, the Doctor has closely followed the Philosophia Botanica of his great master; and we were rather disappointed to find no explanation whatever of terms now in pretty general use, though of more modern introduction, from the writings of Lamark, Jussieu, Gærtner, Willdenow, and others. Even his own emendations of the Linnæan system are mentioned only in an oblique manner. What we have said above in praise of the language of this work must be understood to be meant of the physiological parts only, for most of the rest of the book seems to be rather hastily or carelessly composed.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

January.

Reviving Winter Month.

Reviving nature seems again to breathe,
As loosened from the cold embrace of death.

WITH respect to the weather, it has been more changeable during this month than I almost ever recollect it, in so short a space of time. We have had heavy fogs, wind, rain, snow, frost; and, for a day or two at the beginning, and again towards the conclusion of the month, it was as mild as it usually is at the commencement of spring. The fogs have been such that, for nearly ten days, the sun was not once visible.

January 1. The redbreasts were singing almost the whole of this day; and, about noon, a butterfly, which had been revived by the warmth of the sun from its torpid state, was seen flying abroad.

Under a south wall I found this day, in flower, the Red Archangel or dead nettle *(Lamium purpereum* of Linnæus), the daisy, chickweed, groundsel, and a single plant of the pilewort, or lesser Celandine *(Ranunculus ficaria)*, the latter, one of the earliest of the spring plants will not perhaps be in flower, in the hedge-bottoms, and other places where it is usually found, for near a month to come.

During about ten days I was not once able, on account of the bad weather, to get into the fields. My report, for the present month, must consequently be less complete than it might otherwise have been.

January 11. Snow drops are in flower in the gardens; as are likewise primroses, daisies, and the double violet *(viola odorata, flore pleno)*.

January 20. The blackbird and thrush were both heard to sing.

January 28. Hepaticas *(anemone hepatica)*, primroses, the Polyanthus, and crocuses are in flower.

The woodlark, *(alauda arborea)* the field lark, the hedge sparrow, the red-breast, and the blackbird were all heard to sing on this day; and on the day following I heard also the wren and the thrush.

January 30. A small flock of bramblings or mountain finches *(Fringilla Montifringilla* of Linnæus) were seen. These beautiful birds are by no means common in any part of Great Britain, and hitherto very little has been written respecting their habits of life and economy. Pennant, in his British Zoology, has merely described them, and even this very imperfectly. He has entirely omitted to mention that the bill is yellow, and tipped with brown, and that the feathers on the rump and hinder part of the back are white at the extremity, which are very essential characteristics of these birds. The note or voice of the brambling has been compared by Belon to that of the owl, and by Olina to that of the cat: it is, however, a species of bird which I have so seldom seen that I am entirely unacquainted whether either of these writers are, in this respect, correct.

January 31. The spurry, *(Spergula arvensis)* and the dandelion are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season since our last has still continued unfavourable to the young wheats, especially such as were put into the ground at a late period, and they would without doubt have been very materially injured, particularly those which were in a forward and very luxuriant state of growth, had it not been prevented by the snow with which they have been covered and protected during a great part of the month. Considerable mischief must however be sustained in many situations where the land is of a loose light nature, from the sudden alternations from frosts to thaws, in the later sown crops, in consequence of the roots being thrown out of the soil. This we know to have happened in particular instances in some of the southern districts of the kingdom, as well as those of the north. The sharp dry winds and frosts in the latter part of the month have given a favourable check to the too luxuriant vegetation of some crops of this kind.

The luxuriant forward tare crops have been much protected and preserved by the falls of snow in the same manner as the wheats, though in exposed situations they have suffered considerable injury.

The turnips, both the common and Swedish sorts, have stood the severity of the last and present month better than might have been expected, though the excess of wet, in some cases, from the thaws, has contributed to rot the common kinds.

The crops of cabbages and coleseed, which are now in many places pretty extensively cultivated for winter and spring feed, have as usual stood the severity of the weather, with very little if any disadvantage, and will probably supply a large proportion of green food at those periods when they must be much wanted by the farmer.

The operations of the plough have been unusually impeded during the greater part of the month, by the large falls of snow as well as the intense frost which has set in. From these causes but little extent of land has yet had the bean crops put in; nor has much ground from the same circumstances, been put in a state of preparation for other sorts of spring crops.

The same causes have likewise operated equally unfavourably for most other sorts of out door farm business, which will render it necessary for much being performed in the ensuing month. The operations of the barn have however in consequence proceeded with much celerity and dispatch, large quantities of grain having been threshed out both by the flail and machine. The produce has been found in many cases to be greater and better than was expected; though in general it will probably be somewhat lower than the crop of the preceding year.

The store stock of cattle has this month required much care and attention, as well as a full supply of food, which is by no means plentiful. And the unusual severity of the weather, has greatly lessened the produce of the dairy; this cause has also considerably checked the progress of the fattening stock of almost all kinds.

Store cattle have from these circumstances been more plentiful in the markets than is commonly the case, and of course more reasonable, though store pigs have been sold rather high.

In the sheep stock vast losses have been sustained in many parts of the country, especially in the more northern districts, from the drifting of the snow, notwithstanding the utmost care and vigilance of the shepherds. And with the lambing ewes in the more southern parts of the kingdom the farmers have suffered greatly from the same circumstance both in regard to them and their lambs. This will most probably have the effect of advancing the price of this sort of stock considerably in the ensuing month.

The variations in the prices of grain have not been considerable since our last. Except on white peas, there has been little or no advance. At the Corn Exchange, on the 22d, the current prices were as below.

Wheat

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Wheat	46	56	70	0
Fine ditto		72	75	0
Rye		48	50	0
Barley		40	46	6
Malt		66	76	0
White Peas		158	168	0
Grey ditto		56	61	0

	s.	s.
Beans	56	62
Tick ditto	51	57
Oats	28 33	36
Pollard	97	98
Rape Seed	28	31
Fine Flour	55	60
Second	51	55

In Smithfield market, on the 22d, there was a pretty full supply of both prime and inferior beasts; and beef, mutton, veal, and pork, supported the prices of the preceding market; the sales being tolerably brisk.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	3	10	to	4	8
Mutton	4	0	to	5	8
Veal	6	6	to	8	0
Pork	6	0	to	7	6

Beasts	1,450
Sheep and Lambs	12,500
Calves	280
Pigs	420

The sales of hay in the Haymarket were considerable on the 22d.

Hay	5	0	0	to	6	6	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	6	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February, 1803, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.64. Feb. 24. Wind E.
Lowest 29.20. Jan. 26. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 54 hundredths of an inch. } { Between the 10th and 11th instant, the mercury fell from 30.00. to 29.46. }

Thermometer.

Higheſt 50°. Feb. 5. Wind N. W.
Loweſt 16°. Feb. 15. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 19°. } { On the 15th the mercury was as low as 16°, but on the next day at the same hour it was at 35°. }

Since our last Report we have had much severe weather, but for the whole month the average height of the thermometer has been more than 36°. The coldest day was the 15th. but when the glass stood at 16°, the wind blew from the west, which indicated a speedy change, and before night there was a fall of snow and rain, and on the next morning the change in the temperature was equal to nearly 20°. In almost all parts of the island, the falls of snow have been very deep, so much so as to render the roads, for a time, altogether impassable. The winds have likewise been violent, and much mischief has been sustained by them.

The average height of the barometer, for the month, is 29.93, and at the present moment, (February 25.) the mercury stands higher than we have seen it for many years, viz. 30 72. The atmosphere has been generally clear, and on thirteen days the sun has shone with great brilliancy during a good part of each day. The wind has been much in the north, north-west, but during the last week it has been chiefly in the East.

Astronomical Anticipations.

Such of our readers as are attentive to the celestial bodies, are informed that the planet Herschel, is this month in an excellent position for observation by a glass of moderate power. On the first he will be on the meridian, soon after three o'clock in the morning, of course to those who have very keen sight, or who are possessed of a telescope, he will be eas ly discerned any clear night. He will be found in the beginning of Virgo, north-latitude about half a degree. Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, will likewise be visible this month, and will afford good opportunities to observers in the morning before sun-rise. Mercury may, for a very few evenings, if the weather be favourable, be seen soon after sun-set, in the south-west. The Moon will be full on the 12th, at twenty-one minutes past two in the morning: and on the 27th there will be a change, or new moon. On the first, the clock will be before the sun 12′ 39″, and on the last only 4′ 17″. What is called the spring quarter, begins twenty-four minutes after six in the evening of the 20th. On the 26th, Jupiter and Venus will be almost close together, being separated only by the distance of two minutes of a degree; the former will be in the sign Pisces, 4° 43′, the latter 4° 41′; but in declination they are rather more than a degree apart. It is, however, but seldom, that they are to be seen so near to each other, and if the morning be fair, the early riser will feel himself repaid for his exertion.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 169.] APRIL 1, 1808. [3 of Vol. 25.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not without great reluctance I notice a passage in the Botanical Report of your Magazine for January, alluding to a dissolution of the friendship which once existed between Mr. Salisbury and me. I could very easily justify myself on that subject; even for having so long delayed a rupture. But I trust, my character requires no such public explanation, and I am content with having lodged the all-sufficient materials of it, which are quite independent of botany, in the bosoms of about half a score faithful and judicious friends, who unanimously sanction the line of conduct I have chosen. It is altogether unnecessary for me to notice any thing written by Mr. Salisbury in his own name, whether it may concern my character or my literary productions. I shall only say, once for all, that if the injurious passages in his works had proceeded from any other quarter, I could have thought of no one more competent than my old friend Salisbury, from his intimate acquaintance with my personal and literary character and pursuits, to have refuted them in every point; happily indeed, I am not reduced to his solitary evidence, if such attacks required any to be brought forward.

If any person be curious enough to study these passages, he may find them all in Mr. Salisbury's *Paradisus Londinensis*, or in his Examination of the *Generic Characters in English Botany*. The latter pamphlet may be seen, on proper application, in the library of the Linnean Society. I scarcely know where besides; for Sir Joseph Bank would not allow it a place in his library, and I believe its author has suppressed the whole edition, though he quotes it somewhere in his *Paradisus*. I wish it to be preserved, for a contrary purpose to what the writer intended. If any person of respectability requires satisfaction concerning the contents of these publications, and will in his own name apply to me, I believe I shall find no difficulty in giving it; but it must be publicly, for I will not be troubled with correspondence about any such matters. I have refuted such parts as happened to come in my way, when writing my *Introduction to Botany*, but without mention of my adversary or his works. Whenever I find cause to approve what he has done, or to support his opinions, I mention him as if nothing had happened; but I have never written a controversial passage respecting him personally. A passage in the 21st page of my preface has been, by several of my friends, thought aimed at Mr. Salisbury, but it was written and delivered in my introductory lecture at the Royal Institution in 1805; before we had any quarrel, and without any idea of him, however apt it may now seem. I deeply lament that any thing favourable to virtue, honour, or truth, should seem hostile to a man I once so much esteemed; but ought it on that account to be suppressed? As I have refrained from public justification of myself, so have I from private altercation. One hostile letter alone, decisive of our separation, and containing my reasons for it, is all I have written, and all I ever mean to write. I trust, Sir, your Reporter will now be aware of the injustice of his representation. As he writes under your sanction, and is, I doubt not, a man of honour, I shall give him the following account of the particular subject of his remark:—I have not yet seen the late number of the *Paradisus* where *Smithia* is mentioned or figured. I neither know, except from your Magazine, what is there said about it, nor am I at all solicitous to seek it out. Many years ago, when I thought well of Mr. Salisbury's character, and while our scientific intercourse was unclouded by envy or jealousy (for these have arisen from subsequent causes), he was often projecting to name a plant after me. He had destined the *Strelitzia* for that purpose, unknown to me; and on my happening to write him the name which Sir J. Banks had given that plant, he wrote me a letter full of affection and disappointment, which I still preserve.

He then chose the *Cyrilla pulchella*, at

that time mistaken for a *Columnea*. At length he called on me, in high spirits, in London, to tell me he had just been with Mr. Dryander examining a curious new sensitive genus from Bengal (which Mr. Salisbury had been used to call *Assoa*, and had given me by that name from his garden), and that Mr. Dryander, who was then preparing the *Hortus Kewensis* for the press, said of his own accord, "Let it be *Smithia*." Mr. Salisbury was pleased to congratulate me on the respectable source from whence this honour came, and the unexceptionable work in which it was to appear, and said he would give a drawing of it to that work, which he did. I went, and thanked Mr. Dryander. Mr. Salisbury, in the *Prodromus* of his late Garden quotes him as the author of the name, and I positively declare, I never, at any period, till now, heard of any doubt or mystery about the matter. And why should there be any? I made no mystery of naming a *Salisburia* in the Linnean Transactions, and I trust one genus is as well merited as the other. It matters little which of his stories is true: both of them cannot. The fact, however, is, that my lost friend, mortified at our separation, and wishing to avenge himself by turning the specific name of the plant, *sensitiva*, into an abuse, would insinuate that he gave it originally with such a meaning—, (See *Purad. v.* 1. 14) thus avowing himself a traitor in the very first instance. But I verily believe he here calumniates himself; and as he is reduced to such an extremity, I cannot but congratulate myself that he has no further power to injure me. Your's, &c.

Norwich, J. E. Smith.
February 17, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO that celebrated astronomer and geographer Ptolemy, of Alexandria, Dr. Robertson, in his excellent disquisition concerning Ancient India, Declares, that the science of geography has been more indebted than to any other writer. Although Hipparchus, who lived four hundred years before him, was the person who originally taught the method of measuring the earth, and fixing the position of places by observing the heavens, and although this method was known to succeeding geographers, and is mentioned both by Strabo and Pliny, it was Ptolemy who first applied this general principle of computation in a popular way, and who described the different parts of the earth according to their latitude and longitude.

It is, however, remarkable, that his general delineation of the form of the Indian Continent is the most erroneous that has been transmitted to us from antiquity. By an astonishing mistake, he has made the peninsula of India stretch from the Sinus Barygazenus, or Gulph of Cambay, from west to east, instead of extending, according to its real direction, from north to south. His account also of that part of India which lies beyond the Ganges, is not less erroneous, in its general form, than that which he gives of the Continent of Hindostan.

The peninsula to which he assigns the name of the Golden Chersonesus, he describes as stretching from north to south; and fixes the latitude of Sabana Emporium, its southern extremity, three degrees beyond the line. To the east of this peninsula he places what he calls the great Bay (Magnus Sinus), and in the most remote part of it, the station of Catigara, the utmost boundary of navigation in ancient times, to which he assigns no less than eight degrees and a half of southern latitude. Beyond this, he declares the earth to be altogether unknown; and asserts that the land turns thence to the westward, and stretches in that direction until it joins, or nearly approaches, the promontory of Prassum, in Ethiopia, which, according to his idea, terminated the Continent of Africa to the south. "In consequence (says Dr. Robertson) of this error, no less unaccountable than enormous, he must have believed the Erythræan sea, in its whole extent, from the coast of Africa to that of Cambodia, to be a vast bason, without any communication with the ocean."*

Out of the confusion of these wild ideas, M. D'Anville has attempted to bring order. The Golden Chersonesus of Ptolemy, according to the conjecture of this excellent geographer, must be the peninsula of Malacca. The gulph of Siam he considers as the Great Bay of Ptolemy. But the position on the east side of that bay corresponding to the situation ascribed to Catigara, is as many degrees to the north of the equator as Ptolemy supposed it to be to the south of the line. Beyond this Ptolemy mentions an inland city, to which he gives the name of Sinæ Metropolis. The longitude which he assigns to it is 180 degrees, from his first meridian in the Fortunate Island. Its latitude he calculates to be three de-

* Robertson's Works, vol. xii. p. 68-76.

grees

grees south of the line. Sinæ Metropolis M. D'Anville supposes to be the same with Sinhoa, in the western part of the kingdom of Cochin-China; and if so, Ptolemy has erred, in fixing its position no less than fifty degrees of longitude, and twenty degrees of latitude. These conjectures of M. D'Anville have, notwithstanding, received the high sanction of Major Rennel's approbation.

On the other hand, M. Gossellin, in his learned work styled "The Geography of the Greeks analysed," adopts an hypothesis totally different. According to this writer, the Magnum Promontorium, which M. D'Anville concludes to be Cape Romania, at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, is the point of Bragu, at the mouth of the great river Ava. The Magnus Sinus of Ptolemy he holds to be the same with the Gulph of Martaban; and the situation of Catigara he attempts to identify with that of Mergui, a port on the west coast of the kingdom of Siam; and Sinæ Metropolis to be situated at a considerable distance inland, on the same river with Mergui, and to correspond with a place now called Tasia Serim. In a word, according to the system of M. Gossellin, the antients never sailed through the straits of Malacca, had no knowledge of the island Sumatra, and were altogether unacquainted with the Eastern Ocean. Dr. Robertson merely states these opposite opinions, and with a caution characteristic of that celebrated writer on more important occasions, leaves his readers to decide. Both opinions appear, however, liable to insurmountable objections; and with the deference due to names so great, I shall first beg leave to state those objections, and then suggest what appears to me an hypothesis, not indeed free from difficulties, but such as are perhaps fewer, and liable to exceptions of less weight and magnitude.

To the hypothesis of M. D'Anville, the objections are, 1. That the Peninsula of Malacca does not, as Ptolemy describes the Golden Chersonesus, stretch from north to south, but bends some degrees to the east. 2. The latitude and longitude which Ptolemy assigns to Sinæ Metropolis, differs prodigiously from that of any place on the coast of Cochin-China. 3. Ptolemy expressly asserts, that the land beyond Catigara stretches far to the westward, insomuch that he supposes it nearly to approach the southern promontory of Africa; whereas the coast of Cochin-China, or rather of Cambodia, extends only a few degrees from the head of the Gulph of Siam, and in an easterly direction.

The hypothesis of M. Gossellin seems still more open to exception. For 1st, Allowing that the point of Bragu might possibly be the Magnum Promontorium of Ptolemy, it would be too great a concession to suppose the small bay of Martaban to be the Magnus Sinus of that great geographer. 2dly, The objection arising from the prodigious difference between the longitude and latitude of Mergui, or Tana Serim, or any other station in the kingdom of Siam, and those of the Catigara and Sinæ Metropolis of Ptolemy, is still more formidable than on the hypothesis of M. D'Anville, because the navigation of the seas on this side of the Straits of Malacca may reasonably be supposed much better ascertained by the ancients than that beyond the Straits. 3dly, Although the direction of the kingdom of Siam, stretching nearly from north to south, answers better than that of Malacca to the first part of the description of Ptolemy, yet to the subsequent and most remarkable part of it, viz. the turning of the land ultimately so far to the westward, there is nothing in the hypothesis of M. Gossellin to correspond; or rather, it directly contradicts the description of Ptolemy; for the peninsula of Malacca runs several degrees to the eastward of Mergui.

I shall now venture to state what appears to me nearer the truth; and if my conjectures, hazardous and problematic as they confessedly are, should be admitted, the great geographer of antiquity will be rescued from a part of that reproach which must attach to errors of such astonishing magnitude.

With M. D'Anville and Major Rennell, I conceive, then, the peninsula of Malacca to be the Golden Chersonesus, and the Cape of Romania the Magnum Promontorium of Ptolemy. But it is easy to imagine that when the ancient navigators cleared the long and dangerous Strait of Malacca, they would fancy themselves completely embayed. In fact the sea into which they then entered, is land-locked on almost every side. To the west lies the peninsula of Malacca to the north-west the coast of Cambodia, to the east and south-east the island of Borneo. To the north alone the sea is open; but something beyond the latitude of ten degrees, the navigation is interrupted by a cluster of islands; and farther than this, the antients in all probability,

bability never sailed. Beyond these limits, therefore their knowledge, and perhaps even their conjectures, did not extend. But where shall we fix the naval station of Catigara, and where the inland city of Sinæ Metropolis? No place can, I think, be found which better corresponds with the description of Catigara, than the city of Borneo; and Sinæ Metropolis may be supposed some considerable town, situated in the interior of that great tropical island, the geographical direction of which precisely answers to the description of Ptolemy. For the coast from the northern point of the island stretches to the south-west for the space of more than 300 leagues. And, as to the southward of the strait of Billiton, the ancient navigators certainly never passed, it was no improbable, or at least no absurd, conjecture on the part of the great ancient geographer, that this coast might constitute part of a vast continent extending to, or approaching, the southern promontory of Africa.

This hypothesis is attended with two advantages. It extremely diminishes the supposed error of Ptolemy respecting the latitude and longitude of Catigara, and Sinæ Metropolis: and it corresponds with the express and remarkable declaration of Ptolemy, that the land stretches indefinitely to the west; so far as to give countenance to the idea of its being part of an immense continent, extending across the ocean to Africa. This hypothesis remains, however, exposed to several objections, from the force of which it is incumbent upon its advocates as well as they are able to defend it.

I. It will doubtless be said, that by admitting the peninsula of Malacca to be the Golden Chersonesus of Ptolemy, this hypothesis is liable to the first objection urged against that of M. D'Anville, viz. that Ptolemy describes the peninsula in question as extending north and south, whereas that of Malacca runs some degrees to the eastward. But that this objection, however plausible, is by no means decisive against either hypothesis, appears from hence; that Ptolemy has fallen into a still greater error in respect to the peninsula of India itself, which he describes as stretching from the gulph of Cambay eastward, instead of extending as it does, in fact from north to south. But, as Dr. Robertson observes, "in remote seas, the coasts were often delineated from an imperfect account of the distances sailed, without the least knowledge of the bearings, or direction of the ship's course." From whatever cause the error arose, certain it is, that the geographers Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny, &c. who wrote prior to the age of Ptolemy, entertained much more accurate notions of the true dimensions of the Indian Continent. If, therefore, Ptolemy was so much mistaken in a point of such magnitude, can we wonder that he erred in describing the bearing and direction of the peninsula of Malacca.

II. It may be urged that the longitude and latitude of Catigara and Sinæ Metropolis, as specified by Ptolemy, are upon this hypothesis still extremely erroneous, and the advantage therefore of adopting it, is comparatively inconsiderable. I answer, that the difficulty of computing the longitude in those remote ages was so great, that in such a case as the present, the longitude assigned to that place, which the geographer of Alexandria states as the extremity of the known world, may well be supposed little better than random conjecture. He calls the longitude of Sinæ Metropolis, 180 degrees from the first meridian in the Fortunate Island; that is, in other words, he describes this inconceivably remote spot, situated on the verge of the known, and unknown world, as at the utmost possible distance from the commencement of all geographical computation. As to the latitude of Catigara, Sinæ Metropolis, or any other place, the case is widely different. The latitude even in those times, could be reckoned with considerable accuracy in various modes, and even merely by ascertaining the length of the longest or shortest day. It is therefore quite incredible, that in fixing the position of Catigara, Ptolemy, who was no less eminent as an astronomer than a geographer, should be chargeable with an error in his calculation of no less than twenty degrees of latitude. Supposing Catigara to have been situated on, or near the scite of the city of Borneo, it would be four or five degrees north of the equator; and Sinæ Metropolis, which he represents as *beyond* Catigara, he describes as three degrees south of the line; so that Catigara could scarcely be, as Ptolemy elsewhere describes it, eight degrees and a half south of the line, but may rather may be supposed to lie northward of it. At all events those geographical positions which reduce the errors both of latitude and longitude very many degrees, are so far preferable, exclusive of the farther essential advantage of corresponding with that remarkable and positive

sitive assertion upon which Ptolemy lays the greatest stress, deducing from it very important conclusions, viz. that the land stretches away to the westward and south-west, to an indefinite extent.

III. It may be affirmed, that the hypothesis now suggested, does not clear the illustrious philosopher of Alexandria from the absurdity of affirming the ultimate junction of the land which he describes, with the southern promontory of Africa; although he must have known what Herodotus relates concerning the circumnavigation of Africa, by order of one of the Egyptian kings. But to this it may be replied, that the narrative of Herodotus did not at that time obtain, nor has it yet obtained, universal credit; and Ptolemy might be allowed as well as others to doubt its authenticity. However it is probable that he did not mean to impugn the authority of Herodotus: though he might chuse to take Hipparchus as his immediate guide in determining upon this question, which in the age of Ptolemy was certainly a very obscure one. It was the opinion of Hipparchus, that the earth was not surrounded by one continuous ocean; but that it is separated by different isthmuses which divide it into immense basons. The Egyptian squadron, if we admit the account of Herodotus as authentic, undoubtedly sailed through the Mozambique passage; and this was perfectly consistent with what appears to have been the opinion of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, that a vast southern continent extended from Asia to Africa, of which the island of Madagascar might be supposed to constitute a part, and which might be imagined to approach so near to the southern promontory of Africa, as to form a strait communicating with the Atlantic; and perfectly compatible with the circumnavigatory voyage of the Egyptians, as related by Herodotus.

Your's, &c.

Bedford, W. Belsham.
February 8, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter annexed to this, fell into my hands a few weeks since. Since it contains information that may please and interest your numerous readers, I offer it for a place in your valuable Miscellany; as a continuation of former communications from the same pen; which I have the pleasure of knowing have been truly acceptable to the public. I give it you, except a few omissions of a personal and family nature, as it was composed, in the unadorned and artless freedom and simplicity of stile and manner, of one brother writing to another brother. It is a natural dress, and authenticates a narrative.

Your's, &c.

Birmingham, Joshua Toulmin.
February 22, 1808.

Fort Stoddart, Mississippi Territory.

MY DEAR BROTHER. *April* 28, 1807.

Having long intended it, and having long intended that it should be a very long letter. I have just now all of a sudden, as dinner is just coming to table, determined to write to you, and to be contented with a short letter. I have taken several journies through this country since I have been here, and have always calculated on giving you a long account of them. During the last, I actually wrote to you, or rather memorandums to you, as the foundation of a letter, written on my knee in the open woods after night, with the fire of pine-wood for my candle. For your nephew, Theophilus and I, (he being now ten years old) took a long journey to the Mississippi, and back through the unexplored wilds of West Florida, all alone, without seeing a human face, or human habitation, or any effects of human industry for a considerable time; our journey homewards taking up a whole month, when we had the sun and a compass for our guide, and at last, wild roots for our food; and were obliged to raft or swim over several water courses.

My object, in this strange tour, was to find out a good and direct way for a road from hence to Natchez, and from thence to New Orleans.

Whilst in the neighbourhood of Natchez, Mr. Burr, the late vice-president of the United States, was there, and indeed boarded, some days, in the same house with us. You have heard, no doubt, of the alarm he has occasioned in America. I believe his object to have been, to occasion a separation of the Union, in conjunction with the Spaniards, and eventually to make himself emperor of a new despotism to be established in this country; comprehending Mexico and Louisiana. But his schemes have proved abortive, and are universally detested, except among a few, who had prepared themselves to go to all lengths with him. He was at length obliged to flee; and was taken while passing in disguise through this settlement, by my son-in-law Captain Gaines: and I have lately sent on his German secretary after him, to the city of Washington, as a witness on his trial.

I am living at the last house in the United States, on the Mobile river, at the 31st degree of north latitude. The place was formerly called West Florida; but is now above the 31st degree, called the Mississippi Territory;

ritory; though the Mississippi river is between 2 or 300 miles west of us. Our settlement on this river is but small; and the Spaniards, unfortunately, hold the mouth of it.

The country between this and the Mississippi, and between this and the sea (which is about 30 miles off) is entirely covered with majestic pine timber; but the soil is poor, except in the low grounds of the several rivers; where we have a great abundance of beautiful trees and flowering shrubs of every description.

My house is about 8 miles south of Fort Stoddart. I moved to it from St. Stephen's (50 miles above) in December last. I have 40 acres on each side of the river, running a good way up and down; with a comfortable house, and a good many peach-trees, fig-trees, quinces, and pears. The fig-trees have been in leaf but 15 days, and there are already figs as large as walnuts. The land and buildings cost me 350 dollars. There are about 12 acres planted in cotton, and I expect to have 19 or 20 in Indian corn. We reckon about 300 weight of cotton to the acre, and between 30 and 40 bushels of corn. The cotton worth 4 dollars a hundred, and the corn ½ a dollar a bushel. I have often thought, that your trade would answer very well here. We have vast quantities of cattle. Tallow could, I suppose, be laid in at 12 cents and ½ per pound; and the prices of candles by the box are, dipped candles, 18 cents; mould, 20; spermaceti, 50. Fifty cents are equal to 2s. and 3d. sterling. There is no excise on candles or soap. Bees'-wax is 25 cents per pound. Soap is at 12 cents for brown, and 18 for white. But I speak of the Orleans prices of soap and candles. Here they are higher; but the demand is not great. Perhaps, however, here and at Mobile, which is a town 30 miles lower down, there would be demand enough for one chandler.

This is a fine country for cattle. They require no feeding. The woods supply summer, and winter. Cows and calves are 12 dollars, and whole stocks of 100 or 200, of all ages and description, from calves to 6 years old stots, are sold at 6 dollars a head. We want good cheesemakers; we have none, and cheese is dear.

Nancy joins in love to you and your's, with your affectionate brother,

HARRY TOULMIN.

To Mr. Matthew Toulmin,
Taunton, England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ in your Magazine for January last, the commencement of a very original essay on the subject of cruelty to brutes; in many sentiments of which it is impossible not to concur; but as hitherto none of all our philanthropists have treated, that I know of, the subject so much more interesting, viz. that of inhumanity to *rationals*; with your permission I shall take the liberty to notice one species of it, very little short in point of injustice to that of the Slave Trade; and which, if suffered to continue without comments, will probably, at least, constitute a species of legal homicide, the more to be regretted as its end will be the destruction of some of the fairest and most helpless part of the creation. Apprenticed boys have limited hours of labour, and rewards, for exceeding them; all handicrafts are paid if they exceed twelve hours of attendance; merchants' and bankers' clerks are made to profit by extra exertions; schoolboys know the measure of their task, and have at stated times, some more, some less, allotted holidays; even menial servants are allowed at certain hours to visit a relation, or take an evening's walk. What then will the fashionable world think, when they shall be informed that their gayest garments are infected with the profound sighs of young, and often lovely and well-informed girls, doomed, in consequence of their unreasonable and impatient demands, to support exertions under which the strongest constitution must fail; and which, it breaks both the hearts and spirits of many that were brought up their equals, and consigns to an early grave objects often more estimable than themselves?

With glowing indignation has the writer of this often beheld women of rank, and women of no rank, treat a blushing and silent apprentice to a milliner, with a degree of rudeness that the lowest mechanic would be ashamed to use towards a dependant, whilst her orders were given in a tone of command, that she would not dare to adopt to her chamber-maid; but if such be the exhibition of the show-room, what has the daughter of a gentleman, once perhaps half spoiled by tenderness, and nursed in the arms of sensibility, to endure, whose want of fortune to pay a premium condemns her to the going out to take orders? I think I see her modestly appareled slipping hastility by a group of staring loungers; but too happy if she escapes some insolent remark on her person, profession, and manner of walking; only to arrive at that door, where after a cold reception from a brute of a porter, she tremblingly ascends the echoing staircase that leads to the unblessed dressing-room of some hag of quality, or new married Catherine, whose spleen, want of taste, and want of

feeling

feeling, are going to be relieved by invectives against every article these slaves of fashion have, at morning lamps, with pallid faces, and inflamed eyes, been studying to improve!

Dismissed, at length, and escaping without the common ceremony of a bell rung, or a door opened, she returns, the messenger of dismay to all the amiable circle of her fellow dependants; every thing is to be altered, every thing is to be changed; and when the day is nearly spent in almost unremitting toil, they know, from her orders, that the night and Sunday morning is to be added to six days of encroachments on their rest and health.

One face alone is lit up by smiles; smiles as perpetual as her exorbitant demands are unbounded; and rapacity and cruelty masked under her politeness, announce to the helpless group *her* hopes that all will cheerfully join in the inhuman sacrifice.

And who is this? She that with a barbarity would disgrace a negro driver, sits all day like a lynx to watch the labours of those who work and waste away, half palsied in their bloom, for want of animal exercise.

It will scarcely be believed, until it has been enquired into, and ascertained by facts, yet I pledge myself it is true, (and you, Mr. Editor, know me too well to suspect me of a falshood,) that to be kept up four times in the week until five in the morning, and one of them, that of the Sabbath, is no unusual thing in the winter fashionable months; which health-destroying activity is followed by no other remuneration than a cup of coffee, or tea made strong, to irritate the nervous system, and, like hackney post-horses, fed with beans, keep nature on the spur!

O Providence! O God of Mercy! and shall not these be called crimes? Shall the most helpless, and most lovely part of the creation, the young, poor, and innocent girl, whom the loss of parents, or loss of fortune, has driven to this last asylum of virtuous industry, in order to repair perhaps the privations of an aged parent, or from the most generous motives, to relieve kind relations or friends from the obligation to maintain her, in independance; become thus the sad prey of the unreasonable and incessant demands of unfeeling fashion, united with the cupidity of traders accustomed to encroach on the concessions of humble females? Yet these young women pay fifty or sixty guineas premium down, for two or three years at most of instruction; at the end of which time, of those who are willing to submit to it, having no other resource, they demand twenty-five guineas for one year's more slavery, which they are pleased to call *improvement*. In fact, the best part of the milliner's profits arise out of the time, rest, and health, of which those almost friendless beings are defrauded; for friendless they must be called, who unprotected by the laws which protect all other classes, are compelled to waste their strength, and bake their blood over midnight lamps, until in many cases, eyes and lungs are gone; while hystericks, and palsy, frequently terminate the youthful days of those who entered these hot-beds of imposition, blooming as Hebes, and gay as good health and good spirits could make them.

These, therefore, are objects indeed not only worthy of the attention of all Societies of Reform, if it were only so far to interfere, as to prevent them from working on Sunday mornings; but truly deserving of the assistance of Parliament, so as to be put at least on a footing with other labourers, and guarded in the right of either having reasonable hours of working allotted them, with proper times for meals; or if they consent, to exceed their usual period, to be entitled, like other trades, to remuneration, and power to desist from over exertions, when incompatible with strength and health.

To those who never beheld the arcana of these houses, this must appear wonderful; for certainly the outside has a gilded appearance: dress, smiles, and external politeness surround their atmosphere; but sadness, dependance, and despair, are frequently behind the scene; and if irregular conduct has sometimes been the bitter fruit of this situation, to what can we attribute it but to the general negligence of their employers as to the morals of their house. On Sunday, it is usual in London, when the work of the shop is all delivered, to let them go where they please, to the Park or to the church: the best employ is in writing letters to their friends and relations; the worst, in seeking lovers, who may snatch them from their bondage;—while the mistress usually retires to her villa, to count her gains, or expend them in luxurious sensuality.

In the country, in addition to early and late hours, they are degraded to menial offices, such as sweeping the shop in turns, making beds, preparing meals, rising always with the light, and are only allowed

allowed half an hour for dinner, half an hour for breakfast, and a quarter of an hour for tea, (which they find themselves as well as washing); a day to work for themselves, is only allotted at times when the orders are least pressing, and it is not unusual to set them to repair the household linen, even in these solitary moments of what is called indulgence. The summer sun shines not on their walks, neither do they enjoy the still refreshing hour of evening. From the ball or the play they are prohibited, lest the customers should encounter them there, and feel their pride offended! and shut up in solitude and hot work-rooms, they waste and pine, with no other consolation, but their innocence, the society often of good but unfortunate youth, and the hope, at the end of the period of their engagement, they shall be able to bail their liberty! As to those whose poverty or want of courage detains them in this ill-paid slavery, I have seen many instances of its end being atrophy, pulmonary consumption, and more than once madness. But chilblains, hysterical affections, and stomachs entirely debilitated, are almost the constant concomitants of this ill regulated employment. Would to God, therefore, your Medical Reporter Dr. Reid, whose genius and humanity so often adorn your pages, would turn his thoughts to this distressing subject; and may it so happen, that these just representations may meet the eye of some benevolent member of parliament, and be the means of inducing him to devise some bill to regulate the pay and conduct of all those who groan under the iron bondage, and, being females, have hitherto found no helper.

Your's, &c.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE passage alluded to by the gentleman, who, in p. 16 of the present volume, has favoured your readers with an account of the ancient city of Numantia, might indeed very well surprise him on the score of its palpable inaccuracy, which originated in the following manner. On first consulting a map of Spain, published under the authority of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, it was found that *Almazan*, which some have supposed to be the ancient *Numantia*, lay contiguous to the city of *Taraçona*. This was afterwards, by one of those sudden glares of the eye, which sometimes occasion mistakes like the present, confounded with *Tarragona* on the coast of Catalonia, with which part of Spain, as well perhaps as with *Numantia* itself, the *Numancos* of Milton could have no connection. The situation therefore of this latter place, still remains to be ascertained; for, coupled as it is with *Bayonne*, it must be admitted, that no situation so distant from the coast as was *Numantia* will answer the purpose of illustration.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I shall take this opportunity of offering a few more remarks on the following lines in Milton's Lycidas.

"When the great vision of the *guarded* mount
Looks towards Numancos, and Bayona's hold."

This mount is well explained by Mr. Warton, to mean St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, and the vision to relate to St. Michael, who, in the monkish legends, is reported to have often appeared for some particular purpose, on different mountains. The first of these apparitions is said to have been on Mount Gargan in Apulia, so called from a rich shepherd of that name. This man having accidentally lost one of his oxen, at length traced it in a grotto in the above mountain. Exasperated at the trouble which the animal had caused, he shot a poisoned arrow at him, which, recoiling, wounded himself to death. The inhabitants of the place consulted their bishop on what was to be done, and were advised to fast three days, in order that the divine pleasure might be known. The Archangel Michael soon appeared to the good bishop, and disclosed to him, that it was he himself, who had caused the shepherd to be slain, having received a command from God to *guard* the spot where the ox was found, as a sacred place. In consequence of this, a church was afterwards dedicated to the Saint, and the mountain is still called *Monte di St. Angelo.* Here the Saint is said to have re-appeared on many other occasions.

The vision alluded to by Milton took place, as Mr. Warton states, on Saint Michael's Mount in Cornwall, according to the legendary accounts of the works belonging to a cell founded there in the time of the Conqueror; but we do not appear to have been favoured with the exact particulars. The French, not to be

be behind hand in these pious frauds, have also a story of a similar vision, on the Mount Michael, in Normandy. In all these instances the saint appeared as the *guardian* of some sacred spot; and therefore the conjecture of Mr. Warton, that Milton's expression of "the *guarded* mount" alludes to a *fortress* incorporated with the monastery which is said to have been founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, should probably give way to the above stated *guardianship* of the saint. All these legendary narrations of the apparition of Saint Michael may, perhaps, have been copied from what is related of the celebrated appearance of the Goddess Cybele on the mountain in Phrygia, called after her, and which is also recorded on the Arundelian marbles.

Your's, &c.

Feb. 8, 1808. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have, in some of the late numbers of your Magazine, been very laudably calling the attention of the public to that useful mode of building long practised in France, called *en pizay* (for so the word ought to be spelt) perhaps the following memoranda upon the subject, extracted from a work on the natural history of the Lyonnais, published in 1765, by Monsieur Dulac, *Avocat en Parlement* at Lyons, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

After describing the variety of soil in the Lyonnais, the author goes on to say, that a great advantage results from it in the facility which this circumstance affords for cheap, and at the same time durable modes of building. He then describes two modes of building cottages and small houses, common in those parts, one of which is with rough wood and clay, and the other *en pizay*, or with earth only, which he recommends as preferable to the first, both for durability, and for its perfect safety from fire. Argil, he says, is the sort of earth most proper to be used, and there should be a foundation of stone or brick work, which should be carried two feet at least above ground. The author describes the process to be observed in constructing the building, which it is perhaps needless here to repeat, as your Correspondents seem well acquainted with it; but he adds, that the earth wall should be left standing a year to dry, before it is plastered over, which adds extremely to its durability. At the time Monsieur Dulac wrote, he says, there were houses standing which were known to have been built one hundred and fifty years; and the original cost of this mode of building, he calculates at only a fourth part of the price of building in rough stone work. The generality of houses of this construction consist only of a ground floor and one story; but there are some of two stories, the walls of the house being raised to the height of thirty feet. Buildings *en pizay* are common in many parts of France, particularly in the Lyonnais, Dauphiné, Provence, Languedoc, and Auvergne. If you or any of your readers would wish for the complete extract from Monsieur Dulac's work, it shall be extremely at your service.

Your's, &c.

Stamford, A. P.
February 9, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are, I believe, three original portraits of Queen Katherine Parr; one, in the gallery at Lambeth palace; one, at the Earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham Paddox, who is descended from a daughter of William Lord Parr of Horton, uncle and chamberlain to the queen; and one at a clergyman's at Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. For the latter, the late Marquis of Lansdown would have given £200; it is by Holbein, and in most exquisite preservation.

All our genealogists and historians agree that the queen's first husband was the son of Edward, Lord Borough: he died young, and little is known of him.

Of her second husband, John Lord Latimer, we are told, that he was concerned in Ask's rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace; and, that by his first wife, daughter and coheir of Sir George Vere, knight, he had issue, one son John, and one daughter Margaret; by his second wife, Katherine Parr, he never had any issue. Dugdale and Edmonson, make John and Margaret the issue of the second wife, but this is wrong. This John Lord Latimer, the husband of Katherine Parr, died 1542, and was buried in St. Paul's.

The queen's fourth and last husband was Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, brother of Queen Jane, and the Protector Duke of Somerset. She died in childbed, and of poison; her issue, a daughter, survived her one day, and was buried with her amiable and unfortunate mother, in the chapel of Sudeley castle, in the county of Gloucester.

Let H. consult Sandford's Gen. Hist. Rapin's England, vol. 2; Archæologia;

Dugdale's Bar.; Edmonson's Bar. Gen.; Collin's Bar. 2 vols. ed. 1716; Bloomfield's Norf.; Burn's Westmoreland; Dug. St. Paul's; Holins.

If H. has any authentic documents relating to the issue of John Parr, the younger brother of Sir W. Parr, K. G. and grandfather to the queen, he will much oblige me by favouring me with a copy of them. This John was in great favour with Edward IV. he obtained from that king the sheriffwick of Westmoreland, on the attainder of the Cliffords, and also, with his brother Sir William, all the lands of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Bourneshead. Dugdale takes no notice of his issue; but he had at least one son, John, who died about 1520: this John had issue another John, who married Margaret Fielding, who had issue another John, who had issue William, who had issue Philip, who, by his first wife, had issue Philip, who had issue, by his first wife, another Philip with others, and by his second John, with others: this John had issue, John with others and Sarah, John was father of the late Captain Thomas Parr, of the navy, who took Demarara in 1796, and Sarah was mother of the clergyman who possesses one of the portraits of Katherine Parr.

Your's, &c.

February 8, 1808. N. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* MODE *of ascertaining the* QUALIFICATION *of* JURYMEN.

THE trial by jury prevailed long before the Conquest, and was in use among the Christian Britons—Selden says, that godly King Lucius of England ordained it, from the example of Christ, who chose twelve apostles, to bear witness of his resurrection.*

It is the foundation of the common law, and the existence of our liberties.† The jury must consist of freeholders or copyholders to the amount of 10l. per annum.‡ Leaseholders of 20l. per annum above the reserved rent for five hundred years, ninety-nine years, or other term determinable on one or more life or lives,§ or to the amount of 50l. per annum of the improved rent.‖

In cases of high treason, it was lately said, "that they must have some freehold," but on what principle, is not clear: the statute* expressly declares, "that persons having an estate in possession in land, in their own right, of the yearly value of 20l. or upwards, over and above the reserved rent, payable thereout for five hundred years, or for ninety-nine years, or any other term determinable on one or more life or lives, shall be inserted in the freeholders' book, and shall and may be summoned or impanelled to serve on juries in like manner, as freeholders may be summoned and impanelled by virtue of that or any other act."

The same statute enacts, "that none shall be impanelled on any jury in a capital case, who would not be qualified in a civil cause, and the same manner and cause alledged by way of challenge, and so found, shall be allowed and taken as a principal challenge, and the person challenged may be examined on oath as to the truth." It was also said in the late trials for high treason, "that the sheriff was not bound by the freeholders' book," and yet by the statute,† he must not impanel any not named in such book.

For the information of the sheriff the same statute directs constables to return lists annually, to the clerk of the peace. The next statute‡ recites the ignorance of constables, "and that sheriffs were bound to make their returns according to the lists, without which there would be a failure of trial by jury," and therefore directs the sheriffs, on the default of such returns, to impanel juries according to the common law, and to enforce the same; justices in session were required to issue their precepts for that purpose.

The next statute§ (still complaining of the negligence of constables) directs justices to issue their precepts to the high constables, requiring them to issue their precepts to the petty constables to make out lists, and such statute to be, publicly, read at the sessions.

The next statute‖ (with the like recital) directs lists to be made from the poor rates and land tax books, to be affixed on the church doors, and duplicates left with overseers for the inspection of parishioners; and the petty constables

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*/ Dalton Off. Sh. 322.
† Black. Com. 3 vol. 379.
‡ 4 and 5 William and Mary, c. 24.
§ 3 Geo. 2. c. 25.
‖ 4 Geo. 2. c. 7.

* 3. Geo. 2. c. 25.
† 7 and 8 Wm. 3. c. 32. s. 4.
‡ 3 and 9 Wm. 3. c. 10.
§ 3 and 4 Anne, c. 18. s. 5.
‖ 3 Geo. 2. c. 25

to return the list to the high constables, who are to return them to the sessions.

Four acts of parliament have passed to do that, which (proceeding on an erroneous principle) it is impossible ever should be effected. How difficult it is to obtain a jury of freeholders, let the late trials determine, on the authority of parliament, it may be fairly inquired, what degree of accuracy can be expected from petty constables in forming a Jury Book, when the service could not (on the same system) be executed by the most experienced and intelligent? Evils resulting from crude and indigested laws, are imputed to the ignorance of inferior officers: why the absurd practice of affixing names on the church doors? when, from the nature of the service, none are anxious about the matter, unless to learn, whether they are free from the burthen, or dubbed "esquire," a qualification adopted by practice to mark a special juryman, who is allowed one guinea on each cause.

The poor rates and land tax assessments may include qualified names, but which bear no proportion to the number of those unqualified: the rates are mere instructions to the collectors, stating names of the persons rated, and the amount. Let it be remembered that, however fallacious, the returns cannot be reformed by the justices, until a conviction of the constable for "willfully" omitting those qualified, and inserting those unqualified;* an offence of which (although they are continually making false returns, yet making them according to the forms prescribed) they never can be guilty; their time might be employed more profitably to themselves and the public, than copying unqualified names over and over again. Thousands unqualified, are annually returned, and a conviction was never heard of; indeed it would be matter of surprise if there ever had been any.

It may be of no great importance whether jurymen have the particular qualifications or not, provided they are in every other respect fit for the service; but, it would be matter for grave and serious consideration, if the prisoner or defendant were advised captiously to make their challenge, and through a manifest defect in the laws, the important business of the nation, or of individuals, were postponed or interrupted. The system is altogether without energy; that is commanded, which cannot be enforced. Vigilance may assist, but not always supply radical defects; they should be known, and enrolled, who are qualified to decide on whatever is important to the nation, or the liberty of the subject.

The rule of qualification should be enlarged, guided by the poor rates to a certain amount, and all possessing property of a certain value deemed qualified, though not rated to the poor; this would at once reform the freeholder's book, and by a simple method, throw the burthen on the most substantial, and relieve the poor inhabitant from the service. The poor rates are the only general external evidence of property. The lists once returned by the overseers to the high constables, and by them to the sheriff, would (as to the same names) supersede the clumsy practice of annual returns; but fresh names would of course be returned.

To distribute the burthen equally, the panels should be ballotted, those serving omitted in future ballots, until the whole number qualified be regularly called. If the wealthy, the idle, or any, desire exemptions from personal service, let them be taxed, to be applied in raising a fund to pay those on duty.

* 3 Geo. 2. c. 25.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your publication, to offer some remarks upon the usual mode of settling the affairs of insolvent traders.

The provisions that have been made by the laws of our country, while they have taken care to do justice to the creditor, appear at the same time to have afforded every reasonable protection to the unfortunate bankrupt. But of late years a practice has prevailed, of extending a far greater indulgence to the debtor, than is consistent either with the wisdom of the bankrupt laws, or with justice to the creditor. I allude to the custom of compromising debts, or granting an unreasonable extension of time to the debtor, a proceeding which, though not very general in the metropolis, occurs almost daily in provincial towns. It is now customary for a person, as soon as he finds that he can carry on his business no longer, to call his creditors together, and to lay before them a hastily drawn up statement of his affairs, and to prevail upon them immediately to sign an instrument, by which either the debt is compromised, or such extensive power given to the debtor, as to enable him to set his creditors

tors at defiance; and thus the creditor commits himself before any time has been given for investigation of the particular circumstances that have rendered the estate insolvent. This practice is now become so prevalent in some towns, that a creditor is liable to incur considerable odium if he makes the slightest demur in acceding to every thing proposed by the debtor, or even ventures to suggest the expediency of taking some time for reflexion, before he commits himself irrevocably.

When a man becomes insolvent, it is clear that every farthing he possesses belongs not to himself, but to his creditors; every honest and wise man so circumstanced, would therefore be anxious to restore what property he held to its real proprietor as soon as possible. With respect to compromises, it is truly unjust and unreasonable that a creditor should make sacrifices to a person with whom he has never been connected in any way but that of business; and in cases where it is proposed that time should be granted to give the debtor an opportunity of retrieving his affairs, by the continuance of his business, two material objections occur; in the first place, he is depriving the real owner of the use of his own capital, which, when there are many claimants, will probably be a great inconvenience, to at least some of them; and secondly, where a person has been unsuccessful in his business, there is every reason to believe, that he will become more involved, in proportion to the length of time he continues to carry it on. I well know how much an insolvent person is an object of compassion; but it is to his own relations and intimate friends that he is to look for relief and assistance, and not to those persons, who have already suffered materially from his misfortunes or his imprudence.

From the opportunities of observation that have occurred to me, I have reason to be confirmed in the opinion that any mode of settlement of an insolvent estate than that, which our laws have prescribed, can tend to no other purpose than that of injuring or defrauding the fair trader; and that where the intentions of the debtor are upright, he will find it to his own interest as well as that of his creditor to adopt the plan which they have laid down.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Feb. 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROCEED to the fulfilment of my recent promise, by making some animadversions on the supposed identity of the means for the education of the deaf, and of persons afflicted with impediments: so far, at least, as that doctrine may seem to countenance the practice of educating those distinct classes of unfortunate persons in the same seminaries.

I admit, indeed, that the science of *teaching* the dumb to speak, and that of removing impediments, are, in many respects, very intimately allied; and that "the same species of knowledge, upon which depends the instruction of the absolutely deaf," *in the art of speaking*, "is indispensably necessary to correct" *by far the greater number* of "defects or impediments of utterance; but it does not therefore follow, that "whoever possesses the art of teaching the deaf to speak, is, from that reason, competent to correct every species of existing impediment."

Even exclusively of those defects "which arise from the loss," *or malconformation*, "of one or more of the requisite organs," and which all writers upon this subject (that I have met with) so decisively, but so *erroneously*, assert "are susceptible of no remedy," there are classes of impediment that require a mode of treatment, which it is physically impracticable to apply to the instruction of the deaf.

The judicious instructor of the deaf-born dumb must be qualified, undoubtedly, in a very considerable degree, for the correction of all such impediments as depend, exclusively, upon the actions of the *enunciative* organs: nor can any person be qualified to correct such defects, without the knowledge, which, if properly applied, might teach the deaf *to speak*. But are there not impediments (and those, too, of the most formidable and afflictive description) with which the want of precision, in the positions and actions of the enunciative organs, will be found to have too little to do? Impediments which are, evidently, almost exclusively vocal—which *appear* to result from spasm or constriction in the primary passage of the voice, or from some species of local convulsion, affecting particular parts of that complicated apparatus upon which the phenomena of vocal

cal sound depend?* Are not these impediments, together with the whole class of those that affect the *tone* and *tune* of speech, evidently dependant upon circumstances, with which the mode of treatment necessary for the deaf can have no possible connection? Are not some of them the consequences even of habits of imitation, which deafness must of necessity preclude, and with which the teacher of the deaf can therefore have nothing to do?

I will go further; there are some species of minor defect and impediment (and monotony and offensive peculiarities of tone and tune are among the number) which, without appeal to the sense of hearing, can never be removed; and with which, accordingly, in the speech of the deaf-born dumb, we contentedly dispense. In such cases, intelligible distinctness is all that we expect; and if these be attained, thankful to that benignant art which has accomplished so much, we rest satisfied with the dispensation which precludes the higher excellences of a varied and expressive modulation. But he who, *in case of impediment*, would stop, where Nature, with an insurpassable barrier, has fixed the limits of vocal attainment to the deaf, is not qualified for this department; since there are impediments —nay, perhaps, since *all impediments* are best surmounted (even in what relates to the primary requisites of facility and intelligibleness) by aiming at the highest graces of *rhetorical emphasis* and *harmonic inflection*: to which the deaf must be for ever as insensible as the blind to prismatic colours.

The deep *nasality*, for example, of the late Mr. Bensley, the sepulchral *pectoralism* of Mr. Kemble, the overstrained *maxillarism* of Master Betty,† and all the caricatured defects of their injudicious imitators, might be classed among the minor impediments of voice; or, at least, among those ill habits of vocal action, the excesses of which (like the excesses of all other ill habits of utterance) would ultimately amount to impediment.

These, and such like habitual defects, in the *tone* and *character* of the voice, in all their respective gradations, it is the province of the professor who undertakes the cure of impediments, to remove: and I shall venture to pronounce, that, by means of the inductions of anatomical analysis, by minute attention to the process and modifications of vocal action, and by accurate and reiterated comparison of other constantaneous sensations with the perceptions of the well-cultivated ear, they might be effectually removed: while, at the same time, without such comparisons, and such appeals to the sense of hearing (with which the teacher of the deaf can have no concern), no impediment whatever, if deeply complicated with such ill habits of vocal action, can ever be effectually and permanently subdued.* Thus must the treatment of impediment frequently begin, where nature has fixed the very utmost limits of the practicability of instruction to the deaf: for it would be wonderful indeed, if by any practicable application to any or all the inlets of perception compatible with deafness, it were possible to produce even the restricted modulation of a Kemble† or a Bensley.

In

* How little the real sources of impediment are in general understood, will be obvious to those who have had the opportunity of observing that even these very impediments, so merely and exclusively vocal, are seldom if ever found to affect the voice in singing. If such impediments were really dependent upon mere organic or constitutional defects, these contradictory phenomena could never occur.

† I am obliged to make use of *new terms*; because I am treating of a *subject* that is new to critical analysis. The terms *nasality* and *pectoralism* will speak for themselves. By *maxillarism*, is to be understood the excess of that species of tone produced in the cells and sinuses of the jaws and contiguous parts of the head. An excess of this description is the more offensive in the age of boyhood, because some of the organs that most contribute to the pleasing modulation of these tones are not then expanded.

* Cases of this complicated description are generally set down to the account of *constitutional defect*: a term which, at once, with great convenience, covers ignorance, and excuses neglect. The unhappy victim is accordingly consigned to effortless despair, and not unfrequently to consequent vacancy and imbecility of mind: for such must be the lot of him who with an impediment in his speech is consigned to the superintendence, or rather to the neglect and mockery, of an ordinary school.

† It is hoped that nothing in this illustration will be considered as personally disrespectful to this great actor, who, in many of the highest requisites of his profession (among his own sex, at least,) stands unrivalled in his generation. The defect of his voice,

In the stress I lay upon the *education of the ear*, in the treatment of impediments of speech, I do not merely argue from the well known sympathy between the perceptive and the executive organs, or that important axiom of experimental science, the necessity of correcting the impressions of one sense by the evidence of others. My inductions are drawn from facts and actual observation. In my own particular practice, I have derived considerable assistance from an application of the principles of musical *inflection* and *proportion*, and from a system of demonstration that appeals at once to the perceptions of the three distinct senses of touch, sight and hearing.

As far as relates to proportion, indeed, the speech of the deaf might be regulated with sufficient accuracy, and the cadences, or alternations of *Thesis* and *Arsis*, might be as distinctly and accurately formed by them, as by the person who has hearing. It is, indeed, highly interesting to observe how far, in this respect, the perceptions of the deaf can go. I was once exceedingly entertained by seeing Mr. A——-——th (the deaf and dumb miniature painter, to whom I suppose Mr. Mann in his communications to have alluded) beat time to the instruments, at a public concert, with the greatest accuracy; and to see him afterwards dance, for several hours, with so lively and expressive a perception of *time*, as to surpass in promptitude and accuracy of movement, almost every individual in the group: nay such was his superiority in this respect, that he actually, by his attentions, assisted every individual who came near him in the dance, and contributed to keep them in the same regularity of step and figure with himself. But all this, and all that, in the perceptions of the deaf, could be connected with this, would not suffice to correct the *accent*, properly so called;* would not improve the *tune*, or regulate *tones* of the voice; with which, as I have already suggested, so large a class of impediments will be found to be connected.

But if there be something connected with the art of removing impediments, that has no sort of reference to the instruction of the deaf; it is still more important explicitly to point out, that there is something also, nay much, that is connected with the necessary instruction of the deaf, with which, in the management of impediments, we must resolutely determine to have nothing whatever to do. Speech, however perfectly they may attain it, must for ever be, to the deaf, a very imperfect and limited source of communication and intelligence. They must of necessity have another language: and for their use, the benignant genius of successive professors has, accordingly, been employed, in inventing and maturing the systems of dactylology, and of methodical and expressive signs.

To what admirable purposes, in the education of the deaf dumb, these may be applied, has been amply manifested in the labours of Abbé de l'Epée, Sicard and others: but within the walls of a seminary for the cure of impediments, or the instruction of those, who, without being deaf, are speechless, no such systems, nor any modifications of the language of pantomime, should ever, in the least, be tolerated.

The very existence *of impediment*, properly understood, is a proof, and the existence of *speechlessness* where there is no defect of hearing, is a proof still stronger, that the imitative faculty stands in need of regulation and assistance from some more powerful stimulus, than the mere supposed invincible propensity to imitation. Every precaution should, therefore, be taken, that the pupil of this description may be constantly surrounded by such circumstances as necessitate him

voice, and somewhat too much of uniformity in the measure of his cadences, are, perhaps, the only sources of essential blemish in his acting; for the former of which he is most assuredly not so much indebted to any irremediable unkindness of physical nature, as to the misfortune of living in an age when the *science* of vocal expression is so completely unknown, that it has not even been suspected that any such *science* was among the possibilities of analytical discovery. But what the studies and erudition of the brother could not discover as a science, has been *practically* revealed to the more acute *perceptions* of the sister; who, superadding to his just discrimination of character and sentiment, the apparently magic powers of an exquisite modulation, and a finely varied tune of speech, is enabled, in many of her characters, to realise that ideal perfection of imitative art, which surpasses nature itself, without becoming unnatural. What pity that this fine harmonist had not been so far acquainted with the theory and mystery of her own peculiar art, as to have communicated it (for that it might have been communicated is certain) at least to the circle of her own family!

* *Accent*—a tuning of the voice by lifting it up and down in the musical scale. *Ben Jonson's Gram.*

to

to give that faculty the direction required. He should feel on every occasion the privations that result from his defect, and the impossibility of avoiding those privations, by any substitute for the cultivation of the organs in which the defect resides.

How disastrous for the poor savage of Aveyron, was the fatal mistake of placing him in an hospital for the deaf and dumb!

I am in possession of many facts, well authenticated, which prove, beyond all question, that *speechlessness* has sometimes been caused by an early initiation into the language of signs, and the promptitude of those around to comprehend and to obey the mute mandates of the early dactylologist. If so, the language of signs, so important to the education of the deaf, should assuredly be excluded with the utmost jealousy, from every seminary established for the education of those who are merely afflicted with impediments or defects in the organs of voice and enunciation. Far be from them the seductions of that substituted eloquence which speaks to the eye alone. Rather let the youth of tardy and imperfect utterance dwell and associate in those mansions only, where the voice of harmony for ever flows; where all instructions are communicated, and all the intercourses of life endeared, by the well-modulated periods of a graceful and animated oratory; and where all around are purposely and systematically blind to the subterfuges of dactylology and gestures. Your's, &c.

Bedford-place, J. THELWALL.
December 9, 1807.

N. B. In my former communication on this subject, vol. xxiv. p. 444, second column, near the bottom, is the following error of the press:—"such enthusiasm can only be *recommendable* in those," &c. instead of "can only be *commendable* in," &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Thomas Ashe, who has passed several years in North America, has returned to England with several boxes containing objects of the highest interest to the curious and intelligent world. Conscious of the erroneous opinions which had been entertained respecting the stupendous animal remains found in Russia, Siberia, and the western climes, he made researches for such materials as he knew to be necessary for the foundation of abstract truth, or reasonable hypothesis. It is presumed that the name *Mammoth*, (a Russian term from *Memoth*, a word derived from the Arabic *Mehemot*,) signifies the behemoth, sublimely described by Job. This animal was herbivorous; therefore the term mammoth should be confined to such large bones, as manifest, from their structure, an animal of that order; and other names should be conferred on those which betray evident signs of contrary propensities. That the bones hitherto denominated "mammoth bones," are the remains of various incognita, or non-descript animals, becomes evident from the result of the writer's researches.

Box, No. 1, Contains the principal part of the head of a carnivorous animal. The jaws are entire, filled with grinders. The seat of the muscles is traced deeply along the nose, and, from their depth, must have given violent action to the nostrils and lips. Here is also a *maxilla inferior* of the same kind of monster, but much larger, and of great weight and beauty.

Box, No. 2, Contains the vertebræ in high preservation. The *os sacrum* and *coccygis* are connected by the ossification of the cartilage; and the bed of the coccygæi muscles are strongly visible. Through the cavity for the passage of the spinal marrow a man's arm can easily pass.

Box, No. 3, Has the *os ischium*, pelvis, thigh, and leg bone. These bones are both ponderous and perfect.

Box, No. 4, Contains an object of inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. It is the foot of a clawed animal, possibly of the order of *feræ*, for the claws are sheathed and retractile, in the manner of the cat, tiger, and lion. When this paw was dilated on its prey, filled with muscles, flexors, and cartilage, clothed with flesh, turgid skin, and hair, it must have covered a space of ground four feet by three. The animal to whom it appertained, with superior agility and ferocity to the tiger, with a body, too, of unequalled magnitude and strength, must have been the terror of the forest and of a man. This monument stands alone. It has no competitor. It is the first and only one of such exorbitant magnitude ever discovered.

Box, No. 5, Contains a rib, and fragments of ribs, not concave internally, but with the edges standing out, to give more energy, and to bear more resistance. From hence it would appear that the animal was endowed with the gift of contrac-

contraction; his ribs closing together like the sticks of a fan, he could spring forward, or make a mighty leap. This box contains other fragments, whose office in the frame is not sufficiently denoted for description.

Box, No. 6, Encloses four extraordinary bones. They defy the intelligence of the writer. He cannot discover what part they performed in the animal machine. He supposes them *femora* of some *incognitum* of great force, as is wonderfully expressed by the deep insinuosities in the bones, in which the tendon of the triceps and other large muscles, three inches in diameter, could lie concealed.

Box, No. 7, Contains the teeth of various animals, weighing from one ounce to ten pounds. The grinding surfaces denote the pursuits and passions of each animal. The large grinder, with parallel lines of enamel slightly indented, bespeaks the peaceable herbivorous animal, of the elephantine species. The ponderous grinder, with high double-coned processes, and interlocking fangs, denotes the cruel carnivorous monster, lurking in the woods. The teeth with less indentation than this, betray a mixed animal; and those which have still less indention, and which express a rotatory motion, show the animal to be graminivorous, and sometimes also mixed. This box contains twenty specimens of the above characters. Some of the teeth are elegantly stained, by the long and unremitting industry of nature; and some, from lying in contact with mineral substances, have obtained radiant and prismatic colours.

Box, No. 8, Contains about twenty-four specimens of carnivorous grinders, of such variety of size that the animal's age can be followed from one to innumerable years. A process, which sunk into the *maxillæ*, is five inches wide, and the cones on the surface two inches deep. Some teeth exhibit nothing but the *cortex*, from which fire can be struck, and yet many are wasted by manducation. The canals, in which nerves and blood-vessels were lodged, are perfect, and discover the great supply which prevented the waste of attrition, and made the teeth endure the compression of any hard body between the jaws. This box affords a rich contemplation.

Box, No. 9, Contains the remains of an animal of the anterior world. Coming to a rock which the writer had to spring in following a vein of mineral, this grand object appeared under the deep explosion. It is the *defense* of an *herbacious incognitum*, of ponderous volume, and amazing height. The *defense* in a state of perfection must have been five hundred weight, implying a head of twelve hundred weight. The present fine subject, in a state of decomposition, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, is twenty-five inches in circumference, and when (being in three parts) put together, is sixteen feet long. It is by no means in the form of that of the elephant: it makes a complete revolve, and appears as if the animal could have moved it at pleasure. The grain traverses in diamonds, in the manner of the finest ivory, and the internal substance is as white as snow. Several thousand ages have only led this to a gradual decomposition. It may yet last many years; but must be touched with a trembling and a pious hand, by him who can admire the wonderful greatness and wisdom displayed in the operations of nature, and who can contemplate with rapture an object which, it is hoped, the vulgar will neglect "as a dreary void."

Box, No. 10, Contains the tusks, *defenses*, or horns, of various animals. One may be attributed to the rhinoceros, another to the elephant, but none to the hippopotamus, or river-horse. One appertained to a huge animal of the ox kind, and another to some mixed *incognitum*, of great stature. The *defense* is longer than six feet; not running in a *spiral volute*, but rising nearly perpendicular, and turning off at the point. Such was never before found. The animal and his attributes are unknown.

From the above review, we may draw this conclusion, that the numerous bones, called "mammoth bones," are the remains of various stupendous *incognita*. Perhaps the great *clawed* animal is the megalonyx of the Greeks; it certainly is not the Arabian *mehemot*, though it is allowed that the Arabians applied that word to any creature of extraordinary bigness: for *fyhl* being their appellation for an elephant of ordinary size, they add the adjective *mehemodi* to one of uncommon magnitude.

Your's, &c. C. S.

P. S. An Indian tradition describes one of them in the following terms:—"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun, a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, swift as the descending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject respecting humanity to animals, although ably discussed in Nos. 165 and 167, yet is of so much importance, that we ought to avail ourselves of every opportunity to hold forth to the public the miseries to which they are exposed. I shall not attempt, Mr. Editor, any apology for requesting a speedy insertion; for I plead the cause of the unfortunate, which has always a peculiar claim on your attention. The cruelties practised on post-horses, have been often descanted on; but alas! the energy of language, the pathos of sentiment, or the eloquence of declamation have had but little weight against the argument of pleasure or interest. If we trace the life of any domestic animal from its birth to the time of its death, as the dog, or the horse, we shall find a variety of pain inflicted on him at the suggestion of vanity or caprice. Can we expect to improve upon nature, by cutting the ears, or docking the tails of horses? Are these methods by which we render their existance more comfortable, or add even to our own satisfaction? No, nature and reason condemn them; but as long as fashion and fancy direct, the voices of nature and reason are unheard. The cruelty of bull-baiting is so great, that it attracted the notice of parliament; but it was ascertained that its abolition would interfere with the amusements of the vulgar: it therefore received a legal sanction. As for boxing-matches, we may despair of their being abolished, as long as princes and plebeians, dukes and dustmen, counts and carmen, unite in testifying their approbation by their presence. Nevertheless, let us, by a frequent and pathetic reptition of the tortures and torments which bulls and gamecocks, destined to administer to the amusements of the public, undergo, endeavour to rouse the long dormant, if not extinct, feelings of humanity, and carry conviction to every discerning and charitable mind of their illegality, according to the laws of God, though partially permitted by those of man. Let us exert ourselves to hasten the arrival of that happy epoch, when bulls shall be no longer baited, pigs whipped to death, or lobsters boiled alive, and then we may fairly advance our claims as a civilized and polished nation.

Your's, &c.

London, February 15, 1808. G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number, it may probably be upwards of two years since, I made the remark, that the word *massacrés*, in French, had a different signification to that which we usually assign to it in English; and that our party writers in the newspapers took advantage of such difference, on certain occasions, introducing the word *massacred!!!* with a treble admiration. I was answered by one, whom I immediately discovered to have a far greater critical skill in the French language than myself, and thereupon was silenced.

I think, however, I have lately discovered a circumstance which often happens, namely, that if I was not right, I was also not wrong. The word has, undoubtedly, a two-fold colour, or signification, in French, if not in both languages. Thus, a general assassination is called a *massacre*, and the same term in French, is applied to great slaughter or carnage in battle. An example of this latter application, may be found in two late Moniteurs, one respecting the slaughter of the British near Rosetta, the other of the mutual slaughter of the Russians and French on the Vistula. It results then, that *nos perukes*, in their wonderful diatribes, either appended their three !!! from sheer ignorance, to the word *massacrés*, as used by the French, in their own bulletins, from Egypt or elsewhere; or otherwise, the said *perukes* had brains enough within them, to know how to set successful gull-traps. I have really forgotten my original signature, and shall, on the present occasion, assume that of

CRITICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks on a work lately published, entitled, "Logick, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning," are at your service, if you think them worthy of insertion.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

Had the advice offered in the quotation been strictly adhered to, how many authors of the past and present age would have escaped censure!

The late Dr. Priestley, and the living Dr. Kirwan, would then have confined themselves to their chemical pursuits.

The former, during a long and active life, passed many years in his theologico-metaphysico-political lucubrations, with which the world could well have dispensed: the latter is following his example, by quitting the laboratory to write on metaphysics and logic. I shall not attempt to give an abstract of a performance which, being divided into chapters, sections, and eleven or twelve hundred canons, rules, or maxims (I know not what to call them), necessarily contains much desultory and detached reasoning.

I shall therefore content myself with copying the principal heads into which the work is divided: after this I shall notice those passages which appear to me liable to censure, either for the false reasoning they contain, or for any striking errors which may appear in them; and also any inelegancies or improprieties of style from which a work of this kind should, as much as possible, be exempt; and then conclude with the more agreeable employment, viz. that of selecting observations that may be useful.

The principal heads are as follow:—Of the general objects of logick; of words and propositions; of compound propositions; of the properties of propositions; of complex, modal, and identic propositions; of ratiocination, and its essential principles; of the different effects of ratiocination; of ambiguous or suspicious proofs; of fallacious proofs; of probable proofs; of the application of calculation to probability; of false principles; of sophisms; of technical modes of reasoning; of method.

We find in the Preface (page iii, &c.) that Locke and others have been guilty of an egregious mistake, by imagining that the true way of acquiring a habit of reasoning closely, is to exercise ourselves in mathematical demonstrations. The author objects to this opinion, from these considerations, (viz.) that the mode of reasoning adopted by mathematicians being founded on the relation of identity, is not transferrable to the other sciences; and that being accustomed to the highest degree of evidence, they become insensible to any others. To confirm this, he presents us with a string of many good mathematicians, who have proved bad logicians.

Now, Sir, the true inference seems to have escaped the author, which is, that when a man has excelled in one pursuit, he may be expected to fail in another: "*Non Omnia possumus omnes.*" A good mathematician, or a good chemist, may prove a bad logician, not because he is insensible to the proper degree of *evidence* required in reasoning, but because his time has been principally devoted to other pursuits.

Logick, p. 1.—"Logick is both a science and an art; it is a science inasmuch as by analysing the elements," &c.

This is the commencement of the very first sentence in the work: I should have supposed the word *elements* to have been inserted by mistake; but we find the idea repeated (p. 212, r. 404), "It has been laid down (says the author) as an incontrovertible truth, that water was an element and that elements were [are] indecomposable, yet the contrary is now almost generally acknowledged."

Can Dr. K. be ignorant of the meaning of the word *element?* Ought he not to know, that, though water had formerly been erroneously supposed an element, there must be first constituent principles in water, as well as in all other bodies—that those when discovered must be elements; and that those elements must necessarily be indecomposable.

Page 4, r. 14.—Mr. Locke says (as quoted by Dr. Kirwan), that the primary end of words, as signs, is to mark the ideas we have of the things signified.

Dr. Kirwan contends that the primary end of words, as signs, is to mark not the ideas of words, but the things signified by them.

Is Dr. K. not aware that the only knowledge we have of things is by the means of ideas? and that therefore we may be said to know nothing but ideas.

He offers the following illustration: "If I say that a certain tower is round, which, on a nearer approach, is found to be angular, I should not have fallen into any mistake, if I meant only to convey my idea of it, according to Mr. Locke's terminology; but as I certainly meant the real tower, it must be allowed I was mistaken."

Now, Sir, this illustration answers no purpose; for though I, who saw the tower, and pronounced it round, may have been deceived, and though I, who now see it angular, may judge rightly in both cases, I pronounce only my own ideas. Therefore it appears to me, that Mr. Locke's terminology (to use the author's unusual word) is right.

The immortal Berkeley (as Dr. K. styles him), to whose ideal metaphysics Dr. K. seems to be a convert, would surely have agreed in the propriety of Locke's definition;

nition; and it is remarkable that the author should have disapproved of it, when he advances (page 221, r. 419) that the argument adduced by Berkeley against the substantiality of bodies are insoluble, that he has demonstrated that bodies are modes, and not substances.

The chief part of the first section is employed in copying from Berkeley and Burke passages to prove that words are understood even when they excite no precise idea. Had Dr. K. recollected Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, he might perhaps have favoured us with his way of accounting for this difficulty. If this had not satisfied him, Professor Stuart, in his Philosophy of the Human Mind, might have been quoted for an exemplification of the rapidity with which the mind passes from one idea to another.

Page 93, r. 198.—An example is here given of compound propositions. "All events are necessary, because they are foreseen."

Here, says the author, the first branch, "All events are necessary," is false: in the second, the fact is true, but the cause is falsely assigned.

Could a logician, whose reasoning powers were not affected by his religious prejudices, deny the truth of the conclusion?

Page 137, r. 255.—"The presumed similitude of future to past events, often repeated, and of the past to the present, in similar circumstances," is, according to the author, suggested by instinct.

By instinct! Is there not here a misnomer?

Page 252, r. 286-7-8-9.—Here are four distinctions, into which *certainty* is divided—metaphysical, physical, moral, and mixed, to which I see no objections: but in the preceding page (r. 285): it is said:

"Evidence is always accompanied with certainty, but certainty is often destitute of evidence: thus some Mahometans are as certain of the truth of their religion as we are of ours."

Can it with propriety be said that the Mahometans are certain of that of which they are supposed to form an erroneous opinion?

Page 260, r. 482.—The author disputes the possibility that the tickets of a lottery, consisting of 50,000 numbers, may be drawn in their numeral order, as 1, 2, 3, 4, a supposition which he calls absurd.

Now, as I cannot suppose it *possible*, that any human being should suppose it not *possible* that such an occurrence might *possibly* happen, I shall pass on to the most extraordinary part of this performance, which is the application of calculation to probability, as applied to the truth of testimony. The author observes, in his preface, that it has not been comprised in any treatise of logick, or that it has been but slightly noticed. Sir William Petty, he says, was the first who applied it to important objects; and Leibnitz, in the year 1669, applied it to political reasoning.

After having at some length considered all the direct and indirect proofs of probability, we come to page 284, r. 534, which is,

"If the probability that one man A. shall live a year, be $\frac{6}{10}$, and the probability of the life of another man B. for one year be $\frac{8}{10}$, the probability that both shall live another year is $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{8}{10} = \frac{48}{100}$, which is remarkable; for thus we see that the concurrence of two events is less probable than the occurrence of either; and is even improbable, though each is probable, and totally independent of the other."

Pray, Dr. K. where is the wonder?

The application of calculation to testimony is founded on our knowledge or conjecture of the credibility of witnesses, and this is estimated by their possession of several qualifications, which he had before enumerated, and which he has reduced to two, viz. integrity and knowledge, and of the degrees in which those qualifications may be defective. The former constitute the chances favourable to their credibility, and the latter the chances adverse to it. By a deficiency, all that is wanting of any qualification to reach a certainty that is, an unit is meant. Page 297, r. 557.—"Let the knowledge of the witness be denoted by k, and the deficiency k. Let his integrity be denoted by I, and its deficiency by $\bar{\text{I}}$, then his credibility will be expressed by the fraction $\frac{\text{k I}}{\text{k I} \times \text{k } \bar{\text{I}}}$

I have called this method of estimating the credibility of witnesses extraordinary, and I flatter myself, Sir, that you will coincide with me in opinion, though a Leibnitz or a Halley should be against us.

It is nothing less than to dive into the inmost recesses of the human mind. Before the credibility of an evidence can be mathematically shewn, we must be able to calculate the force of looks and gestures, as well as words. Where is the criterion? Who is to measure the degrees? The person who is to pronounce judgment

judgment may himself be liable to hidden prejudices, unknown even to himself: he may be credulous or incredulous, and in proportion as his character inclines to credulity or incredulity, will the testimony given appear strong or weak. This defect, it is true, must affect at all times the judgments of fallible beings; but will be more notorious when applied to mathematical measurements of credibility.

I fear, Sir, that I have already extended my remarks too far, and shall therefore conclude for the present.

Your's, &c. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some of your intelligent Correspondents, so many of which your most useful publication can truly boast of, will be so good as to say what pretensions the sons of peers or their near relatives have to the supporters used by their fathers?

By inserting this, you will much oblige Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

February 27, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late introduction of rice, as an article of manufacture, in the formation of those beautiful semi-pellucid vases, &c. now so much in fashion, calls to my mind the very great utility of *talc*, a substance extremely common in many parts of Europe, and, I believe, not unknown as one of our mineral productions: at least, I am very much mistaken if I have not somewhere seen or read of specimens of British talc.

Towards the north of *Hindostan*, amidst the immense ranges of mountains, which separate the empire of *Cabul* from the *Seik* territory, *talc* is found in abundance, and in all its varieties. The natives of those countries, however, do not put it to half the purposes for which it is so eminently qualified; though they export it in large masses and in powder.

In the former shape, the *schistose talc* is conveyed to Delhi, whence it finds its way into the provinces dependant on the East India Company, where the merchants sell it at various prices, from one rupee to six per seer of two pounds, according to the extent of the various laminæ of which it is composed: that which is of a clear pearl colour, and is of a size and shape suited to become a substitute for our English window-glass, (which bears a high price throughout India, being in general use among Europeans, and partially so with the natives of opulence) is the dearest.

We consider *talc* as being large when the surface contains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty square inches. The solidity varies from four to six inches: it is composed of layers, which are easily divided; and which, when the article is good, come off almost as level, and as free from flaws, or scaley breaks, as panes of glass. By examining the edges of the mass, it may be ascertained, with tolerable certainty, how the *talc* will split; whence, with common precaution, and a proper guidance of the flat instrument used on the occasion, the greater part may be applied to all the purposes of ordinary glazing.

Talc is not, however, perfectly transparent; it is true, that objects may be discerned through panes made thereof, but not with perfect distinctness. This, however, depends much on the brilliancy of the object, and on the light to which it may be exposed.

One great inconvenience suffered in India, among those who inhabit glazed houses, is, that, owing to the excessive heats, and especially during the rainy season, when the air is uncommonly damp, while the sun is equally powerful, window-frames are apt to warp, and to crack the glass. Further, when the sun shines on glass, or if any colour or object casting great heat, and causing much glare, be opposite, the reflection becomes intolerable!

On the contrary, *talc*, being far more elastic than glass, is never known to break from such causes: it resists much force; and, from its opacity, is peculiarly qualified to repel those rays which convey the light, and consequently the heat, (in such climates especially,) to the interior.

The greatest objection to *talc* is, that, in the course of a few months, it becomes of rather a darker colour than when first split: as this takes place more especially during wet weather, we may conclude that hydrogen affects it considerably; and that, if so soon as the *talc* were split, a good transparent varnish were applied, even the moderate change it is subject to, from exposure, might be prevented.

I have had a lantern made of *talc*, which was found to answer far better than glass, or horn; it not being subject to break like the former, nor to warp, or split, or burn, as the latter does. This

curious

curious mineral does not readily give way to fire; which, indeed, must be urged to great power before any change is effected.

Talc fluxes, when exposed to a strong heat, and in combination with alkaline salts, forming a glass beautifully transparent, but of a peculiar tinge, much resembling the colour of a laburnum leaf in the month of September: that is, a yellow, strongly mixed with a greenish cast.

When mixed with common chalk, in equal portions, adding one-fourth of its weight of refined borax, a beautiful glass, possessing great hardness and lustre, and of a light green cast, will be produced.

If gypsous earth be employed, instead of the chalk, the glass thus made, will be equally beautiful, but of a slightly yellowish cast.

The duty on importation being but twopence-halfpenny per lb. it should seem an object to our artizans, especially those concerned in ornamental work, to introduce *talc* as an article of manufacture. For lanterns it is superior to horn, as already shewn; and in apartments, &c. where light should be admitted, while privacy is indispensable, it would prove highly useful. For the upper parts of hot-houses it would answer well; since its resistance to hail-stones, &c. would, in the end, prove a great saving.

Powdered *talc* has, I believe, been used as a cosmetic, for which I should, however, think it very inappropriate, on account of its micous appearance not to be subdued, even by levigation. As an ingredient in paint it has been employed in India, but only in the ornamenting of theatres, pannels of apartments, &c. in which its remarkable silvery brilliancy produces an excellent and rich effect. In my opinion were a room painted with a mixture of *talc* once to be seen in England, it would lead to a fashion highly in favour of the dealers in that mineral.

Setting aside what may relate to beautifying, it should seem, that from the unperishable nature of *talc*, as well as from its very singular feel, and from its being peculiarly calculated to throw off water, no better basis could be found for a compost suited to preserving wood-work in general from the action of the atmosphere. Being totally unacquainted with the prices of lump *talc* and of the splinters, which are very easily reducible to powder, it is not in my power to state what such a preparation might cost. I take it, however for granted, that, at present *talc* not being in much demand, and abundance being attainable from various parts of Europe, and America, the price of a paint or a varnish, such as I have suggested, could not be very considerable.

I shall conclude with remarking, that we do not seem to have analized this mineral so accurately as becomes a nation renowned for advancement in the arts; and I anticipate, that whenever it may be substituted to the due course of experiment, many uses will arise which will prove both pleasing and profitable.

Your's, &c.

Carlisle, INDIANUS.
September 18, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY experience in the management of the nightingale is of some years' standing. The admiration and love I have always felt for its notes, have led me to make it my companion in many a solitary hour. The melancholy melody of the pensive Philomela has inspired the poet, and the lyre has frequently resounded in her praise. Zoographers, when writing on the feathered race, must have had a double pleasure in their description of her, compared with that excited by any other songsters of the grove.

The difficulty of rearing this bird, has been, to many, a matter of much regret; but to those who may be willing to try the experiment, the directions here given if properly attended to, will, I trust, prove successful, and which attention is inconsiderable compared to that bestowed daily on other birds very far inferior.

The nightingale most likely to produce the best song, will be the one taken in the trap in April or beginning of May: the nestling is more difficult to rear, and its notes are apt to be false, unless constantly kept with other nightingales of good song. I have frequently, of a still evening, heard distinctly the notes of a nightingale which had been five years in the cage, at the distance of half a mile; and it is astonishing to observe, how much the notes of those domesticated improve, and, with care, very often become louder, fuller, and more melodious than those that are wild. Their best food is made of raw beef and the yolk of eggs. To half a pound of raw beef well scraped, and the yolk of two eggs boiled hard, add a small quantity of water; not the

the least fibre of the beef must be left, and the whole made into a paste. It is well to have it fresh every day; or what will answer, in case any should be left in the bird's pan, three times the quantity of fresh may be mixed with it. When the bird is first caught, it should be put into a small box, about a foot or less square, with a little hay at the bottom, the top covered over with a cloth, a small hole cut in one side large enough to admit a small pan for meat. It must *be fed* at first with meat and meal-worms, if it refuses food, three or four times a day, and once in the night; and when it returns to its food, which generally happens in two or three days, it may be put into its *cage*.

The cages for nightingales should be different from the wire ones used in common; the back, sides, and bottom, should be of wood, the top of thin green stuff, the front of a net work, made of a green silk twist; and till the bird is tame, it is better that the net-work be covered with a piece of thin green stuff. It is long before they become completely domesticated and tame, nor could I teach one even after eight years confinement to his cage, ever to come on my hand, or entice him out of his cage. A hole should be cut on each side of the cage, one for a pan for meat, the other for a pan of water; the latter large enough to admit of the bird's washing itself, as he does not require water to drink. The door should be at the back, and a draw to receive dirt at the bottom. The bird must be regularly attended to night and morning. It will often appear as if it were melancholy, and be extremely particular in its food, and will require something additional to entice it to eat. A meal-worm or two may be stuck in its meat, and sometimes sugar may be added; but if it obstinately persists in refusing to eat, it must be fed, but very carefully. I have seen a nightingale fall off its food, and become quite emaciated, but yet recover, after being fed for six weeks: he was put in a box, &c. covered over with a cloth as before mentioned, and placed in a very warm room. Whenever the bowels are relaxed, a small quantity of prepared chalk (*creta ppt.* of the shops) should be given it. The bird will often get too fat, which will prevent its singing; this may be removed by adding to its meat a small quantity of finely powdered biscuit, (what are commonly called tops and bottoms); sometimes it will require equal parts of biscuit and meat, more or less according to its appearance, or to the feel of its breast, which is the better criterion; at the same time I should recommend, that the bird may have a small room to fly in, placing before the window a net and some evergreen in it for the bird to perch on. According to this method I have frequently heard fifteen to twenty in good song, at the same time, sometimes thirty.

The management of the woodlark and robin have not so immediately fallen under my observation, or I should have been happy to give what little information I might have possessed.

Your's &c.

Highgate. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST the favour of an answer from some of your learned readers, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, whereabouts the hall in Blackfriars stood as mentioned by Shakespeare in his play of King Henry VIII. (act 2, scene 4), at what time it was built, and who was the founder.

Your's, &c.

February 22, 1808. W. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XVI.

LUCRETIUS.

WE are now to take a retrospect of a poem, for beauty of style, and purity of language, worthy of the Augustan age; but for its subject, one of the most singular that ever engaged the pen of man.

There are few particulars of the life of Lucretius. We are not disposed with Ælian*, to attribute this deficiency of materials, as he does in the case of Diagoras, to the disgust of his contemporaries, who reluctantly recorded even the existence of a man esteemed the enemy of the gods. It is more probable that a short life, absorbed in the pursuits of philosophy and poetry, afforded little that could interest his own age, or engage the attention of posterity. He lived and died at a period when the eye of every citizen was directed to public concerns; when the Roman republic was distracted by the ambition of aspiring demagogues, and the jealousies of contending factions.

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* Lib. 2, c. 23.

He

He was born at Rome in the 171st Olympiad, according to Eusebius, when Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus and C. Cassius Longinus were consuls, about 657 years after the building of the city. In the absence of any authority that could substantiate such a supposition, it has been conjectured that he was of the celebrated family of the Lucretii, of which there were many branches; but this is merely ideal, and the events of his life are involved in the same obscurity which has attended all the earlier authors of Greece and Rome. His birth occurred at a time when the Romans had begun to study the philosophy of the Greeks, and were accustomed to send their youth to Athens, to acquire the learning of that polished but degraded people. Athens, though deprived of her original glory, and dependant upon Rome for protection, could still boast her schools, her scholars, and her libraries. In the suburbs of the city, the *Academy* of the Platonists, the *Lycæum* of the Peripatetics, the *Portico* of the Stoics, and the *Garden* of the Epicureans, were planted with trees, and decorated with statues; and the philosophers, instead of being immured in a cloyster, delivered their lectures in spacious and pleasant walks, which, at different hours, were consecrated to the exercises of the mind and body. Every scene, every edifice, every conversation, was a living lecture of taste and elegance. Here was the venerable grove in which Plato had unfolded his sublime mysteries, and enraptured multitudes; here Aristotle had anatomized the springs of human intellect and actions; Zeno inculcated his severe and self-denying doctrines; and Epicurus attempted to explain the origin and nature of things. The genius of the founders still lived in those venerable seats; the ambition of succeeding to the masters of human reason excited a generous emulation, and the merit of the candidates was still determined by the voice of an enlightened people. Thus Cicero, Atticus, Memmius, and Velleius, combined the manly character of Rome with the arts and elegance of Greece, and lost their native rudeness in the Groves of Academus. Zeno and Phædrus were then *Masters of the Garden*, and under them Lucretius, no doubt, imbibed those singular doctrines ascribed to Epicurus, and upon which we shall presently enlarge. They do not appear to have imparted to him that felicity, or patient endurance of evil, for the attaining of which they were principally studied. His life was unhappy, and of short duration; his death premature, and violent. There is an absurd story in Eusebius, that he destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, occasioned by a philtre, or love-potion, given to him by Lucilia, his wife, or mistress. Another, less improbable, is, that he was unable to resist the shock of the continual seditions which disturbed the peace of his country, and daily bedewed the streets of Rome with the blood of its best citizens. It appears to be credited that his reason was alienated a considerable time before his death, and that he wrote his poem in the intervals of his disorder. But they must have been lucid intervals, indeed; for whatever may be the flights of his fancy, he is not deficient in judgment, as a poet. Tight as the cord is often drawn, it has no where flown. He died in his 42d or 44th year.

Before we examine the poem of Lucretius, it may be proper to convey to the reader some idea of the philosophy of Epicurus, upon which it is founded. We shall consider it in its *physical* and *moral* point of view, extracting our account of the first from the appendix to the last translation of the "Nature of Things," by Mr. Mason Good. "In its mere physical contemplation, the theory of Epicurus allows of nothing but matter and space, which are equally infinite and unbounded; which have equally existed from all eternity, and from different combinations of which, every individual being is created. These existences have no property in common with each other, for whatever matter is, that space is the reverse of; and whatever space is, matter is the contrary to. The actually solid parts of all bodies, therefore, is matter; their actual pores, space; and the parts which are not altogether solid, but an intermixture of solidity and pore, are space and matter combined. Anterior to the formation of the universe, space and matter existed uncombined, or in their pure and elemental state. Space in its elemental state, is positive and unsolid void; matter, in its elementary state, consists of inconceivably minute seeds, or atoms, so small, that the corpuscles of vapour, light, and heat, are compounds of them, and so solid, that they cannot possibly be broken, or made smaller by any concussion or violence whatever. The express figure of these primary atoms is various; they are round, square, pointed, jagged, as well as many other shapes. These shapes, however, are

are not diversified to infinity; but the atoms themselves, of each existent shape, are infinite or innumerable. Every atom is possessed of certain intrinsic powers of motion. Under the old wheel of Democritus, the proper motions exhibited were of two kinds—a descending motion from its own gravity, and a rebounding motion from mutual concussion. Besides these two motions, and to explain certain phenomena which the poem of Lucretius develops, and which were not accounted for under the old system, Epicurus supposed, that some atoms were occasionally possessed of a third, by which, in some very small degree, they descended in an oblique and curvilinear direction, deviating from the common and right line anomalously; and hence, in this respect, resembling the oscillations of the magnetic needle.

"These infinitudes of atoms flying immemorially in such different directions through all the immensity of space, have interchangeably tried and exhibited every possible mode of action; sometimes repelled from each other by concussions, and sometimes adhering to each other from their own jagged or pointed construction, or from the casual interstices which two or more connected atoms must produce, and which may be just adapted to those of other configurations, as globular, oval, or square. Hence the origin of compound bodies; hence, eventually, the origin of the world itself. When these primary atoms are closely compacted together, and but little vacuity in space intervenes, they produce those kinds of substances which we denominate solids, as stones and metals. When they are loose and disjointed, and a large quantity of space or vacuity occurs between them, they produce the phenomena of wood, water, vapour. In one mode of combination, they form earth, in another air, and in another fire. Arranged in one way, they produce vegetables and irritability; in another way, animal life and perception. Man, hence, arises, families are formed, society multiplies, and governments are instituted.

"The world, thus generated, is perpetually sustained by the application of fresh elementary atoms, flying, with inconceivable rapidity, through all the infinitude of space, invisible from their minuteness, and occupying the posts of all those that are perpetually flying off. Yet nothing is eternal or immutable but these elementary atoms themselves; the different forms of matter are continually decomposing and dissolving into their original corpuscles. To this, there is no exception. Minerals, vegetables, and animals, in this respect, are all alike, when they lose their present configuration, perishing from existence for ever, and new combinations proceeding from the matter into which they dissolve. But the world itself is a compound, though not an organized, being; sustained and nourished like organized beings, from the material pabulum which floats through the void of infinity. The world itself must therefore, in the same manner, perish; it had a beginning, and it will eventually have an end. Its present crasis will be decomposed; it will return to its original and its elementary atoms, and new worlds will arise from its destruction.

"Space is infinite, material atoms are infinite; but the world is not infinite. This, then, is not the only world, or the only material system which exists. The cause whence this visible system originated, is competent to produce others; it has been acting perpetually from all eternity; and there are other worlds, and other systems of worlds, around us. In the vast immensity of space, there are also other beings than man, possessed of powers, and intellects, and enjoyments, far superior to our own; beings who existed before the formation of the world, and will exist when the world shall perish for ever, whose happiness flows unlimited and unallayed, and whom the tumults and passions of gross matter can never agitate. These, the founder of the system denominated gods;—not that they created the universe, or are possessed of the power of upholding it, for they are finite and created beings themselves, and endowed only with finite capacities and powers; but from the uninterrupted beatitude and tranquillity which they enjoy, and their everlasting freedom from all anxiety and care."

The fundamental points of the *moral* system of Epicurus are these. Happiness is the end of life. This is the secret avowal of every mind, the ultimate end of all our actions. It is not necessary to reform nature; but to guide its general tendency. The greatest evil that can happen to man, is to fancy happiness where it is not to be found; or to see it where it really exists, without the power of attaining it. What, then, is the principal object of moral philosophy, unless it be to ascertain in what real happiness consists? Let this important study be our continual occupation; if we wish to

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be immediately happy, let us not defer our endeavours till the morrow. It is given only to the immortals to be supremely happy. We must never forget that we are only men. Since we cannot be so happy as the gods, whom we propose as our models, let us be satisfied with being less happy. Because an eye so finite as mine cannot pervade the immensity of space, shall I foolishly close it against the objects which surround me? These objects will be to me a never-failing source of pleasure, if I can enjoy or reject them at will. Pain is always an evil, pleasure always a good; but there is no pleasure pure and unmixed. The flowers grow under our feet; but we must stoop to gather them. Pleasure assumes a variety of forms. It is therefore essential to know the value of every object, under the colour of which it may present itself, that we may not be uncertain when to gather, or reject it; when to live, or when to die. After the health of the mind, nothing can be more precious than that of the body. If the health of the body manifest itself only in particular members, the body is not generally healthful; if the mind be carried with excess to the exercise of any particular virtue, it is not entirely virtuous. If we wish to be esteemed by our fellow-mortals, we shall delight in fulfilling all our duties, as the surest method of securing that esteem. We shall not despise the pleasures of the senses; but we shall take care not to confound the virtuous man with the sensualist. How can he be happy, who has deceived himself in the choice of life? How can he chuse a status, who knows not his own wants? or be satisfied with it, if he confound the wants of nature, the cravings of passion, and the allurements of fancy? The mind must place some ultimate end before it, or it will steer at random. Futurity may possibly be within our power. All the actions of our life, all the suggestions of our imagination, should direct us to the practice of virtue, the preservation of liberty and life, and the contempt of death. While we exist, death is nothing; it is nothing, when we exist no more. The gods are dreaded only because they are rendered similar to men. The impious man is he who adores the deities of the vulgar. If real piety consisted in prostrating ourselves before a piece of sculptured marble, nothing would be more common; but it is uncommon, because it consists in a true judgment of the nature of the gods. What is called the law of nature, is only the symbol of general utility. To promote this general utility, and to secure the common concurrence of mankind, should be our great rule of action. As we are not certain that crimes will never be discovered, it is absurd to commit them; it is playing at a game where we are more likely to lose than to win. Friendship is one of the greatest blessings of life; decency is one of the chief virtues of society. Be decent in your manners and your conversation, because you are not to be numbered among animals; and because you live in the tumult of cities, not in the solitude of forests.

Such is the system of Epicurus, reduced to a brief outline; and such were the doctrines which Lucretius selected as the subject of his poem. It was a subject the most comprehensive that could engage the human mind. It embraced the whole scope of natural metaphysics, and moral philosophy. To execute it with any degree of success, required uncommon powers, and almost universal knowledge. That Lucretius possessed these in a very eminent degree, cannot be denied. The ardour of his temper, and the boldness of his character, made him eagerly embrace doctrines as novel as they were impious; and he has delivered them with a hardihood of diction which infinitely surpassed the deliberate, though timid, infidelity of Epicurus. The system itself, which had taken such deep root in Greece, was easily transplanted to Rome as into a soil equally favourable. It flattered the growing scepticism of the age, which began to turn with disgust from the inconsistent theory that had so long misguided the world; from those absurdities of the ancient mythology, which had already incurred the disbelief of Socrates and Plato, and had equally excited the secret reprobation of the Roman scholars. But of the Epicurean system they approved, only as it denied that multiplicity of gods and their subordinate agents, which obscured and degraded the theology of their country. They referred the creation of the world to one supreme intelligence, sole, infinite, and eternal. They respected the moral code of Epicurus; but they rejected his doctrine of Atomism, as impious, and absurd. Cicero expressly says,* that his philosophy was despised by all well-informed persons. When they beheld the magnificent colours, the order, beauty,

* Cic. de Natura Deorum.

and wise management of the universe, they naturally enquired, if such a glorious display of intelligence could possibly proceed from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, or if chance could have produced what the highest genius can never sufficiently admire.*

If the philosophers of Rome refuted the visionary system of Epicurus, it was to be expected that on the establishment of Christianity, it would immediately decline. Some have pretended to trace, in the writings of the earlier Fathers of the Church, a resemblance to the moral code of Epicurus. It may be admitted, that all his tenets were not equally false and dangerous. There are some, no doubt, which might be consistently adopted by the professors of a purer, and more enlightened faith. Even in his physical theory, which we have extracted above, may be traced discoveries consonant with the best-established axioms of modern philosophy. But these, the limited and peculiar plan of our undertaking will not permit us to investigate. The less offensive parts of his moral theory were successively revived and defended by Abelard, Bruno; and after the revival of letters by Philelphus, Volaterianus, Pic, Sennet, Gassendi, Du Rondelle, and Sir William Temple. But it was reserved for the bolder impiety of the writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century; of Bayle, of Hume, Diderot, and other Materialists, to revive the leading principles of Epicurus, in all their native deformity, which denied the immortality of the soul, and the existence of a future state. They have attempted to shelter their infidelity under the specious professions of general benevolence, and universal love for mankind. Not daring openly to avow their irreligion, their expressions would imply the recognition of a Deity; but as Cicero observes of the ancient Epicureans, "*Verbis ponunt, re tollunt Deos.*" Bayle has employed all that accumulated erudition, and natural sagacity, could furnish, or suggest, to establish the position, that corruption of manners would not be the necessary consequence of atheism; and that a people of atheists might live as tranquilly together as the most religious nation. But this extraordinary assertion is victoriously refuted by Warburton. Indeed, what principles of morality, what regularity of manners, can be expected from a philosophy which admits of no divinity but chance, and no other substances than matter and space; which regards the immortality of the soul as a chimera, virtue as only a name; and considers pleasure as the only good to which mortals should aspire? What political harmony, what moral order, could result from a rejection of those religious restraints which are so connected with the operation of temporal laws, that nations could not subsist, nor governments be supported, without them? In vain does the Epicurean talk of temperance, justice, and the love of our country; in vain does the solemn verse of Lucretius inculcate these, and other qualities of the mind, if the great principles upon which society is formed be removed; if virtue have no motive for exertion, and vice no fear of punishment.

When the system of Epicurus was made known to the Romans, it found an enthusiastic admirer, and ardent supporter, in Lucretius. But he must be considered in the double light of philosopher and poet. As the ancient philosophers had two doctrines, the one public and external, which they inculcated among the people, the other secret and internal, which was reserved for their pupils alone; so Lucretius, as a poet, appears to have adopted the theological ideas of his age, while, as an Epicurean philosopher, he argues against the gods, and strenuously denies their power. Unless we remember this distinction, many parts of his poem will be absolutely unintelligible. For instance, as a philosopher, he discovers himself throughout his poem to be the declared enemy of a providence; and yet, as a poet, he appears to recognize it in the following lines.

Usque adeo res humanas vis abdita quædam
Obterit, & pulchros fasces sævasque secures
Proculcare, ac ludibrio sibi habere videtur.

The design of Epicurus was to take from the gods the government of the world, by placing them beyond the sphere of human events, and this seems to be the true sense of a line which has been seldom clearly understood.

Semota ab nostris rebus secretaque longè.

Lucretius was an Epicurean, more, perhaps, from inclination and the bent of his genius, than from reason, or argument; for though his suppositions are precarious, and his reasoning weak, his conclusions are delivered with the most positive air of authority, as if they were the

* Cicero never wrote any thing with greater beauty and elegance than when he describes the regularity, the riches, and the harmony of the physical world.—See de Nat. Deorum, lib. 2, s. 39, et seq.

the emanations of an oracle. No mathematician can be more confident of a demonstration, than he is of the truth of his philosophy. He is every where apparently conscious of his own reason, and assumes an absolute command not only over his readers, but his patron Memmius, to whom he addresses himself. He seems to disdain reply, and is so confident of his cause, that he is willing to anticipate his antagonists, urging for them whatever he imagines they could say, and having them, as he supposes, without an objection for the future. And this is done with so much haughtiness of language and impatience of contradiction, as if he were assured of the triumph, before he entered the lists. He far surpasses his master in the boldness of his impiety, and the extent of his infidelity. Lambinus,* with that partiality for his author which is the fault of every editor, asserts that this is not so much the crime of Lucretius as of Epicurus, whose doctrine it was; as if the poet, who extended the circulation of a pernicious doctrine, adorned it with all the attractive elegance of verse, and alluring harmony of numbers, were not equally guilty with the original founder. We are more disposed to coincide with Lambinus, when he asks, "*Quid tum postea? Num idcirco nos quoque qui legimus, impii sumus?* "What danger can accrue to us, says Gifanius,† from the ridiculous doctrine of his atoms, since it is so easy to be refuted? On the contrary, we may from thence derive this great advantage, that, having discovered the falsity of his assertions concerning the nature of things, we shall be the more diligent to find out the truth, and having found it, to retain it the more strongly in our memory." In this age when our reason is assisted with a more enlightened philosophy, and strengthened by the corroborating evidence of revelation, when whatever may be the doubts or arguments of the deist, the dreary comfortless tenets of the atheist, at least, are derided or detested; there can be little danger, we apprehend, in entrusting the volume of Lucretius into the hands of the student. He will admire the beauty of his style, the fervour of his imagination, and the rapidity of his thoughts; but he will execrate the pernicious tendency of his doctrines, the impious absurdity of his theory, and the bold avowal of his infidelity. If he should be for a moment attracted by the novelty of the subject, or seduced by the plausibility of the reasoning, it may be sufficient to remind him, that Lucretius, who thus arrogated to himself the right of scanning the mysterious ways of Providence, lived a maniac, and died a suicide, and that Creech, his ingenious translator, while he copied these ravings of a distempered imagination, perhaps caught the spark of insanity, under the probable influence of which he destroyed himself.

Having thus briefly explained to the reader the nature, and we trust, exposed the absurdity, of the theory ascribed to Epicurus, and enlarged by Lucretius, it may be equally proper to refer him to the *Anti-Lucretius, seu de Deo et Naturâ*, a Latin poem, written by the celebrated Cardinal de Polignac. The object of this work is to refute the errors of the Roman poet, to place the summum bonum of life in more important pursuits, and to expose, in its proper light, the doctrine of atoms, motion, and space. The cardinal is, indeed, somewhat diffusive in his style, and there is little variety in his plan; but many passages are admired, as uniting the strength of Lucretius with the elegance of Virgil. The happy turn of his expressions, the flowing abundance of his imagery, and the facility with which he discusses a subject so arduous in itself, and so little susceptible of the graces of poetry, are not surpassed in any other instance of modern latinity. It is to be wished, that he had laid aside the fruitless attempt to combat the opinions of Newton, and recommend, in their place, the reveries of Descartes. But it is at all times difficult to detach ourselves from the notions which we have imbibed in our infancy, and that of the cardinal had been strongly biassed by the Cartesian philosophy of the seventeenth century.

* Dionys. Lambinus; in Epist. ded. ad. Car. IX. reg. Christ, in Havercamp. Edit. Luc.

† Obert. Gif. in Vit. Luc.; apud Havercamp.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over the "literal Translation of Virgil's description of the Shield of Æneas",* to which I am ready to award the general praise of fidelity and spirit, I find your Correspondent A. B. E. has given a novel, and, I think,

* Monthly Magazine for February, p. 27.

objection-

objectionable, rendering to the following lines.

" Contra autem, magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus, et totâ veste vocantem
Cœruleum in gremium, latebrosaque flumina, victos."*

" While the swoln Nile, mourning her vanquished sons,
Receives them in her bosom and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying host,
That seek retreat in all her streams profound."

I shall not stay to comment on the propriety of interpreting " magno corpore" by the epithet "*swoln*"; since every one must see, that what is in the version tamely confined to the river itself, is in the original, with abundantly more consistency of metaphor, applied to its presiding deity.† What I intend at present, is to offer a few strictures on the *sex* which your Correspondent, has, in the passage under consideration, thought proper to adopt.

While the swoln Nile mourning *her* vanquished sons,
Receives them in *her* bosom, and unfolds
Her azure mantle to the flying host,
That seek retreat in all *her* streams profound.

Without absolutely asserting, I am disposed to think, that the gender of the river, expressed by the termination will in most instances lead us to that of its fabled guardian. To take an example from the book in which the shield is described. The poet has thus beautifully clothed the spirit of the Tyber, when he appears to Æneas sleeping on the bank of his river. It is a prosopopœia which has been frequently imitated by succeeding poets,‡ who have had occasion for a river-god; and I hope the beauty of the passage will apologize for its insertion here.

" Nox erat; et terras animalia fessa per omnes,
Alituum pecudumque genus, sopor altus habebat,
Quum pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe,
Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem.
Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus; eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo."*

It may not be impertinent here to remark, that the reason which Virgil has elsewhere assigned for the name of this river,

————asperque immani corpore Tybris,
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine *Tybrim*
Diximus:—†

is not very dissimilar from the current story of the Nile's receiving its denomination from Nilus a king of Thebes; and forms another objection to our saying *mother* Nile. Indeed if we might make the *Agows*, who inhabit round the eastern branch, and, as Bruce endeavours to prove, the source of this river—if we might admit them a party to this question, they would decide it at once; for it seems, they worship the river-spirit under the title of *Ab, Father*.‡

Milton furnishes us with a fine and characteristic picture of a river-*goddess*:

" A gentle nymph,
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream."§

And thus invokes her,

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave;
In twisted braids of lillies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair‖.

In each of these examples, it is almost needless to observe, the utmost propriety of character is maintained, and each of them affords proof of the original proposition. In our own language, indeed, which knows of no distinction in gender but that of sex, unless where the expression is figurative, the impropriety of the translation in question is not so apparent; to an English ear, the genius of the Nile may be created either male or female without offence: but in the Roman tongue the case is widely different; and consistency seems to require, that in this noble prosopopeia, the deity of the *magnus*,¶ *septemgeminus*** *Nilus*, could not

* Æn. VIII. v. 711 and seq.
† The translator, I might have added, has improperly appropriated the epithet *cæruleum* to the " mantle" rather than to the " bosom" of the ideal figure.
‡ See for instance, Pope's Windsor Forest, ver. 329, &c.

* Æn. VIII. v. 26 et seq.
† Ib. v. 330 et seq.
‡ Encyclop. Britan. vol. xiii. p. 74.
§ Comus, v. 836.
‖ Ibid, v. 871.
¶ Georg. III ver 29.
** Æn. VI. v. 800.

be

be *emasculated* without some good reason.

I would further observe that the interpretation of A. B. E runs counter to the rival translations of the Æneid; nor does any commentator, whom I have seen, sanction his rendering.

" Just opposite sad Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads *his* mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which *he* wraps *his* queen and flying host."
Dryden.

While sunk in grief the *mighty* Nile bemoans
The shame and slaughter of *his* vanquished sons.
He saw the rout; his mantle he unroll'd,
Spread forth *his* robes, and opened every fold;
Expanded wide *his* arms with timely care,
And in *his* kind embrace received the flying war.
Pitt.

To these authorities I shall only permit myself to add that of the ingenious critic who has delineated " the several pictures that compose" the whole representation of the shield in a connected series. " The figure of the wolf bending back with fondness, and forming with her tongue the smiling infants, or the mourning *river-god* stretching out *his* watery garments to receive and shield the routed Egyptians, have *seldom escaped* even the meanest admirer."*

Perhaps, Sir, your Correspondent A. B. E. may be able to justify his interpretation, if not the effect of inadvertence; and I can assure him I have no disinclination to yield to convincing evidence. But I am afraid of losing your readers " in an unreasonable length of time"† and hasten to a conclusion.

Your's, &c.

Masbro', T. W.
February 24, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING, the other day in Cowper's Translation of Homer, I met with the following indiscriminate use of the masculine and feminine genders, which, to me, appears exceedingly irregular, and, in a *second edition*, remarkably careless.

In the third book of the Odyssey, after the venerable Nestor has discovered Minerva to be the companion of Telemachus, he entreats her favour towards himself and family, and vows to sacrifice an *heifer*.

" ———I to thee will give
For sacrifice an *heifer* of the year."

When the ceremony comes to take place, an artist is represented as gilding the victim's horns,

" ———that seeing *him* attired
So costly, Pallas might the more be pleased.
Stratius and brave Ecephron introduced
The victim by *his* horns; ————
———warlike Thrasymedes armed
With his long-hafted axe, prepared to smite
The ox————
When all had pray'd and strewed with crumbled cakes
The *heifer* o'er, then, hasting to his work,
The godlike Thrasymedes with his axe
Her tough neck-tendons sever'd, and *she* fell."
" The royal youths then raising from the ground
The *heifer's* head, sustain'd it, while *she* pour'd
Her ebbing life's last current————"
" Soon as the sable blood had ceased, and life
Had left the victim, spreading *him* abroad,
With nice address they parted at the joint
His thighs————"
Cowper's Odyssey, vol. I. p. 73-77, *2d. ed.*

The original word is ΒΟΥΣ, and may be used either in the masculine or feminine gender, though by Homer himself, in the passage alluded to, it is used when any discrimination can be discerned, in the feminine. Pope translates it *bullock*; but he has, however, uniformly preserved consistency.

If any of your learned readers can free this amiable poet from the charge of incongruity and want of due attention, it will doubtless, afford pleasure to his numerous admirers, and especially, to

Your's, &c. QUISQUAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Eccho (alas!) that doth my sorrow rewe,
Returns thereto a hollowe sounde of playnt;
Thus I alone, where all my freedome grewe,
In pryson pyne, with bondage and restraynt:
And with remembrance of the greater griefe,
To banish the lesse I fynd my chief reliefe.
Howard, Earl Surrey's Sonnettes.

SO might sing the feathered chorister, under the deprivation of liberty, whilst his plaintive notes are ascribed to happy resignation, and the melody of his song as expressive of joy; and thus, the reward

* Mr. W. Whitehead's Observations on the Shield of Æneas.

† Pope's Preface to the Iliad.

reward of the exercise of the vocal powers he possesses of conveying pleasure to others, is his personal misery and perpetual imprisonment. Hence I could not peruse without pain a letter in your Magazine, of February last, requesting information on the food most proper for birds under confinement, under the signature of J. M. Flindall.

Engagements prevented me from immediately noticing it; and indeed I was less anxious to do so, under the hope that some abler pen would have been exercised in the cause of humanity. In No. 168 of your Magazine, a Correspondent, indeed, under the signature of Y. Z. has offered his remarks on "the barbarity of confining nightingales and other birds," as an answer to the preceding writer; which, I confess, is not quite adequate to my views of the subject; for the sentiment of barbarity as pressed by him, is referable to the frequent occurrence of death from the act of confinement, rather than to the principle itself of confinement; and hence, as the life of the imprisoned lark is longer than the nightingale's, in that ratio the cruelty becomes less; or, in other words, prolonged confinement is mitigated barbarity.

So little does this sentiment correspond with mine, that from the same fact I could deduce an opposite conclusion; for if there really be cruelty in the imprisonment of birds, the longevity of the prisoner, in my opinion, only entails greater, because of the longer protracted misery. It has been suggested, as before intimated, that, as the prisoner warbles his notes under confinement, he suffers no misery from the deprivation of liberty. This however, constitutes no proof of his real feelings, for it is not uncommon with bird-fanciers, and bird-catchers, to blind the miserable tenant of a cage, contracted to the size of about four inches square, in order to improve his song, and to employ him as a decoy-bird. I believe this is effected by means of a needle, perhaps heated, with which the eye is punctured, and the organs of vision destroyed. It is a refinement on the barbarous practice in Asia, of blinding the individuals who are entitled by birth to a chance of the imperial crown, by passing an heated plate of metal, over the eye, near enough to sear, or to produce an opacity of the cornea, and thus for ever inducing blindness, by preventing the rays of light from passing to the retina. As well might it be argued, that, as Richard Cœur de Lion afforded that pathetic song, "*O mon roi*" in prison, it must have been occasioned by his happiness in the loss of liberty; but how often has it been observed, that

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem! *Virg. Æn.*

As well might be deduced the happiness of the African, from his dancing in chains on the deck of a slave-ship, but

Ce n'est pas etre bien-aise que de rire.
St. Evremond.

The species of song-bird least objectionable to the practice of confinement, at least in this country, is perhaps the canary bird, in consequence of its never having enjoyed freedom, added to its incapacity of sustaining life under the rigour of our climate: but even this bird, who was never initiated into the pleasures of liberty and the unrestrained enjoyment of the air; whenever allowed, merely to fly about and enjoy the expanse of a room, evinces his gratification in every attitude. He prunes his plumage, that plumage that seems to dictate to him his birthright to liberty; he flirts about in lively expressions of pleasure, and in unbounded vivacity, in this limited indulgence of that aërial power, with which nature endowed him; but which man has denied him the enjoyment of, for his own personal gratification.

That the feeling and sentiment of birds, by whatever name we may designate them, are tender and sympathetic, their conjugal and parental conduct amply testifies.

I well remember that, when a school-boy, there was not one among us without his bird. There were two male linnets, who preserved during their lives, which were protracted for some years, the most inviolable attachment and friendship. These linnets were named Robert and Henry; they had not been brought up together, nor did they both belong to the same person. It was early observed, that whenever one of the birds sang, the other bird joined it; and at night, each slept on that side of the cage next its friend's. At length their attachment was more fully ascertained by this incident. It was customary to allow the birds to fly about the chamber in which they were kept, on cleaning the cages. On one of these occasions, one of these linnets being at liberty, flew to the cage of the other; and they were afterwards, now and then, indulged with the privilege of being together in one cage, when they uniformly expressed their high gratification by fluttering towards each other, joining their bills together, and alternately

ternately gently picking the tongue of their friend. At length it was resolved to allow one of these birds to fly abroad in the open air, whilst the other was placed out in its cage. I have known the friend left at liberty to mix for some hours with the wild linnets, for this was on a heath or common near the school house, and regularly to return in the evening to his vacated cage placed near his confined friend. This indulgence of the common was conferred alternately on Robert and Henry, and with the same undeviating attachment. They never were allowed this liberty together; and probably had it been suffered, they would not have returned; for each seemed to enjoy the company of the wild linnets, but so indelible was their mutual attachment, that they preferred imprisonment together, rather than separation.

One of these friends at length died, and the other pined away, and soon followed his deceased friend—*ad sedes illuc negat redire quemquam.*

Your's, &c.

J. C. Lettsom.

Sambrook-court, March 10, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiry of your Correspondent, J. J. G. respecting instances and particulars of longevity, in your Magazine for last month, I send you the following one of a Jewess, which, if you should think of sufficient consequence, you will please to insert. I give it almost verbatim from Isaac Abraham, the son's, account, who will next month complete his 76th year.

Sarah Lyons died in the parish of St. Peter, Ipswich, on the 5th of November, 1807, when she had nearly completed her 105th year. She was born at a village in Germany, called Ashich, near Oshappenborg, by the river Maine, on the 12th day of the month Adar. A. M. 5463 (about the latter end of February, or beginning of March, 1703). She went to service at Amsterdam, in Holland, where she lived till past her 27th year, at which time she married to Jacob Abraham, by whom she had one child only (the above-mentioned son), born on the 12th day of the month Nisan, A. M. 5492 (April, 1732), and three months afterwards her husband died. She then came over to England, and was soon after married to Abraham Lyons, with whom she lived upwards of thirty years, but had no children by him. She continued a widow, and survived him nearly forty years. She never had any long sickness, except about forty years ago that she was much troubled by a stoppage of urine. Her diet consisted principally of soups and vegetables, with a large portion of fat, or butter (of which she was very fond), mixed with them, and occasionally fish. For supper, she took only a small piece of bread and butter, and half a pint of porter. She retained her health and faculties till within two years of her death, when she was deprived of the use of her limbs by a paralytic stroke, which she gradually sunk under, though she could eat, drink, and sleep tolerably, till within three days of her death.

Your Correspondent's idea, that long life is in some degree hereditary, will not hold good in the present case, as the subject of this paper was an orphan at the age of nine years.

Not having been much in the habit of making enquiries of this description, I may perhaps be unnecessarily particular in trifles, and omit the circumstances most important: if so, I will with pleasure answer any query which J. J. G. may think proper to put to me, for his further information. At the same time I beg, to know if he, or any other of your Correspondents, have seen any account published of old Ingall, formerly of Battle Abbey, Sussex, who died at Battle, about ten years ago, aged 120 years. Being there at that time, I had no opportunity of seeing him till after he was dead: he appeared to be rather under the middling size, and as men usually look about 80 or 90. I was informed he had left the Abbey only a few days. In his life time, I believe some curious information might have been collected from him, as I have heard he was very proud of shewing a sword that hung up in the Abbey Hall, with which he defended the life of his master Sir Whistler Webster, who, when travelling abroad, was attacked by robbers, and succeeded in killing one of them by running him through the body. I do not recollect having heard whether he had been married, but he had one *natural* child, who was at the time of his death about thirty, and to whom he left the whole of his property; and I think this son was called Ingall, and not by the mother's name as in such cases is usual.

Your's, &c.

Ipswich, J. A.

March 10, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DOUBT having arisen in my mind, concerning the correctness of the quantity of a syllable, used by the celebrated Ainsworth, in the epitaph written on himself and his wife, I have taken the liberty to insert my suspicions, and on what reasons they are founded, in your literary Repository.

To the 4to and second edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, a short Account of the Author's Life is prefixed, in which is inserted the above-mentioned

Epitaph.

"Rob. Ainsworth et Uxor ejus admodum senes
Dormituri Vestem detritam hic exuerunt,
Novam primo manè surgentes induturi.
Dum Fas, Mortalis, sapias et respice Finem;
Hoc suadent Manes, hoc canit *Amramides*."

Now with respect to the word *Amramides*, the quantity is thus marked in the Gradus,

Amrāmĭdēs.

Whereas, used in the latter end of a pentameter line, it must of necessity be thus accentuated,

Amrāmidē̆s.

Hŏc suādēnt Mānēs, hōc cănĭt Amrāmidē̆s.

Trusting that amongst your learned Correspondents, one of them may condescend to give me his opinion on the subject, I remain, Your's, &c.

Camden-town, C. WESLEY, jun.
March 10, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your useful Magazine of February last (page 8), Mr. Farey's invitation to publish my practical remarks on *pisé*-walling; with the same I would willingly comply: but as models, with descriptions and observations (exceeding the limits of your Magazine) appear to me the best means of conveying to the public the proper information, I conceive that through the channel of the Society of Arts it will be best communicated.

For this purpose I have ordered models to be made, which with my observations on the modes of performing the work, will I hope be found worthy of a place in the Society's collection, where the public can at all times refer to them free of expence.

Notwithstanding this my intention, if you think a few observations worthy of insertion, they may possibly be of use to some of your readers inclined to adopt *pisé*-walling.

Of the utility of this mode of building in some situations, I am fully satisfied, and shall be happy to hear, that any gentleman who practises it, may improve on what I have done; and sincerely wishing it success, I cannot perhaps better support it, than by giving some precautions to prevent failures, which must tend to bring it into disrepute

In the communication to the Board of Agriculture (page 395, vol. I.), it is laid down as a rule, that almost any soil will answer the purpose, and that such may be readily known. Again, page 401, it is recommended, to cover the outside with a coat of stucco, or rough-cast, and this without any previous preparation, in the formation of the wall.

In these particulars I most materially differ in opinion; for although I think earth, apparently good for walling, may be commonly met with, yet such as will make sound work is not so frequent, nor is it easy to convey a proper idea thereof by a written description, so as to distinguish it.

With regard to facing the outside with a regular coat of stucco or roughcast, the same as is usually laid on brickwork, I have made many experiments, and find that so done, it always fails, and comes off in large pieces together, and particularly so, if no previous composition be used in the formation of the wall.

The sort of soil which I have found best, is a coarse gritty sand, with a little tenacity, so as sufficiently to adhere together when compressed.

The scrapings of roads, where gravel free of calcareous stones is used, will make hard and durable walls, and the siftings of some gravel, where there is but little tenaciousness, will also answer; but that any sort of mould, loomy earth or clay will do, is a mistake; and to make good walling, or a good face thereto, will require a different process from any that I have seen published: to detail this would exceed the present limits, but they shall be given, with the models, &c. suffice it here to say, that whatever be the soil or composition, it is a matter of the greatest consequence, that it be put in the mould and perfectly well rammed, in very thin layers: if this be omitted, the best of soil will make very bad walling. So much does this prevail, that I think it the greatest bar to extensively introducing of *pisé*, for if the labour be performed by measure, the workman, for expedition,

is induced to slight the work, and this fatal imperfection can sometimes only be discovered by the failure of the wall; nor its happening be certainly prevented, but by the constant attendance of an overlooker.

Mr. Farey's description of the experiment made at this place, is correct, except as to its introduction, in which he is under a small mistake. The merit of this, as well as the many other patriotic experiments at Woburn, lies entirely with the same noble personage, the late Duke of Bedford. From what Mr. Eccleston of Lancashire had done, his Grace was convinced of the practicability of making walls of earth in this way; and by his Grace's desire, a foreigner was sent from that gentleman's seat, to make a specimen here. On this specimen, and the mode of doing it, I immediately saw great room for improvement, and, satisfactorily to his Grace, succeeded in effecting the same. The late Mr. Holland then sent persons, to learn the practice here, and also presented a Description of it to the Board of Agriculture; but why therein, the old imperfect mode of performing it, and the clumsy inconvenient moulds (described in the plates of the French work, "*Maison en Pisé*") were copied, appears to me difficult to account for.

The superiority of works performed with my moulds, and implements, and the truth and facility with which they may by any common labourer be used, will, as I trust, fully appear on comparison, either of the moulds or of the work itself.

Your's, &c.

Woburn, ROBERT SALMON.
March 14, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy in having submitted to your Magazine the hasty and imperfect query, (No. 165, p. 528,) since it has been the means of producing so valuable a paper upon the subject, from the pen of Mr. Grant (No. 167, p. 5); and I cannot omit this opportunity of thanking him for his communication. However, as he does not seem to determine the question positively, I trust he will excuse me, if, with deference, I propose a conjecture, which occurred to me upon the perusal of his letter. It may be observed, that none of the comparative adjectives which Mr. Grant enumerates, as requiring to be followed by *to*, instead of *than*, possess the positive state. May not this, then, be the cause why these words are exceptions to the general rule? For when we say, "He is wiser than I," the sentence must be considered as elliptical; and, if expressed in full, I presume, would be, "He is wiser than I am wise." But we cannot say, "He is superior than I," because this word wants the positive state, which would be necessary to be understood, in order to complete the sense. Hence we are obliged to have recourse to another mode of construction, and say, "He is superior to me;" that is, "He is superior with respect to me, or when compared to me."

Former, latter, and *elder,* too, which do not admit of *than* after them, it is observable, want the regular positive state.

Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.
Hanslope, March 11, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE thought proper to solicit a column in your Magazine, to announce the publication of the first number of my New Dictionary of the English Language, because I know of no current so adequate and proper to circulate the information among men of literature, or a fountain so beneficent where criticism, benefactions, direction, and support, could be so facilely obtained by me, during the progress of the work through the press. It is principally for the purpose of receiving this aid, of recommending the introductory Number to the examination of *able* men, and ascertaining a well-drawn and established plan for conducting the work, that I trouble you with this note: for the Plan of a Dictionary, like the Law of Nations, should be unalterable.

Your's, &c. JOHN PYTCHES.
Groton House, Suffolk,
March 10, 1808.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMPROMPTU, TO LORD STRANGFORD.

By MR. PRATT.

BY sober City men, 'tis said,
The thriving gentlefolk in trade,
Sworn enemies to wit,
That *Bards* and all the sing-song Nine,
Who boast a pedigree divine,
Are for *this world unfit*.

The moni'd elves, with purse-proud spite,
Bless their good stars, *they* never write,
Except to note *the needful*;
While Poets, scrawling volumes o'er,
At once are prodigal and poor,
Of the *main chance* unheedful.

And if to shillings, pounds, and pence,
Or business, they make pretence,
Poets are men of straw!
Better to join, by way of joke,
Tiny Tom Thumb with great Lord Coke,
That giant of the law!

That this is false, I've vouchers plenty,
And in a minute could count twenty,
To prove *Trade-sneers* abusive;
From ADDISON and AARON HILL,
To ROSCOE, ROGERS, living still,
BRIN. SHERIDAN inclusive.

Nay, a Lord Chancellor,* who late
Was made a pillar of the state,
Beats all the dunces hollow;
For tho' o'er parchments he can plod,
His bosom labours with the God,
The *Poet's God*, Apollo!

And who could once more near the heart
Than Fox the tuneful strain impart,
While state-affairs were planning?
Or who, presenting each in season,
More sweet can rhyme, or better reason,
Than Secretary Canning?

And you, beyond dispute, my lord,
Another happy proof afford,
As all the Muses know;
The gentle Camoens by your side,
The double task you well divide,
Poet and Plenipo.

Your kindred SYDNEY, too, is fired
By all that talents e'er inspired,
By all but those called *Stoic*;
And tho' the lyre he may not use,
The brave are loved by every Muse,
Or tender or heroic!

His ardent mien, empassioned eye,
Of verse sublime the fire supply,
His countenance the proem;
Whether poetical or no,
He glows with all the *bard can* glow,
And *looks* an Epic poem!

Long may ye both, by flood and field,
Of peace and war the symbols wield,
Then to loved Britain come;
There bless the isle—ah! bless'd alone,
Long may she mark ye for her own,
Long give the sweets of home!

And health, the choicest boon of Heav'n,
In bounty large to both be given;
For oh! without its aid,
The bard forgets his cherub birth,
The struggling hero sinks to earth,
And life itself's a shade.

* Lord Erskine.

EPITAPH

ON GENERAL WOLFE.

From Sim's Edition of Mickle's Poems.

BRITON, approach with awe this hallowed shrine;
And if a Father's sacred name be thine,
If thou hast mark'd thy stripling's cheeks to glow,
When war was mentioned, or the Gallic foe;
If shining arms his infant sports employ,
And warm his rage—here bring the warlike boy.
Here let him stand, whilst thou, enrapt, shalt tell
How fought the glorious Wolfe,—how glorious fell!
Then, when thou mark'st his burning ardours rise,
And all the warrior flashing in his eyes,
Catch his young hand, and, while he lifts it here,
By Wolfe's great soul the future Wolfe shall swear
Eternal hate against the faithless Gaul—
Like Wolfe to conquer, or like Wolfe to fall!
What future Hannibals shall England see,
Raised and inspired, O gallant Wolfe! by thee.

Translation of the above.

SI tibi sit Natus, supplex delubra, Britanne,
Intres: si Juvenis vultum calor occupet;
Arma
Si ludo tractet fera; si, cum Bella feruntur,
Ingentes animos tollat; tunc siste, Britanne,
Hic juvenem; dices animosus prælia, dices
Ut cecidit Volfus, Gallosque in morte fugavit.
Si furtim in faciem veniet calor, et micet ardor
Martius ex oculis, juvenis celer arripe dextram,
Heroumque animos testetur, se arma parare
Æterna in Gallos, Volfumque imitarier ausis!
Quot quos Hannibales perlæta Britannia cernet,
Æmula si pubes virtutem, et facta, sequatur
Volfe tuam!

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF OVID's ELEGY.

[*Amor. Lib. III. eleg.* 11]

TO HIS MISTRESS, FROM THE INFLUENCE OF WHOSE CHARMS HE CANNOT SET HIMSELF FREE.

TOO tamely have I borne her cold disdain!
Meek patience flies—from this o'erburthen'd breast
Base love, begone!—I blush to wear the chain
I tugg'd so long, and deem'd my bondage blest!
How I exult the tyrant god to spurn!
Tho' late the desp'rate resolution came—
That grief now heals, which bade my bosom burn,
As bitter drugs allay the fever's flame.
For this so often, driven from her door,
On the cold earth this fainting form reclin'd;
Slave-like for this I linger'd to explore
To whom her heav'n of beauty was resign'd.
Yes! I have watch'd, till from her wanton arms
The favor'd youth return'd with languid pace—
Yet worse, the hateful rifler of her charms
Has seen, and triumph'd in my foul disgrace.
When did I cease to linger near her wall,
While *he* within enjoy'd each tender tie?
From me her graces grew the theme of all,
And countless thousands came to gaze and die!
Her vows of falsehood why should I recall,
E'en the high gods insulted thro' my wrong?
Why the sly nod within the festive hall,
Or signs, unmasking the mysterious tongue?
Inform'd that she was sick, as swift as wind
I rush'd—to find her sick to me alone!
Such slights, at length, have arm'd my suffring mind,
And where's the fool, will bear what I have known?
Adorn'd with wreaths, behold my votive sail!
How pleas'd at rest to hear the ocean roar!
Vain girl, no more thy potent arts prevail,
I'm not the easy slave I was before
Ah, why that pang! my spirits are at war,
And Love, and Hate, a doubtful contest prove—
But Love prevails; cold Reason flies afar,
And Hate itself becomes the friend of Love!
Her manners shock me, while her beauties charm;
Her form I worship, but her vices shun.
Discordant vows once more my heart alarm,
With or without her, equally undone!
Oh! would her faults were less, or she less fair;
So ill her actions and her looks agree—
Her actions raise, her looks repel despair—
Devoted wretch! her crimes are dear to thee!
By that first joy, blest type of joys above—
By all those gods who at thy falsehoods smil'd—
By that sweet face, the idol of my love—
By those bright fatal eyes, which mine beguil'd—
Whatever thou may'st be, thou shalt be mine;
While I thy slave, or willing servant prove!
Yet may my bark, before the gale incline—
For kind or adverse—I am bound to Love!

IMPROMPTU

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In the Obituary of your Magazine for June, you gave some account of Mrs. Knowles; if you think the following Lines sent to her by a clergyman who was then paying his addresses to her, and her Reply, deserving of a place in the Monthly Magazine, they are at your service. Your's, &c.

Lancaster, July 1807. J. B. P. ECCLESTON.

TO LAVINIA,

A QUAKER, RECOMMENDING BAPTISM TO HER.

HARK how the sacred thunder rends the skies!
Repent, and be baptiz'd, Christ's Herald cries;
Repent, and be baptiz'd, consenting Heaven replies.
And can Lavinia unaffected hear
This awful message echoing in her ear;
Will my Lavinia unconverted prove
Rebel to God, and faithless unto love?
Say, shall a parent's absolute command
The mighty voice of God himself withstand?
Shall heavenly calls to earthly ties give place
And filial fondness frustrate Christian grace?
Must human wit omniscience engage,
And Barclay endless war with Jesus wage?
Must each Apostle wave his claim to merit,
That Fox may shine first martyr of the spirit?
Must Philip's process be superfluous thought,
Because he wash'd the Eunuch he had taught?
Must Paul at Corinth be a babler too,
And Peter, when a Baptist, be a Jew?
Must fœdral rites be metamorphos'd away,
And actual homage construed disobey?
Must each adept in Calvary's great school,
Be not in meekness, but in fact, a fool?
Such juggling arts may change each part of speech,
Make Water Spirit, and baptize to teach:
But if such jargon Jesus represents,
The light, indeed, is lent alone to Saints.
Then in the letter double death we find,
And Christ by figure only sav'd mankind.

LAVINIA'S ANSWER.

"Hark how the sacred thunder rends the skies!
Repent, and be baptiz'd, Christ's Herald cries;
Repent, and be baptiz'd, consenting Heaven replies."

The

The Christian heart reveres the solemn sound,
And deeply humbled, treads the sacred ground!
Owns the injunction's undisputed claim,
Its awful import, and its glorious aim.
But here a difference mutual zeal excites,
You plead for outward, we for mental, rites.
We think the Gospel's hallowed page inspires
Superior efforts, nor one type requires
Since no lavations can effectual prove
The innate stains of nature to remove.
No mode of words can Heavenly Grace impart
To an infantile and unconscious heart:
We hence, as vain and useless, disallow
The faithless surety and unbinding vow;
As being shadows which men may observe,
Yet from the substance in their conduct swerve.
Whilst superstitious rites their time divide,
They cease to follow virtue as their guide:
Misled by canons, and the various rules
Of councils, synods, colleges, and schools.
Thus might mankind, for some an ample field,
To circumcision's ancient custom yield:
Or, humbly prostrate in the public street,
With blind devotion wash each other's feet.
'Tis thus that holiness to form gives place,
And solemn trifling frustrates Christian grace.
In Jordan's pool, well pleas'd, th'Almighty saw
His Son belov'd, submitting to the law:
But his Apostles through the world he sent,
With a baptizing power beyond th'element.
This power does all true ministry attend,
'Twas promis'd, and will never have an end:
This mighty power his herald did proclaim,
"He shall baptize you with a holy flame."
Tho' water was in use, an ancient rite,
Allow'd the common way to proselyte;
Yet no dependence plac'd thereon you'll see,
And Paul and Peter in that point agree.
Thus real Christians, with illumin'd thought,
View truth unbiass'd, as its author taught.
No temporary shadows are rever'd,
Where their immortal substance has appear'd.
Fox preach'd this doctrine to a seeking age;
It shines in Barclay's unrefuted page.
Simple their scheme, no mean self-love they knew,
But freely preach'd without a sordid view;
With hearts devoted, Gospel truths display'd,
And scorn'd to make Divinity a trade.
No juggling arts are us'd, no low disguise,
O'er obvious texts and sense to tyrannize.
Discerning truth by its own native light,
They by its guidance practis'd what was right.
This state attain'd, external rites no more
Require observance, as in days of yore.
'Tis Grace alone, we by experience find,
Imparts instruction to th' attentive mind;
Convicts of error, and restrains from sin,
For what these are it manifests within:
Each wayward passion by its aid subdu'd,
The soul's enthron'd in native rectitude:
Cleans'd from its stains, and sprinkl'd from above,
With pure descendings of attoning love.
If short of this, redemption we may find,
Then Christ by figure only sav'd mankind.
Let this alone my suppliant spirit crave,
Since but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, can save.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

Original Letter from Arthur Bedford to Dr. Charlet, relating to the foundation of a Syriac Professorship in the University of Oxford.

Newton St. Loe, Dec. 11, 1719.

"REVEREND SIR,

"I INTENDED to have given you some account of the nature and usefulness of the Chaldee and Syriack languages; but, since all that I can say, and more than can be comprehended in a letter, is contained in Mr. Ockley's Introduction to the Oriental Languages, in the Appendix to the Polyglott Bible, and in the Appendix to Bishop Beveridge's Syriack Grammar, I must desire to be excused and refer you thither.

"I cannot but highly approve of the design of founding a professorship in Oxford, for the Syriack language; and have reason to hope, what I heartily wish, that the pious and charitable benefactor, who promotes the study of that language which our blessed Saviour spoke when he was on earth, will hear him say, 'Come, ye blessed,' at his return from heaven.

"The manner how such a design may be made most useful, can be better concerted among those who are skilled in those studies, in so famous an University as Oxford is. But since you were pleased to desire an account thereof from me, I shall, with submission to their judgement, give you my thoughts thereof.

"I believe that it would be better to settle a professor of the Chaldee and Syriack language, than of the Syriack alone.

"For first: the Chaldee and Syriack differing little more than the Ionick and Dorick dialects among the Greeks, may easily be carried on by the same profes-

sor;

sor; and he who is master of the one, may also, in a few months time, be master of the other.

"Secondly: there being very few books extant in the Syriack language, except the version of the Bible, I cannot suppose that there would be employment enough for a professor in that single study.

"Thirdly: I find a canon in the council of Vienne, under Pope Clement V. which requires, that there should be a professor of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabick, in the University of Oxford; and should this be settled in such a manner, it answers exactly to the design of that council; and, if the Syriack language is added to it, then the four most useful of the oriental languages will be promoted by professors for that purpose.

"Fourthly: the Chaldee is absolutely necessary, not only for the understanding the Paraphrase on the Bible, but also of the Jewish commentators, the Masorites and the Talmud; so that without it, a student cannot make a much greater proficiency in the Jewish learning than what is contained in the Hebrew Bible.

"Fifthly: A Chaldee lecture will, in my opinion, encourage the oriental studies more than the Syriack alone. The natural method is, to begin with the Hebrew Bible. Now the Bible cannot be read over without some understanding of the Chaldee; because a great part of Daniel and Ezra, and a verse in Jeremiah, is written in that language. This done, a student will be capable of profiting by such a lecture. The affinity of these two languages will be an encouragement to proceed to the third. And every one, who reads the Chaldee in the Hebrew Bible, will be in hopes of such a professorship; which may be a greater encouragement to future industry.

"Lastly: The encouragement of the Chaldee language may be the best means for the conversion of the Jews. The Jews are all skilled in the Hebrew and Chaldee; but they know nothing of the Syriack; and the best arguments against them may be taken from the Chaldee Paraphrase, for which they have a great esteem. Thus may our divines be trained up to confute them from their own authors, and to baffle them with their own weapons. We think it plain, from Scripture, that a time will come when the Jews shall be converted to the Christian faith; and I hope the time is near. Now the same God, who ordains the end, directs to means; and probably such a pious benefactor may be an instrument for such a glorious purpose, and may accordingly hope for the reward (Dan. xii. 3) of those who turn many to righteousness, which is, to shine as the stars for ever and ever.

"As for the times in which such lectures should be read, if I might give my advice, it should be once a week both in term and vacation throughout the year, the holidays, Christmas, Lent, Easter and Witsunside, excepted; and that the lectures should be alternately for each month in the year, one month for Chaldee and another for Syriack. Thus all who come to keep the Easter and Act terms, might hear lectures for both languages. And as the Hebrew lectures are appointed to be read in term time, and the Arabick in the vacation, so there might be two lectures at least weekly in the oriental studies throughout the year, excepting the times before-mentioned.

"I am, reverend Sir,

"Your most humble

"and affectionate Servant,

"ARTHUR BEDFORD."

REMARKABLE EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF EAST DOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

"In the death of Agnes and Johan Payne, buried both Feb. 1, 1560, is one thing worthy recording diligently to be noted. The elder sister, called Agnes, being very sicke unto the death, speechless and as was thought past hope of speaking, after she had lyen about twenty-four hours without speech, at last, upon a sudden, cryed out to her sister to make herself ready, and to come with her: her sister Johan, being abroad about other business, was called for; who being come to her sicke sister, demaundinge how she did, she very lowd and earnestly bad her sister make her ready, she staid for her, and could not go without her; within half an hour after, Johan was taken very sicke, which encreasing all the night upon her, her other sister still calling her to come away, in the morning they both departed this wretched world together.

"Testified by divers ould and honest persons yet livinge, which I have myself heard their father, whilst he was alive, report.

ARTHUR POLLARD, Vicar.

HEN. HOMEWOOD, } Churchwardens."
JN. PUPP, }

AULUS

AULUS GELLIUS.

The first edition of the Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius is extremely rare. It was printed at Rome, in the house of Peter de Maximis, 1469. A discourse, in the form of a letter, from Andrea, afterwards Bishop of Aleria, to Pope Paul II. is prefixed. A copy of the work sold in 1792, in France, for 1760 livres. The Duc de la Valliere's, in 1784, brought only 1130 livres. The subsequent editions in the fifteenth century were,

fol.	Rome	1472
——	——	1474
——	Venice	1472
——	——	1477
——	——	1486
——	——	1491
——	——	1493
——	——	1494
——	——	1496
——	——	1497
——	——	1500
——	Brescia	1485

Aulus Gellius lived at Athens about the hundred and thirtieth year of the vulgar æra, under the Emperor Adrian. His twenty books of Attic Nights contain many fragments of ancient authors whose works have perished. They are on that account principally valuable.

BALBI.

Fratris Johannis (Balbi) de Janua Ordinis fratrum prædicatorum, Summa quæ vocatur *Catholicon*. Mogunt, per Johannen Fust et Petrum Schoiffer de Gernsheym. anno 1460." fol.

A vellum copy of this curious work was sold out of the Duc de la Valliere's Library, in 1784, for no less than 2001 livres. The copies on paper also are in request. Of these, the Duc de la Valliere's sold for 975 livres 19s. and another at the sale of the Arvenna library, for 1505 livres.

The principal editions of the Catholicon, during the remainder of the fifteenth century, were

fol.	Elteville	1467
——	Ausbourg	1469
——	Mayence	1447
——	Nuremb.	1483
——	Venice	1483
——	Nuremb.	1486
——	Venice	1487
——	Lyons	1489
——	Venice	1490
——	——	1492
——	Lyons	1493
——	Venice	1495
——	Lyons	1496
——	Venice	1497
fol.	Paris	1499
——	Rouen	1499
——	Lyons	1500

Balbi was a Benedictine of the thirteenth century.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

There is a curious anecdote in Melville's "Memoirs" concerning Elizabeth, when Queen, being surprised behind the tapestry by Lord Hunsdon, while she was playing on her virginal. Her Majesty, I know not whether in a fit of royal prudery, or of royal coquetry; suddenly rose from the instrument and offered to strike his lordship; declaring "that she was not used *to play before men*, but when she was solitary to shun melancholy." (Mem. Lond. 1752, p. 99.) Leland applauds the skill of Elizabeth, both in playing and singing. (Encom. p. 59, p. 125, edit. Hearne).

Aut quid commemorem quos tu testudine sumpta
Concentus referas mellifluosque modos ?

See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry vol. II. p. 393.

LIST OF THE SEVERAL BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

1. The battle of St. Albans, between Richard Duke of York and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated and made prisoner: 23d of May 1455.

2. The Battle of Blore Heath (in Shropshire), between Richard Earl of Salisbury (for York) and James Lord Audley (for Lancaster); in which the latter was defeated and slain: 23d September, 1459.

3. The battle of Northampton, between the Earls of March and Warwick and King Henry, in which the King was again defeated and made prisoner: 10th July, 1460.

4. The battle of Wakefield, between Richard Duke of York and Queen Margaret; in which the former was defeated and slain: 30th December, 1460.

5. The battle of Mortimer's Cross, between Edward Duke of York and Jasper Earl of Pembroke; in which the latter was defeated: 1460.

6. The (second) battle of St. Albans, between Queen Margaret and the Earl of Warwick; in which the latter was defeated: (Shrove Tuesday) 17th of Feb. 1460.

7. The action of Ferry-bridge, between the Lord Clifford (for Lancaster) and the Lord Fitzwater (for York); in which the latter was surprized and killed; 28th March, 1461.

8. The battle of Towton, between

King Edward and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated, and 36,000 were slain: (Palm Sunday eve) 29th March, 1461.

9. The battle of Hedgeley-Moor (in Northumberland), between the Lord Montacute (for York) and the Lords Hungerford and Roos, Sir Ralph Percy, and others (for Lancaster); in which the Lancastrians were defeated, and Percy slain: 25th April, 1463.

10. The battle of Hexham, between the Lord Montacute and King Henry; in which the latter was defeated: 15th May, 1463.

11. The battle of Hedgecote (Banbury or Cotswold), between the Earl of Pembroke (for King Edward) and the Lords Fitzhugh and Latimer, and Sir John Conyers (for the Earl of Warwick, on the part of Lancaster), in which the former was defeated: 29th July, 1469.

12. The battle of Stamford (Losecoat-field), between Sir Robert Wells (for Warwick) and King Edward; in which the former was defeated: 1469.

13. The battle of Barnet, between King Edward and the Earl of Warwick; in which the latter was defeated and slain: (Easter Sunday) 14th April, 1471.

14. The battle of Tewksbury, between King Edward and Queen Margaret, in which the latter was defeated, and made prisoner: 3d May, 1471.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE DR. GREGORY.

IT is a trite remark, that the life of men of letters is commonly unmarked by events; that their history is comprized in their works; that it alone remains to the biographer to elucidate the page which has drawn their names from obscurity, and shall preserve them from oblivion. An author, like a visionary, dwells in an ideal world; and it is scarcely possible to develope to other minds the vague plans, the desultory speculations, impalpable objects of pursuit, which to himself may supply such sources of lively interest, as to leave no vacuum in a monotonous existence. But however destitute of materials for entertainment, the memoirs of a literary character whose last labour is closed, cannot but afford a melancholy satisfaction to those who are conversant with his works, or familiar with his name. When we perceive a blank in that circle whence we have been accustomed to receive instruction or amusement, we become anxious to learn all that can be known concerning the mind, of whose operations we are no longer permitted to judge, in whose energies and feelings we had intimately participated; but which now perceives, reflects, combines, *for us* no more. These reflections are painfully suggested by the recent loss of Dr. Gregory, who has been snatched from us so suddenly as equally to excite feelings of mournful surprise and tender commiseration. The following succinct account, drawn from an authentic source, will sufficiently evince his claims to the respect and gratitude of society:—

Dr. Gregory traced his origin to a very respectable family derived from Scotland. The branch of which he was a descendant settled in Ireland. His father, who was an elegant scholar, was in the church, but obtained no higher preferment than the living of Edermine, and the dignity of Prebendary of Ferns. He died when the subject of these memoirs was but twelve years of age. In consequence of this event, his mother, who was a native of Lancashire, removed to Liverpool, where she placed her son in a school, which was superintended by an excellent mathematician, whose name was Holden. Under him his progress was commensurate with his diligence, and such was his ardour, that he often dedicated to study two thirds of his time. His indefatigable spirit provoked the emulation of his schoolfellows, and extorted the praises of his master; but his mother, who had hoped to direct his views to trade, was scarcely consoled by his brilliant success for the failure of her expectations. Convinced at length of his invincible repugnance to her plan, she cheerfully acquiesced in his choice of the clerical profession, which appeared to him most congenial to his literary pursuits. He was not, however, too much absorbed by the classics to overlook the importance of other sources of improvement. He passed two years in Edinburgh, where he made the mathematical and physical sciences his great object of attainment. On his return to Liverpool he took orders; and in 1778, was ordained to the curacy of Liverpool, the laborious duties of which he continued to perform as long as he resided in that place. His education, though not desultory, had been irregular; and he was obviously more indebted to the powerful efforts of his

his own vigorous intellect, than to care or cultivation. Accustomed to task himself, in his own mind he had found the master, the lecturer, and the college. He watched for instruction: he never suffered an opportunity of acquiring information to escape; and the habits of vigilance and accuracy which insensibly he was thus led to form, were more valuable than any he could have drawn from academic rules or scholastic discipline.

The first stage of literary existence is, it is well known, consumed in doubts and perplexities, the anticipation of difficulties, the experience of disappointment—in exploring the avenues to fame, or attempting the passes of fortune. In addition to such impediments as are incidental to all young writers, Dr. Gregory experienced another in his extreme versatility;—his first bias was to poetry. Some of his poems were published; and many remain in the possession of his friends. He contributed to a periodical work published at Liverpool, some miscellaneous essays, in which he exposed the inhumanity and impolicy of the slave-trade; and as these tracts were prior to Mr. Clarkson's work, they must have preceded the numerous able compositions in prose and verse, which the cause of humanity has since produced. It is pleasing to observe in a young ingenuous mind that amplitude of benevolence which appropriates to itself not only the concerns of some few human beings, but the best interests of the whole human race. It is equally pleasing, and far more rare, to discover that the same mind, when matured by time and experience, is still capable of sympathizing with its former feelings, and that its philanthropy has not been dissipated in passing over a larger track of existence. After an interval of thirty years, it was a source of joyful exultation to Dr. Gregory, to witness the termination of a traffic which he had uniformly reprobated, and which, as far as his influence extended, he had laboured to abolish.

In 1782, on his removal to London, he was appointed curate of Cripplegate. Three years after, he became better known by the publication of a volume of Essays. The success of this work occasioned a demand for two subsequent editions.* In addition to his literary reputation, Dr. Gregory now attained, in his clerical functions, celebrity. From this popularity, though he derived little emolument, he could not on some occasions fail to receive heart-felt pleasure. The curacy of Cripplegate, in consequence of the heavy duties attached to it, he had been compelled to resign; but in 1785 he was recalled to this church, by the earnest wishes of his congregation, who unanimously elected him their morning-preacher. At the same time he officiated at St. Luke's, Botolph-lane; delivered lectures at the Asylum, and weekly lectures at St. Antholin's. In 1789, he published his Translation of Louth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews.

The paucity of good translations is a common subject of complaint, and no small part of the corruptions and innovations which have crept into our language, may be fairly traced to this circumstance. Those who would be adequate to the task, are not easily induced to undertake it; nor does the present state of literature hold out sufficient motives of interest to counteract the repugnance which men, conscious of a capacity to think for themselves, must inevitably feel in transcribing the thoughts of others. To this remark, the translation of Louth affords a striking exception. The author who writes in a dead language, seems to impose on his offspring the hard condition of an alien, *privation* and *obscurity*: it is rendered incapable of popular suffrage, and its influence is necessarily restricted to the scholastic circle. In this predicament was the bishop's work, till it was naturalized to our language; and by

* In this volume the author introduced his opinions on the Slave trade. The following extract evinces that he not only condemned its inhumanity but its impolicy.

"There is a public and a private avarice: nor would it be difficult to prove that the former is by far the more dangerous vice. An administration which shall disgrace the cabinet by the parsimony of the counting-house, which shall guard with a suspicious eye the expenditure of fractions, and endeavour not to improve the virtue and magnanimity, but merely to increase the riches of the nation; such an administration is neither suited to the temper, the situation, or even the civil constitution of Britain. It was not the name and selfish policy of a Wolsey, a Villiers, or a Walpole, that gave consequence, power, and prosperity, to this kingdom—it was the deep forecast of a Burleigh, the enlarged patriotism of a Vane, and the enterprize of a Chatham. Under the contemptible influence of Machiavelian politics, should our riches increase, they will increase only to corrupt, to injure, and to overwhelm us. Should our commerce extend, it will be a commerce not to benefit, but to debilitate the nation—to enrich individuals, while the public is oppressed. Should our military power apparently flourish, it will be a power not to defend but to exterminate public liberty."

Vide Essays Historical and Moral.

Dr.

Dr. Gregory invested with unequivocal claims to admiration.

In 1789, shortly after his marriage with Miss Nunnes, Dr. Gregory canvassed for the office of chaplain to the Asylum, which he lost by one vote, more from the too sanguine confidence of his friends, than from want of support. In the evening of the same day, with that dignified self-possession which never forsook him, he preached at St. Antholin's, extempore, from the text, "Put thy trust in the Lord, and he shall yet give thee the desires of thine heart." A volume of Sermons, previously published by him, was re-edited this year; also the Life of Chatterton, for whose fate he felt the most sincere commiseration. The union of penury and genius, was ever the object of his tenderest compassion, and indigent merit never failed to engage his friendship. The four following years formed the most active part of his life. He conducted a critical work of deserved celebrity, and was connected with several publications of various kinds. Yet amidst all these cares and avocations, he published his Church History, a new Translation of Telemachus, and the Economy of Nature. This work, the design of which is happily explained by its title, might have been suggested to his mind by two French books, the *Spectacle de la Nature*, and the *Contemplations de la Nature*; but these authors, independent of the errors which are now to be detected in them, are too much encumbered with sentiment and description, to be capable of affording solid instruction. Science is founded on abstract truth; nor is the imagination the medium through which its principles should be conveyed to the mind.

It would be as easy to inspire the knowledge of tactics from martial music, as to infuse real knowledge by presenting agreeable pictures to the fancy. The Economy of Nature was intended to supply the elemental parts of physical science. Its success was such, that a third edition of it was published in 1804. In that year, through the interest of Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, Dr. Gregory was presented by his Majesty to the living of Westham, in Essex. Previous to this, various marks of literary distinction had been conferred on him; honours which bestow not reputation, but attach to it; and are valuable only as they attest the respect which public opinion pays to acknowledged merit. He had previously obtained from the bishop of London, a small prebendary in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which he resigned on being preferred to the rectory of Stapleford, in Herts, by the same hand.

In his retreat from the metropolis, he found leisure to superintend the progress of an Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences. Of such works the utility is obvious. They have long been popular, and the sanction of opinion is confirmed by constant experience.

The Encyclopædia, of which Dr. Gregory was the conductor, exhibits the largest mass of knowledge in the most portable form of any extant; an advantage which it has derived from his luminous arrangement, the acuteness of his discrimination, and the rectitude of his judgment. On dismissing this task, he employed himself in revising and correcting a volume of Lectures on Chemistry. His next labour was the revision of two volumes of Letters on Literature and Taste, which are now in the press: but this labour was destined to be his *last*. Although he had not long passed the meridian of life, he was insensibly sinking into decay: yet so silent and so insidious was the approach of death, that no alarming symptoms were perceived; and till within a month of his dissolution, no danger was apprehended. Even then, when the agonizing suspicion was excited, the cloud seemed to pass over: his family and friends were persuaded of his returning health, and he himself felt so much better, as to be able to resume his sacred duty, which he had reluctantly ceased to perform for two previous Sundays. But this gleam of sunshine served only to render the approaching night more dark; the medical gentlemen who attended him, attributed his decease not to any particular malady, but to an entire dissolution of the machine. Every part at once refused to perform its functions. Medicines were prescribed, and remedies administered, in vain; and his sorrowing family and friends have at least the consolation of believing, that it was a stroke no human art could avert.

He expired on the evening of Saturday, the 12th of March, and was buried in his parochial church of Westham, on Monday the 21st.

To his family and friends his loss is irreparable; and a dreary blank will long be felt in the place of his residence, where he was generally repected and beloved. Dr. Gregory had always possessed talents for the pulpit; but it was, perhaps, more by his unaffected earnestness, and the fervour of his own devotion, than even the persuasive tones of his voice, that he drew to him the hearts of his hearers. He often preached extempore, a practice both easy and familiar to him, from the copiousness of his language, and an habitual promp-

titude in selection and arrangement. When he entered the pulpit, the composed seriousness of his aspect, the mild sedateness of his demeanour, impressed on his audience an involuntary feeling of reverence and solemnity. His enunciation was slow and clear: his periods were musical, but not always sufficiently varied. There was in his look and manner an expression of sincerity, of deep interest, and intense solicitude, of zeal abstracted from vehemence, which attested his own conviction of the sacred truths he should inculcate, and irresistibly enforced on every mind, a disposition to religious meditation; his discourses were generally plain and practical; he deprecated controversy, convinced that the proper object of a Christian teacher, was, not to rouse the understanding, but to touch the heart.

The style of his printed and manuscript sermons is elegant and correct; and occasionally they contain passages invested with all the graces of imagination, and breathing the very soul of eloquence. The inhabitants of his parish he regarded as members of his family; many of them he classed with his friends. It was contrary to his nature to consider any of them as strangers.

His devotion to literature prevented not his participation in active scenes and pursuits. He was no solitary student, seceding from the cares or duties of life. His avidity for information had rendered him familiar with every subject; and seldom was any submitted to his observation which he was not competent to elucidate. By its versatility his conversation was rendered generally acceptable. He had stores of knowledge and thought, not only for a small literary sect, but every social circle. No man ever possessed more completely the faculties of enjoyment. His element was happiness: he found it in his books: he welcomed it in his friend: he even drew it from his pen. The pursuits of philosophy, the embellishments of literature, the exhibitions of art, the scenes of nature, all successively administered to him sensations of delight. This elastic temperament he owed equally to the sweetness of his temper, and that firmness of mind which repels anxieties and regrets. With a manly affiance in his own strength, he measured the difficulties which impeded success: and when he failed to atchieve his end, retired with submission, but without despondence. A stranger to malevolence, and all the littlenesses of pride and envy that engender it, his heart was formed for expansive affection, and no one could shew him the least kindness without securing from him such a feeling of regard and gratitude as almost to prevent his seeing in them the possibility of defect. From the public he has well deserved the tribute of regret. It has been long the depositary of his labours, it is now entrusted with the name he had purchased, (the produce of his life,) as a polite scholar, and moral writer, as one who had disseminated science and diffused a spirit of true philosophy. To its use are appropriated the fruits of his vigorous intellect, his rich extent of knowledge, his comprehensive understanding, and, whether natural or acquired, all his mental wealth. But they who have known him as a husband and a father, whose experience can attest the purity of his morals, and the integrity of his conduct; they who have witnessed his exertion in the cause of humanity, his tenderness for the distresses of penury; who have seen him diffusing happiness through the domestic circle, and by social instinct, have caught from him the spirit of enjoyment, these to whom celebrity appears trivial, and eulogy superfluous, forget the scholar, the writer, the lover of letters, and of science, to deplore the friend, to remember the man.

Respecting the literary labours of Dr. Gregory, it would be difficult to form an estimate. He published as many works anonymously as with his name. His facility in composition was such, as to those who did not know him, might seem incredible. His style flows with ease and amenity of true English purity, without pretension, without ostentation, plain and perspicuous, yet copious and varied, it seemed to harmonize with the character of the writer.

He had projected various works, some of which would have possessed sufficient dignity to engage all his powers of mind. In the earlier part of life, his taste had been sacrificed to views of usefulness and independence. He had often written when he must have had to combat with repugnance, and to force on himself the conviction that circumstances controul choice. The time was now arrived when he might be permitted to write for himself; to render his pen the delight and honour of his declining years: but all these hopes vanished in a moment. From the commencement of his illness, he was impressed with a presage of his fate; and submitted to it with manly fortitude and placid resignation. His death was that of the Christian, who chearfully surrenders this mortal being with the assured hope of an immortal existence.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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JAMES DAY'S (WHITECHAPEL), *for a Method of making Spruce, or Dantzic Spruce.*

THIS spruce is made after the following manner: two bushels of fine wheat, five of barley, and three of rye, are to be thoroughly dried by means of a kiln or otherwise, and then to be ground. In this state it is to be mixed with three hundred gallons of water, and boiled. After a sufficient boiling and straining, five hundred pounds of molasses properly prepared, three pints of pure turpentine, and five pounds of bark, are to be used with the liquor, and the whole is to be fermented with yeast or the grounds of porter. Spruce made according to the specification before us, and of which we have given a brief outline, is said to be excellent when taken internally for the cure of sprains, &c. as well as adapted for common beverage.

MR LOUIS CARON'S (LATE OF THE CITY OF PARIS), *for a New Mode of manufacturing Perukes, and for a Machine for measuring the Head, &c. for Perukes.*

This gentleman proposes, instead of the use of hair, to interweave with the hair, silk, in the proportion of two or three or more hairs, to one of silk. The mode of weaving, is to be similar to that made use of in the manufacture of silk or gauze. In the specification are given exact directions as to the best method of working, and how iron wire is to be introduced to order to make the wig sit close to the head in all its parts: for the same purpose directions are given for weaving the part which is to be a substitute for the ribbon, usually attached to it as a border, in order to make it fit. For the particulars of these we must refer to the specification itself, and also for a more minute account of the machine for measuring the head: observing, however, that this instrument consists of a box, in which are two brass frames properly drilled to admit of nearly two hundred moveable wires, which, when placed on the head, project and mark the box, and from these marks the exact figure of the skull is to be taken.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), *for a Method of reducing the Wear of Ropes, used in drawing Coals, &c. from Pits.*

This invention must, if applicable to the extent of the wishes of the patentee, be of the utmost importance in the neighbourhood of his own residence; it being, according to his own account, of chief utility where great quantities are to be drawn from deep pits in a short time, and where the aid of steam-engines is required. The methods made use of are, first, the reducing the shock arising from suddenly putting the basket or tub of coals in motion, and diminishing the effect of any other shocks which may be received during the ascent or descent of the coals; and secondly, in causing the rope to wear more equally throughout from end to end, preventing its fibres from being torn, or deprived of their elasticity, by the rope being kept in full stretch round the winding barrel, after ceasing to suspend the weight raised. In deep coal-mines, baskets containing eight hundred weight of coals, are drawn up with a mean velocity, exceeding ten feet per second: the first lifting is almost instantaneous; the shock is accordingly considerable in starting the loaded basket, and also when it chances to strike underneath the light one, which from its size and mode of manufacture generally weighs about two hundred pounds; consequently as they approach each other with a velocity frequently exceeding twenty feet per second, the shocks they give by striking each other, shorten the duration of the ropes.

The remedy proposed, is to cause the pullies over which the rope passes immediately above the pit, or any pulley in the approach to it, to recede and slack out the rope on its receiving increased tensions, and to return when the tension is lessened: this is performed by suspending them on any thing elastic, either of metal or wood; or they may be counterpoised by a weight on a spiral, or by a series of weights capable of resisting the varying pressure on the pulley, and of giving way or receding on receiving a sudden impulse, so as to divide and reduce the effect of a shock, or the spring and weights may be combined in these and other instances.

Another method of reducing the shock, is to give motion to the rope-wheel or barrel, by the intervention of strong springs, either by the axis being in two parts connected by springs and coupling bar, or by the wheel or barrel turning on an axis, and being held by springs fixed

to

to it, which on any sudden shock, will suffer the wheel momentarily to have its motion retarded, or to move through a lesser arc of a circle than the axis, which follows the uniform motion of the engine.

Mr. Chapman's method of causing ropes to wear more equally differs from the common method, in which two separate ropes attached to the rope-barrel pass, each of them, over a pulley, one winding upon the rope-barrel whilst the other is unwinding from it; instead of which, he passes the two ends of the same rope over its separate pulley, so that one end is at the top, whilst the other is at the bottom of the pit; and the loop of the rope going to and from the pit over the two pullies, is passed over a grooved wheel, or round a rope-barrel, so that when at work, no part of the rope is stationary on the wheel or barrel. The mode of executing this invention is fully described in the specification, and illustrated with drawings.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS'S (STONE-HOUSE, DEVON), *for Improvements in the Construction of Tinder-boxes.*

To this tinder-box are attached upright wires, on which a lanthorn, lamp, &c. may be made to slide up and down, so as to suit the size of the candle to be burnt; or as it burns, the lanthorn may be brought closer to the box. The singularity of the invention, as a tinder-box, is, that the steel is attached to the damper, and it should seem that the patentee relied more upon his machine as a lamp or lanthorn, than upon its advantages as a mere tinder-box, notwithstanding the title. The whole may be formed of different shapes; of those represented in the figures, one is very similar in appearance to a common microscope, that draws out for the sake of obtaining a proper focus. By means of these figures, an observer will obtain a clear idea of the novelty of the invention, and we shall, as nearly as may be, detail the advantages to be derived from it, as described by Mr. P. 1. As a tinder-box, the steel will be always at hand; and having a transparent screen attached to it, renders it fit for the pocket. 2. It answers as a dumb nurse and water-candlestick, and any thing may be heated on it, while the transparent screen at the same time gives out all the light of the candle to the room. 3. As a lanthorn, more than three times the length of any candle can be burned therein than can in any other of the same length, nor will a bit of candle be wasted, as in this it will burn and give proper light till nothing but the snuff or wick remain. 4. As a fire-preventing candlestick, all danger is avoided of sparks flying from the candle; hence it becomes a desirable article for shipping, warehouses, bed-rooms, &c. where a candle or lamp is used.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS'S, *for a new Mode of covering Carriages.*

To answer the terms of this invention, a moveable frame is constructed, capable of being disposed between grooves, or within a cell in the body of the carriage, and of being drawn up by one or more straps or webs, so disposed as to act nearly in the manner adopted with regard to the glasses or blinds of carriages. If the materials of the frame are inflexible, the form must be such as to be capable of mathematical description about a real or imaginary axis, that is, of a spherical, cylindrical, or other such figure. The frame is made of a proper magnitude, with ends or sides, so as to cover either part or the whole of the carriage, and so fitted with stops, &c. as to be easily drawn out of the grooves, in any quantity, and there fixed. In other cases, when the materials of the cover are not inflexible, it is made of small rods, bars, or pieces of wood or metal, and joined sideways, as has been long done in the covers of writing-tables. In this kind of structure, the cells or grooves do not require a figure referable to the axis before mentioned, because the cover may be disposed in various kinds of receptacles. In other cases the cover may be made of cloth or other flexible material: in every case, in which the said cover is, or shall be made of materials more or less flexible, certain leaders or supports are required, to render it firm and retain it securely in its place when in use. This invention is applicable to all kinds of carriages or vehicles for conveyance, either by land or water.

PROCEED-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. LAPLACE lately read a memoir on the apparent attraction and repulsion of small bodies swimming on the surface of fluids.

In this theory of capillary action, M. Laplace had submitted to analysis the attraction which takes place between two vertical and two parallel planes, nearly brought in contact with each other, and having their inferior extremities plunged into a fluid. He demonstrated that, if they were composed of the same material, this action tended to make them approach each other, whether these planes lay on the surface of the fluid, as when plates of ivory are plunged into water, or whether they sunk, as plates of laminated talc, having an unctuous touch, which prevents them from becoming moistened. Each plane experiences then towards the other, a pressure equal to the weight of a parallelopiped of the same fluid, of which the height will be the half sum of the elevations above the level, or of the sinkings below it, of the extreme points of contact, of the exterior and interior surfaces, of the fluid with the plane, and of which the base will form that part of the plane comprehended between the two horizontal lines running through these points. This theorem contains the true cause of the apparent attraction between bodies swimming on the surface of a fluid, when it is elevated or sunk near them. But experiments have shewn that bodies repel each other when the fluid is elevated towards the one while that it sinks towards the other.

M. Laplace having applied his analysis to these repulsions, was led to the following results, which must prove interesting to the geometrician, and complete the theory of capillary action.

If we always suppose that bodies, are vertical and parallel planes, the section of the surface of the fluid comprised between them, by a plane vertical and perpendicular to these planes, has a point of inflection, while they remain at the distance of some centimetres from each other. In proportion as they approach, the point of inflection approaches from the plane near to which the fluid sinks, if the sinking of the fluid in contact with the exterior of this plane, is less than the elevation of the fluid in contact with the exterior of the other plane. In the contrary case, the point of inflection approaches from this last plane. This point is always on a level with the fluid in the vase into which the planes are plunged. The elevation and sinking of the fluid in contact with these planes, are less at the interior than the exterior. In this case the two planes repel each other. As they approach, the repulsion still continues, while the point of inflection remains. This point terminates at length by coinciding with one of the planes. The repulsion still, however, continues even beyond this point; but on the planes continuing to approach it, ceases, and is ultimately converted into attraction. At this instant, the fluid is equally elevated at the interior and exterior of the plane susceptible of being moistened; it is as much elevated above the level of the interior of the plane, as it is sunk below the exterior. Thus the repulsion is changed into attraction in the same instant in both the planes. On their near approach they attract each other, and unite by an accelerated motion. These planes thus display the remarkable phenomenon of an attraction at very small distances, which becomes changed into repulsion beyond a certain point; a phenomenon which is also exhibited in the inflection of light, near the surface of bodies, as well as by electric and magnetic attractions. There is, however, one case in which the planes repel each other, however small may be their mutual distance, and that is when the fluid sinks near to one of them, as much as it is elevated near to the other. Then the surface of the fluid has a constant inflection in the middle of the interval which separates them.

The integration of the differential equation of this surface depends in general on the rectification of the conic sections, and consequently it is impossible to obtain for it finite terms. But this becomes practicable when the planes reach that point where repulsion is converted into attraction; then this distance can be ascertained from the elevation and sinking of the fluid at the exterior of the planes. We find also that it is infinite, if the fluid sinks only a little at the exterior of the plane which is not susceptible of being moistened; whence it follows that in this case the two planes, cease to repel each other. This, however, can still take place, even when the fluid sinks sensibly at the exterior of this last plane generally

if the fraction maintains the fluid a little more elevated at the interior of the plane, which would not be the case, if this cause existed not; a similar effect is daily observed in the descent of the barometer. It is farther evident from this analysis, that when the surface of the plane susceptible of imbibing moisture becomes wet, the two planes begin to attract each other more rapidly and at a greater distance than before. It is then not true, in general, that two planes, the one susceptible, and the other not, of imbibing moisture always repel each other. It happens in this case, as with two globes charged with the same kind of electricity, yet which nevertheless attract each other, when the respective intensities of their electricities, and their distances are properly varied.

It is easy by means of the two following theorems, to measure the tendency which the planes have towards each other, as well as their mutual repulsion.

Whatever may be the substances of which the planes are formed, the tendency of each towards the other, is equal to the weight of a parallelopiped of the fluid, the height of which gives the elevation above the level of the extreme points of contact of the fluid with the interior plane, excepting that elevation to the exterior, of which the depth is the half sum of these elevations, and of which the width is that of the plane in a horizontal direction. We must assume the negative elevation, when it becomes changed by sinking below the level. If the product of the three preceding dimensions be negative, the tendency becomes repulsive.

When the planes are near to each other, the elevation of the fluid between them, is in the inverse proportion of their mutual distance, and it is equal to the half sum of the elevations which would occur, if we at first assume that the two planes are formed of the same substance. We ought here to remark, that we must assume the negative elevation at the time it becomes changed by sinking.

It is evident from these theorems, that in general the repulsive is much weaker than the attractive force, which is exhibited when the planes approach very near, and are carried towards each other by an accelerated motion. In this case, the elevation of the fluid between the planes is very great, relatively to its elevation near the same planes at their exterior. In neglecting then the square of this last elevation, in relation to the square of the first; the fluid parallelopiped, of which the weight expresses the tendency of the planes towards each other, in virtue of the first of the two preceding theorems, will be equal to the product of the square of the elevation of the interior fluid, by the half-width of the plane of the horizontal direction. This elevation being, by the second of these theorems, reciprocal at the mutual distance of the planes; the parallelopiped will be in proportion to the horizontal width of the plane, divided by the square of this distance. The tendency of the two planes towards each other, will then follow the universal law of attraction, that is, it will be in the inverse ratio of the square of their distances.

Anxious to ascertain how far these results of his theory were conformable to fact, M. Laplace entreated M. Haüy to enter on a series of experiments to elucidate this curious and delicate point. The result of these researches fully demonstrated, that the analysis perfectly agreed with experiment. They uniformly beheld the singular phenomenon of an attraction converted into repulsion, by increasing the distance.

They suspended by means of a very fine thread, a small square plate of laminated talc, so that the lower part of it was plunged into water. They then immersed into the same water, at the distance of a few centimetres, the inferior part of a parallelopiped of ivory, so that one of its surfaces was parallel to the plate of talc; they afterwards pushed very slowly this parallelopiped towards the plate of talc, taking care to preserve it in a situation parallel to the plate, and desisting at frequent intervals, in order to be certain that the motion they had impressed on the fluid, produced no effect on the result. When this plate remained at a distance from the parallelopiped, and when they continued to move it slowly towards it, till only a very small distance remained between these two bodies, the plate of talc suddenly approached towards the parallelopiped and rushed into contact with it. On separating them, they found the parallelopiped moistened to a certain height above the level of the water. On repeating this, the attraction commenced sooner, and sometimes in the first instance, without being preceded by any sensible repulsion. These experiments were frequently repeated, with the greatest care, and uniformly produced the same results.

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

REPORT *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, *on the supposed* FAILURES *of* VACCINATION *at* RINGWOOD, *in* HAMPSHIRE.

Salisbury-square, February 3, 1808.

THE Royal Jennerian Society, deeply impressed with the importance of their pledge to the public, in recommending vaccination as a security against the small pox, and feeling equally the claim the public have on them to justify this pledge by offering such information as may remove any reasonable doubt respecting this security, think it their duty to publish an abstract of their proceedings, in consequence of the alarm excited by the supposed failures of vaccination at Ringwood.

Upon information received from the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. to whom the Society are greatly indebted for his zeal and attention on this interesting occasion, the Society appointed a medical deputation, consisting of John Ring, esq. vice-president, W. Blair, esq. director, and Dr. J. S. Knowles, their resident inoculator.

These gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Fowler, an eminent physician of Salisbury, who is totally unconnected with this Society, proceeded to Ringwood; where a public meeting was convened at the town-hall, and attended by the Right Hon. George Rose, W. Mills, esq. M.P. S. Tuncks, esq. a magistrate of the town, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Westcott and Mr. Macilwain, surgeons of Ringwood, and the other principal inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. In their presence the medical gentlemen, during two whole days, went into a close investigation of these supposed failures of vaccination.

Their report (which is open to the inspection of any medical man) affords the most consolatory results. These general results the Society now lay before the public, to defeat the effects of prejudice or misrepresentation, and to confirm the efficacy and advantage of Dr. Jenner's great discovery, *the cow pock inoculation*, as a safe, mild, and *uncontagious* antidote against that most terrible and *contagious* malady the small pox.

On the whole, the medical deputation are perfectly satisfied, after a minute and careful examination of the numerous cases brought before them, that no instance occurred, during the dreadful visitation at Ringwood, of the small pox having taken place where the process of vaccination had been complete; and they have the highest satisfaction in offering to the public a confirmation of their own opinion, in the subjoined communications from the two medical practitioners at Ringwood, by whom the majority of the inhabitants were inoculated.

General Result of the Inquiry into the unfavourable Reports concerning Vaccination at Ringwood.

The small pox appeared at Ringwood about the middle of September; and rapidly spread through the town and neighbourhood, partly by means of inoculation, and partly by natural infection.

Vaccine inoculation did not commence until the 23d of October; it is therefore evident, that all those persons who were vaccinated, had been previously exposed to the contagion of the small pox.

Some of these persons had the small pox at the same time with the cow pock, in consequence of previous infection. In others, vaccine inoculation did not take effect; and consequently they were not rendered insusceptible of the infection of the small pox.

In various instances, dry cow pock matter, received from several quarters, was dissolved in water almost boiling, previous to insertion; and it is probable, that on this account it frequently failed to produce any effect. Above two hundred persons, however, were successfully vaccinated; and have been protected from the small pox, though much exposed to its infection in different ways.

It was asserted, that the small pox was more fatal at Ringwood and the neighbouring villages, to those persons who were inoculated for the cow pock, than to others. This report appeared to be totally destitute of foundation. The mortality was indeed considerable, owing in some instances to want of air and cleanliness, and in others to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly at the time of the eruption, which had been recommended by a thresher, who inoculates for the small pox.

It was reported, that several persons at Ringwood, who were inoculated with the cow pock some years ago, lately had the small pox: but no satisfactory evidence was given to establish the fact; as it appeared either that their arms had not been inspected by the inoculator after vaccination, or that there was no proper

proper scar left behind; or on the other hand, when they were put to the test of variolous inoculation, no other effect was produced, than what is occasionally produced in those who have previously had the small pox.

It was also insidiously reported that two persons died of the cow pock (or as it has been termed, the "vaccine ulcer"): but it is positively asserted by the surgeons who inoculated them, that no vaccine ulcer, nor cow pock, took place in either of those instances; and that the patients died of other diseases—one of them of apoplexy.

JOHN RING.
WILLIAM BLAIR.
J. S. KNOWLES.

The preceding Report having been submitted to Dr. Fowler, an answer (dated Sarum, Jan. 31st) has been received, in which he says, "I perfectly approve of this report; as it very accurately expresses the opinion which I have formed, of the causes of the supposed failures of vaccination at Ringwood." Mr. Rose has likewise permitted the Jennerian Society to add, "that he has seen this Report, and concurs in it, so far as he is able to form a judgment on the subject."

Printed by Order of the General Court.
CHARLES MURRAY, Sec.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Westcott to Mr. Blair, dated Ringwood, January 10, 1808.

"Mr. Birch must now be convinced by my answer to his letter, that his statement is *directly wrong*, respecting the failures of vaccination at Ringwood; and you are at perfect liberty to make use of my name, in any manner you may think proper, to convince the world that Mr. Birch has asserted a falsehood."

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Westcott to Mr Ring, dated Ringwood, January 15, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I am of opinion that not one person in Ringwood, or its neighbourhood, caught, or had, the Small Pox after going through regular and complete Vaccination.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. WESTCOTT.

P. S. Yours would have been answered sooner, but I could not see Mr. Macilwain till last evening. He says, these are exactly his sentiments.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Macilwain to Mr. Ring, dated Ringwood, January 25, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your letter, which was dated 21st instant, but which I only received on Saturday the 23d, I have to inform you that the resolution which appeared in the Salisbury and London papers, respecting the Vaccination here, contained my sentiments, and that I have no reason to alter my opinion at present. The advertisement I allude to is the following:—

"After a most careful and minute investigation of those cases in which the Small Pox occurred subsequently to inoculation for the Cow Pock, it appeared, that such inoculation had not taken effect, or that when an effect had been produced, the progress of vaccination was interrupted, so as to render the patients insecure.

"The result cannot fail to be highly interesting to the inhabitants of Ringwood, and of the neighbouring parishes; inasmuch as it must remove the feeling of alarm which had been excited, and restore and confirm the confidence of the public in a practice affording protection against a pestilential disease, justly esteemed the scourge of the human race.

"The investigation was made in the presence of some of the most respectable gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, by Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury, and a deputation of three members of the Royal Jennerian Society of London."

I proposed to *re-vaccinate* many persons with the matter you were so kind to give me, but I only used it in two instances, IN BOTH OF WHICH IT SUCCEEDED.

I cannot say more to you on the subject of Vaccination, than I did when you were at Ringwood. I consider it as an inestimable blessing; and solemnly and seriously am of opinion, that it is a preventive and effectual preservative against the small pox, when carefully conducted: and if the people of Ringwood had allowed themselves to have been fairly and honestly informed of its merits, the lives of many would have been saved, and the malicious intentions of some persons in this quarter, to stigmatize the Jennerian system, would have been defeated.

The enemies of vaccination did all they could to propagate the small pox among those who were desirous of the cow pock; and the people were much too incautious to give the new inoculation any thing like a fair chance.

If any thing worth communication should occur, I shall very gladly avail myself of your desire to hear from me. In the mean time,

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. MACILWAIN.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ONE of the effects of the present total prohibition of intercourse with the Continent has been the non-arrival of all the foreign literary Journals for several months past, and a consequent scarcity of Continental scientific intelligence. Excepting the brief notices which we are able to collect from the political Journals, which occasionally reach the news-paper offices; we have now no means left of gratifying our readers to the extent we used to do, with accounts of Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences which are constantly made in every country in Europe, and of which the Monthly Magazine was the original, and for many years the peculiar, channel of communication.

Paper has risen an additional six per cent. since our last, insomuch that the paper on which we printed the first volume of the Monthly Magazine twelve years ago, which then cost twenty shillings per ream, now costs us thirty-five shillings. As the advance is justified on the ground of the scarcity of rags, owing to the interruption of commerce with Holland and Germany, we again urge every one to diminish his consumption of paper by every means in his power, and we call upon all persons to discontinue the use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and upon all public bodies to avoid the use of paper in printing and in circular letters in every way that is practicable.

The publishers of London have, in consequence of this great advance in the price of paper, considered it expedient to put to press as few new books as possible; we are therefore to calculate on a scarcity of domestic as well as of foreign literary intelligence. The same forbearance is recommended to booksellers in every part of the British islands, as the only means of defeating that spirit of speculation and monopoly which always attends a real or expected scarcity of any commodity.

It will, under such circumstances, be to be regretted if the commissioners of the Tax and other public Offices, and the committees of Parliament, do not immediately adopt measures to diminish the enormous consumption and the luxurious quality of their paper. It is not enough that the public money ought not to be wantonly lavished in a superfluous consumption of that expensive article; but those who have the power to controul it ought to bear in mind the injury which will result to thousands of artizans, if the war continues, and if paper becomes unattainable for the purpose of printing books.

The first number of Mr. Pytches's New Dictionary of the English Language, is now in course of publication.

By the premature death of Dr. George Gregory, the literary world have suffered an irreparable loss. He had in the previous week put a finishing hand to two volumes of elegant Letters to his Son on Literature and Composition, part of which had been printed, and will of course be given to the world without loss of time. In the week of his decease, there had appeared, from his pen, two useful volumes of Lectures to Young Persons on Experimental and Natural Philosophy. The publication of the Bible, with notes, in the manner of the variorum classics, and with engravings from the designs of the great masters, will necessarily be suspended for a short time; and of course it is intended to place the materials for completion, in hands, capable, in the literary sense, and equally sound and unexceptionable in matters of opinion. A full account of this excellent man will be found in another part of our Magazine.

An elegant and very useful book, which has been several years in the press, and the object of which is to separate the grain from the chaff, will appear in a few days, under the title of *The Cabinet of Poetry*. In six elegant volumes, at the price of three guineas, accompanied with some beautiful portraits, by Caroline Watson, will be given all the best entire pieces of the British poets, from Milton to Beattie.

Mr. Curwen, M.P. has in the press, and will speedily publish, with engravings, Hints on the Economy of Feeding Stock, and Bettering the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Winsor's beautiful and economical Gas Lights have now been extended along the whole of the south side of Pall Mall, and we hope soon to see them adopted in all parts of the metropolis, instead of the lamps now in use, twenty of which, in point of brilliancy, are not equal to one of the Gas Lights.

Mr.

Mr. William Pether, of St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, states that he has completed his new Antifuliginous System, intended to purify the air over large towns and cities, by diminishing the quantity of smoke, by preventing smoky houses, and concentrating a more lasting heat.

Mr. L. Cohen, has in the press, a splendid edition of a controversial work, entitled, Sacred Truths, addressed to the children of Israel, residing in the British empire; shewing that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their present belief, proving the local restoration to the Land of Promise, but clearly demonstrating that Bonaparte is not the promised Messiah.

Mr. Blair announces, a Letter to Dr. Jenner on the supposed Failures of Vaccination at Ringwood; including a Report of the Royal Jennerian Society on that Subject, after a careful Public Investigation upon the Spot.—*See the Proceedings of Public Societies.*

Mr. George Cooper, of Wimpole-street, has published his first number of Architectural Reliques, consisting of several views, &c. of Llandaff Cathedral; and early in April will appear his second number, containing views, &c. of Tyntern Abbey, Monmouthshire; the whole of the plates from drawings taken on the spot by himself. The work will be continued in numbers, accompanied by letter-press illustrations.

The son of Mr. Beckwith, the late editor of Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Antient Tenures of Land, and Customs of Manors, is now preparing for the press, a new edition of that work, greatly enlarged.

A subscription has been opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Jones, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. The amount of each person's subscription is not to exceed two guineas.

Mr. Sturges has in the press Critical Situations on the Game of Draughts.

Dr. Charles Burney is proceeding with his New Metrical Division of the Choral Odes of Æschylus, and has also made considerable progress in an abridgment of Bishop Wilson's excellent work on the Creed, for the use of the upper forms in schools.

Mr. Kidd is preparing for the Cambridge press, a new edition of Davis's Miscellanea Critica.

Mrs. Sewell is preparing a third volume of Poems and Essays, to be published by subscription.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, of Homerton, is preparing for the press Animadversions on the Rev. W. Parry's Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.; with an Appendix, containing Strictures on the Rev. W. Bennet's Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.

Mr. Donevan has announced some particulars of an extraordinary nature respecting one of the mountains of Wales, which he endeavours to demonstrate to have been at some remote period a volcano of immense magnitude. This is Cader Idris in Merionethshire, which in size is not exceeded by any mountain in the Principality, except Snowdon. The general aspect of the crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, only one of its sides is broken down, so that the abyss of this funnel-shaped mountain is more completely disclosed than in the latter. It is this side of Cader Idris that affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, which form immense beds on the declivities, only a few inches in many instances below the surface of the earth. Many of these porous stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification; some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. The summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, supposed to have been ejected from the crater at the time of the explosion. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form; their usual length is, from three to six and ten feet; some measure even fifteen or twenty, and one, in particular, which Mr. Donovan observed, was twenty-two feet three inches long. The substance of these crystals is of the basalt kind, being the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphyry of Jamieson.

Dr. Joseph Reade, of Edinburgh, has invented a calorimeter which is free from the inaccuracies incident to the apparatus of Messrs. Lavoisier and Laplace, in which it was impossible to guard against errors arising from capillary attraction, from the process of freezing and thawing proceeding at the same period, and likewise from the influence of a current of atmospheric air. From experiments made with this instrument, the inventor deduces a discovery, which, if confirmed, must influence in a most important manner the investigations of caloric; that, contrary to received opinion, water increases in capacity from the thermometric range of 32 to 212, in a just rate for every degree of temperature communicated.

Mr.

Mr. John Gough, of Middleshaw, has published some interesting observations on domesticated dormice, which strongly tend to invalidate the received theory of torpidity. The account which he gives of his experiments is as follows:—"Having procured two dormice, in January, 1792, which were caught in the woods but a few days before they came into my hands, I confined them in a cage, furnished with a thermometer, and placed in a chamber where no fire was kept. They were supplied regularly with water and food, consisting of hazel-nuts and biscuits. The weather in February being warm for the season at the beginning and end of the month, and frosty from the 16th to the 28th, I had an opportunity to observe that whenever the thermometer, which was attached to the cage, fell to 42°, the dormice became inactive, and remained apparently insensible as long as the heat of that part of the chamber did not exceed the above-mentioned temperature; but whenever the mercury reached 47° they became very susceptible of external impression, and awaked in the evenings, when they repaired to their stock of provisions, of which they consumed not a little. The same dry food being injudiciously continued through the summer, they grew sickly and died, so that I had not a second opportunity to attend to the economy of this couple during the cold season. About the middle of April, 1793, I obtained a third dormouse. Experience taught me to manage this in a manner more congenial to its constitution. In addition to the nuts and biscuits, it was constantly supplied with green hazel buds or raisins in spring; with ripe fruits in summer, and with apples and raisins in winter. This generous diet not only preserved the creature in health and high condition, but appeared to fortify it against the benumbing effects of cold, which it supported the following winter much better than the other couple had done; for it never slept more than forty-eight hours, and that but seldom, without visiting the cup which contained its provisions. I now began to suspect the torpidity of the dormouse, in a wild state, to be nothing but a custom imposed by necessity on a constitution which nature has intended to retain life during the cold season of winter, with but little food and an imperfect degree of respiration, as well as a languid, or, perhaps, partial action of the sanguiferous system. The uncommonly severe weather which ushered in the year 1795, confirmed this opinion apparently beyond dispute; for notwithstanding the hard frost it braved the cold with wonderful indifference. It awaked every evening, when it consumed in the course of the night a quantity of food amounting to one hundred or one hundred and twenty grains, and frequently gnawed the ice which covered the water in the cage. It even undertook, in the coldest part of January, to repair its nest, which happened to receive an injury, and accomplished the task in one night."

Mr. Joseph Jewel, has invented a new process of producing calomel that shall always be in the state of an impalpable powder. This is effected by a particular manipulation in the last sublimation of the calomel, which he describes as follows:—"I take calomel or mercurius dulcis, broken into small pieces, and put it into an earthen crucible of the form of a long bowl, so as to fill about one half of it. I place the crucible on its side in a furnace provided with an opening, through which the mouth of the crucible projects about an inch. I then join to the mouth of the crucible an earthen ware receiver, having an opening at its side, to receive the open end of the crucible. The receiver is about half filled with water. I lute the joint with a mixture of sand and pipe-clay. The receiver has a cover, that has a side continued upwards for containing water, with a chimney or tube in it to allow the escape of steam from the water below. I then apply a fire round the crucible sufficient to raise the calomel in vapors, and force it through the mouth of the crucible into the receiver; where, by the water while cold, or assisted by the steam when it becomes hot, it is instantly condensed into an impalpable powder, possessing all the qualities of calomel in its most perfect state. The calomel, when thus prepared, is purer, whiter, and more attenuated than that obtained by grinding. It is proper to wash the product over with water, before it is dried, to rid it of the coarser particles which may form about the mouth of the crucible.

Mr. Joseph Hume has published some observations on the use of sulphur as a vermifuge, and the proper way of applying it to vegetables. The method is extremely simple, for nothing more is required than to sprinkle sublimed sulphur, or what is commonly called flowers of brimstone, over the leaves of the tree or plant wherever the effects of worms or insects

insects prevail. The sulphur may be tied up in a piece of muslin or linen, and with this, the leaves and young shoots should be dusted or it may be thrown on by means of a puff, or a dredging box. This application is found not only to be effectual in destroying the whole tribe of worms and other insects which prey upon vegetables; but it is likewise ascertained to be congenial to the trees and plants on which it is sprinkled. Peach trees in particular, are remarkably improved by it.

Mr. ASPIN, author of the Geo-Chronology of Europe, has, in the press, a new work entitled *The Geo-Chronology of Antiquity*, or a Compendium of Ancient History and Geography, illustrated with a concise View of the Natural History, Population, Customs, Government, Religion, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufactures of the Kingdoms and States of the old World; Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Characters that have successively shone in the historic page; and a comprehensive Chronology of remarkable Events from the Foundation of the Egyptian and Assyrian Monarchies, to the Fall of the several Powers under the dominion of Rome, and thence to the destruction of Western Empire by the Visigoths, A. D. 410. The same author is also preparing a set of Lessons, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, for general use in public schools, on a more luminous and extensive scale than any heretofore published. We understand that a set of these lessons, at the small price of seven shillings, will serve for a school of 2000 or 3000 children many years; and must be very desirable to charitable institutions, as they will render the usual expence and waste of books altogether unnecessary.

SWEDEN.

M. AURIVILIUS has lately published at Upsal, the first part of Notices on the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Library of the academy at that city. The Greek manuscripts are sixteen in number, nine of which are copies of the New Testament, and of the Alexandrine Translation of the Old Testament. Among the others are a Commentary on the Acts of the Nicene Council, by Gelasius of Cyzicum in two books; a work of Mebetius, on the Nature of Man, never published; thirteen books on the Art of War, by Mauricius; Ælian on the Nature of Animals, &c. Among the Latin manuscripts M. Aurivilius notices only two, the ten first books of Livy, and a Horace complete. The manuscript of Livy appears to be of the tenth and eleventh century. Many catalogues of detached parts of the books and manuscripts composing the library at Upsal have been published. In 1672 a folio catalogue of the books and manuscripts presented to the academy by the Grand Chancellor Legardie, was printed at Stockholm. In 1706 a catalogue in quarto was printed at Upsal of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books and manuscripts, presented to the academy the preceding year by M. Spawenfield; and in 1785, a catalogue in octavo of ninety-three Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Arabic manuscripts sent to the library by M. J. J. Bivernstael, was published at Stockholm.

DENMARK.

According to a list published at Copenhagen, the number of marriages, deaths, and births, in that capital, during the last year, are as follow: marriages 888, births 1716, deaths 4307.

PRUSSIA.

An extensive work of considerable importance to the antiquities and philosophy of language, has been published at Berlin, by the Abbé Charles Denina. It extends to three octavo volumes, and includes not only a disquisition on the elementary sounds and other principles of universal grammar, but a copious explanation of the differences and correspondences existing in the modern European languages; with a theory to account for them and ascertain the stocks from which such languages are derived.

GERMANY.

The Bronze Eagle at Augsburg which is considered as a master piece of art, though made two hundred years ago, has been removed from that city and carried to Munich, preparatory to its being sent to Paris. It weighs seventeen cwt.

The loss of the University of Halle is expected to be compensated by the establishment of the University at Franckfort on the Oder, to which the former Professors at Halle have been invited. M. Weisse will be the new director.

Since the French have been in possession of Swedish Pomerania, the following statistical account of that province has been published. The population, including the Island of Rugen, is calculated at 120,000 persons. The soil produces great quantities of corn, fruits, and flax, and the country possesses fine forests of oak timber. Its yearly exports amount to 600,000 Swedish crowns. The reve-

nues

nues of the country do not exceed 240,000 crowns, which are compleatly expended by the provincial government. The island of Rugen, which has the most romantic situations, is indented by numerous bays and harbours, as well as the coast of the Continent.

The twenty thousand rix-dollars which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, have been employed to discharge part of the war-contribution. The accomplishment of that undertaking is postponed to the year 1817, the third great jubilee of the reformation.

A Political and Geographical History of Wallachia, from the earliest times to the year 1774, has recently been published in modern Greek, at Vienna, in an octavo volume. It is supposed to have been compiled by some boyar, about 1775, under the government of Prince Ypsilanti. It comprises the history, name, constitution, distinction of ranks, privileges, &c. of this people; the productions and commerce of the country; its schools, hospitals, finances, revenues, and duties. The influence acquired of the Russians by the treaty of 1771, occupies a separate chapter. A concise History of Wallachia, from Radal Negro in 1215, to Alexander Ypsilanti in 1771 concludes the work.

The art of polyautography or multiplying designs by means of stone, though yet in its infancy, is already practised in three different ways, in all of which, blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone are employed instead of copper. The first manner is by tracing on the stone with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen whatever is to be printed, whether writing, music, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but serves only forout lines, or mere sketches. But it is capable of increased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of reverse writing on the stone, and multiplies at pleasure the most correct *fac-simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid way of obtaining impressions. The second way of operating originated with Professor Mitterer, of Munich; he discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed, might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone, the drawings thus made, might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed much softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using; but they may be made to produce pleasing designs. The third mode may with propriety be called the art of engraving on stone, being executed by means of the graver. It is very much superior to the other modes, and the work is capable of yielding a greater number of prints than the others. It takes much less time than engraving on copper, and hopes are entertained that it may be brought to answer the same purposes. It will also imitate engravings on wood—M. Cotta, who has lately purchased a share in the patent granted for practising this art, intends speedily to publish one of Schiller's Songs, the text of which will be engraved on stone with the graver. The music to which it has been set will be printed from writing with a pen; and a frontispiece designed in chalk, by M. Seele, director of the gallery at Stuttgard, will be prefixed so that this specimen, consisting of five folio leaves, will exhibit all the three methods of engraving on stone.

FRANCE.

M. Seitz, with the assistance of M. Millin, has published a curious and learned pamphlet, on the Art of Foundery among the Ancients, and on the casting of the celebrated Horses of Chio, which have successively adorned the Hippodrome in Constantinople, the piazza of St. Mark in Venice, and now grace the palisades of the Tuileries.

M. Gin, who has translated Homer into French, proposes a polyglot edition of that ancient bard, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and French.

Pope's Essay on Man, was published in 1772, in a polyglot edition in five languages, English, Latin, Italian, French, and German, by Kœnig at Strasburgh.

The 23d number of the Flora of New Holland, by M. de la Billadiere, has been lately published at Paris. One of the plants described in this number, the author calls *anthcrosperma*, which seemed to him to belong to the family of the *Ranunculi*. It is a tree which is likely to become useful to France, because its almonds have the taste and flavour of nutmegs, and it is said to be capable of supporting the temperature of the French climate.

M. Ventenat, author of the Botanical work, on the Garden of Malmaison, the 20th number of which has recently appeared, has been under the necessity of suspending that publication on account of the ill state of his health.

The

The celebrated painter DAVID, has recently finished a capital picture, the scene of which is placed in the church of Nôtre-Dame, and represents the moment when the Emperor is proceeding to place the crown on the head of the Empress. On the left of the picture, the artist has represented the chief altar of Nôtre-Dame, behind and around which are ranged the Viceroy of Italy, the princes, the arch-chancellor, and arch-treasurer, the Prince of Benevento, Cardinal Fesch, several other dignitaries, and a number of priests and singing boys. Before the altar his Holiness is seated, and beside him Cardinal Caprara, an archbishop, and a priest with a long beard. Bonaparte in the centre of the picture has his hands raised up, holding a crown, which he is going to place on the head of the Empress. The Empress is on her knees, her hands joined, and awaits the conclusion of the ceremony in a contemplative attitude.

M. DOUETT RICHARDOTT has long practised with success a new method of curing cattle whose stomachs are swoln from having fed upon wet forage. It consists in administering to the animal the twentieth part of a pound of gunpowder, mixed in a pint of milk, when first seized with the colic, from eating grass or clover highly charged with dew. This remedy was some time since announced in the French journals; but M. Richardott has been the first to publish the results of its application.

M. ALLAIRE, a French chemist, has published a new method of scouring wool, which consists in dipping it repeatedly into a lye of quick-lime. The chalky earth forms an animal soap with the grease. By this means the wool is speedily and economically scoured, and without altering its quality.

The Agricultural Society of the department of the Seine proposes to give a premium of 6000 francs for the best plough, accompanied with the best memorial, theoretical and practical, containing the soundest views, and the best ascertained experiments, on the composition and use of that instrument, and the price of the plough will also be allowed besides. The two next best ploughs and memorials will be entitled to 1500 francs each, with the price of the ploughs likewise.

ITALY.

M. TREYLINO has lately presented to the Agricultural Society at Turin a Memorial relating to the Extraction of a Saccharine Substance from Black Mulberries. When the juice is expressed, it is clarified with white of eggs, and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

The quantity of silk gathered this year in Italy has been double what it usually has been.

A new grotto has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Naples. It is situated on the banks of Lake Agnaro, not far from Lake Averno, and consequently at no great distance from the Grotto del Cane, to which it is in many respects similar. This grotto, from the name of its discoverer, has been called Grotta Pully. After following many windings, M. Pully discovered at the extremity of the grotto a spring, so hot that eggs were boiled hard in fifty-seven seconds. Reaumur's thermometer, which at the outside was two degrees above 0, rose to sixty-one degrees in the interior, on being kept in an elevated situation. On bringing it within a foot of the ground, it fell five degrees; but on being stuck into the earth it rose to seventy-five degrees, and a barometer in the same situation fell some degrees.

POLAND.

The University of Wilna has announced the following as the subject of a prize question for the present year:—"What are the chief Diseases of Plants, and what Analogy exists between them and those of Animals.?" The prize is one hundred ducats, and will be adjudged in January, 1809; but the memoirs, written in Latin, French, or Polish, must be sent to the rector of the University before September 1, 1808.

AFRICA.

The Missionaries in the country of the Hottentots have lately introduced vaccination among that people, by the express orders of the English government of the colony at the Cape. Upwards of six hundred Hottentots had been vaccinated with the best effect, and the Missionaries were using all diligence among their congregations to promote the general introduction of so beneficial a measure.

AMERICA.

A survey has been made, by order of Congress, of that part of the coast of North Carolina which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. This survey was performed during the last summer by Captains PRICE and COLES, who have made a valuable report of their observations, accompanied with a new chart of the coast. In this they consider that the shoals

shoals of Cape Hatteras are commonly delineated on the maps too far westward, thereby endangering navigation under the mask of supposed security. They have found the bottom of the ocean in those parts to be a loose sand, moveable by the waves, and often with gravel, ooze and shells, and changing its position. They have sounded the coast of Capes Hatteras, Look-out, and Fear, quite to the margin of the Gulph Stream. Through the Frying-pan Shoals, off Cape Fear, they have discovered an opening not hitherto known, ten miles from the land, which may be of great importance to the coasting navigation. This is the second survey made by order, and at the expence, of the American government; the first being a hydrographical survey of Long Island Sound, completed a few years ago; a chart of which has since been published by two of the persons employed, Captains Fordick and Cahoone. The information furnished by the second undertaking has been followed by an ample provision for a maritime survey of the whole coast of the United States. In February, 1807, an Act of Congress was passed, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to cause a survey to be taken of the coasts, and of all the islands, shoals, roads, and places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States; as also the courses and distances between the principal capes and head lands.

Dr. John M. Mason, and Mr. Bristed, of New York, propose to print elegant and correct editions of the Latin and Greek Classics. It is also their intention to publish correct editions of Dictionaries of the languages of Greece and Rome.

A bed of coal, four miles in length has just been discovered in Ulster county, in the state of New York. Samples of an excellent kind have been laid before the corporation of that city; and, from the contiguity of the coal to the river Hudson, it is expected that all the cities on the banks of the latter will soon receive ample supplies.

Proposals have been circulated in Philadelphia for a new edition of Dr. Gill's Exposition, which will be published in ten volumes quarto.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Kais, or Love in the Deserts, an Opera in four Acts, performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. Written by Mr. Brandon. The Music composed by Mr. Reeve and Mr. Braham. 15s.

After a close and sedulous inspection of the music of this opera, we find some things to admire, and *many* which we cannot speak of in the highest terms of praise. The overture is not destitute of spirit; but it wants both variety and originality. The introductory movement is common-place and without interest, and the second, monotonous and tedious. In the *vocal* part of the work, we find some pleasing specimens of taste, melody, and expression. The first song "Alone, retired beneath some tree," is of this description; as also the duett, "Farewell, fond Youth," "Sad is my Breast," is an agreeable plaintive ballad; "Ah, thee will I follow," is happily simple and characteristic, while "Over burning desert Plains," merits the same encomium. "When stern Oppression," is engagingly set; "On this cold flinty Rock," is not without attraction. "Snowy Rose, go deck my fair," possesses considerable sweetness of idea; and the trio, "How merrily we travellers join the song," though not constructed in the most masterly manner, is distinguished by its hilarity of effect, and exhibits no small portion of fancy and *scenic* judgement.

A Maltese Hymn for three Voices. Translated by the Rev. H. Kett. The Music composed by George Maximilian Flatter, Pupil to Dr. Callcot, and inscribed to Mrs. Orm. 2s. 6d.

The music of this hymn is neither without merit, nor, we must say, without *faults*. The melody is pleasingly smooth and easy, and the combination, in general, well arranged: but the *measure* is sometimes broken, and the modulation abrupt and injudicious. The whole, however, considered as the production of a young student in composition, gives a promise of future excellence, and by no means forms a just subject of severe stricture.

Numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, of The Cabinet; consisting of Rondos, Airs, with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelfl. Each Number 1s. 6d.

The subjects of the present numbers of this favourite work are, "What's the matter now?" "The Linnet," "Lord Cornwallis's

Cornwallis's March," and "Donna Bella," each of which is worked into so pleasing and improving an exercise for the juvenile practitioner, as to give proof of Mr. Woelfl's taste and judgment in productions of this easy and familiar cast.

Number 6 of a Collection in Score *of Symphonies, by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Each Number* 8*s.*

This work, the present number of which contains a fine symphony of Haydn, continues to be conducted in the style of elegance and accuracy, of which the earlier numbers were specimens, and does much credit to the taste and liberality of Messrs. Cianchettini and Sperati.

"Bless God, O my Soul," The Hundred and Fourth Psalm; of a new Version, set to Music, and inscribed to the Rev. William Vincent, D.D. Dean of Westminster, by J. S. Smith, Organist, and Master of the Children, and Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 2*s.* 6*d.*

We find in this *Hymn* (for so we think proper to style it,) much devotional expression, and an interesting variety of melody and harmonic combination. The running bass at the verse beginning with "As rapid as fire," is masterly and appropriate; and the assumption of the key of G. at the sixth verse affords a pleasing relief to the ear.

"I have a little heart," a Ballad composed for and sung by Miss Rundles, at her Concerts, at Balls, and dedicated to the Countess of Belmore, by G. Gray. 1*s.*

This song, though not distinguished by any remarkable feature of excellence, is by no means destitute of merit: the melody is smooth and easy, and the expression, appropriate and natural.

Why does azure deck the sky? A Song. Composed by M. Virtue. The Words by T. Moore, Esq. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Virtue has set this song with considerable taste and expression. The elegance of the words appears to have been felt by the composer; and the harp accompaniment does credit to his judgment.

The celebrated Address to England. Written by the Marquis Du Fubon, and set to Music by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Ross has given to these words, a pathetic and impressive melody. The symphonies are tasteful, the accompaniment is appropriate, the bass is well chozen, and the harmony is judiciously filled.

"To the Brook and the Willow," a favorite Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Windsor at the Bath Concerts. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.*

This pathetic little ballad, the words of which our grandfathers justly admired, have not been set by Sir John Stevenson without taste: but we are obliged in candour to say that his melody is deficient in plaintiveness; and that in listening to the *prettiness* of the music, we lose the affecting *pathos* of the poetry.

Four Airs, with Variations, for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to the Miss Richards, Belmont, Shrewsbury. Composed by T. Tomlins. 5*s.*

These Airs, among which we find Mozart's "Life let us cherish," are pleasant easy trifles, and will afford an acceptable relief to the more arduous efforts of the juvenile practitioner.

"Fair Selima," a favorite Duett, sung by Mrs. Billington and Mr. Harrison, at the Worcester and Chester Festivals, and at the Vocal Concerts. Composed and dedicated to Miss Robinson, by Dr. John Clarke of Cambridge. 2*s.* 6*d.*

We can have the pleasure to announce this duett as an elegant and beautiful production. The melody is fancifully conceived, and the combination is throughout ingenious and masterly. Indeed so highly do we think of the music of Fair Selima, that, for the credit of the British taste, we hope it will have a wide and general circulation.

Practitioners on the Piano-forte and Harp will be glad to learn that Mr. Von Esch is preparing for the press a work consisting of CAROLINE DE LICHTFIELD, *Piece pathetique*; ARIA, ET GRANDE VALCE, PETIT SCENE ET RONDO, *appelé le Premier de Mars*; LE DEPART, *composé d'un Aria et Valce*; INTRODUCTION ET DES VALCES, *pour la Harpe.* MARCHE, ANDANTE, ET ALLEMANDE, *avec Accompagnement de Harpe, ad lib.* ANDANTE, *composé en memoire de la Mort du Général d'Abercrombie; et un* AIR MARTIAL, *avec Accomp. de Harpe, Flûte, et de deux Cors, ad lib.* LES DELASSEMENS D'ASHTEAD PARK, *Duo, composé d'un Marche, Air Nocturne, et Rondo.* The work is to be published, by subscription, at a guinea; and subscriptions will be taken in at all the principal music-shops.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE superior effect given by the grand productions of *nature*, to the feeble imitations of *art*, has been often described by good writers, but oftener *felt* by every man of genuine and unvitiated taste; but we never saw it exemplified in a manner that struck us more forcibly, than in an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque print, just published by Colnaghi and Co. Cockspur-street, and entitled, "*The Natural Bridge.*" Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, in his Notes on Virginia, the state which is adorned by this singular and surprising production of nature, has given a description of it. He describes it as the most sublime of nature's works, situated on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. Its height is two hundred and thirteen feet, its breadth at bottom about fifty feet, and at top about ninety feet. The passage over it is about sixty feet wide, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about forty feet. Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them, and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands, creep to the parapet, and peep over it; but if the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime, to be felt beyond what they are here:—so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable! The bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, affords a public and commodious passage over a valley which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. (See Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.) This view was taken from the spot where it is usually, and to most advantage, beheld by its visitors; but the point of sight being so near an object so elevated, the receding lines of the perspective so rapidly decline, as to give an appearance of the ascent of the bridge being reversed. It is further to be remarked, that the stream, at the time the drawing was taken, was swoln by preceding rains to a torrent not often to be seen, and that there were two or three trees on the Peninsula beneath the arch, which, as they obstructed the view of the back ground, are omitted.

Napoleon I Couronné Empereur des François le 11 Frimair An. 13, peint par Myris, gravé par Jean Vini.

This print is engraved in the chalk manner, and will in time become curious to the antiquary from the ceremony it represents; but considered as a work of art, it is every way contemptible. Napoleon is habited in the costume of the Legion of Honour, and loaded with a profusion of finery.

A Shipwreck, with Boats endeavouring to save the Crew. Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Engraved and published by C. Turner, No. 50, Warren-street, Fitzroy Square.

This print is engraved in mezzotinto, from a picture in the possession of Sir John Leicester, to whom it is, by permission, dedicated. The picture is in Turner's grandest and best style, and the engraving does ample justice to the merit of the original.

The British Gallery of Pictures, in two Series, dedicated to his Majesty, and under the superintendance of H. Tresham, esq. R. A.

No. 1. First Series, containing two plates, representing ten pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's most splendid collection.

On one plate are four historic subjects from N. Poussin, and on the other plate, eight subjects from Gas. Poussin, Claude, &c. Many of these display great neatness and a degree of taste; but there are too many designs on one plate, they would surely have been infinitely better if they had been of a larger size.

No. 1. Second Series, containing the Woman taken in Adultery, by Rubens, in the collection of Henry Hope, esq. Drawn from the original picture by Elwins, and engraved by A. Cardon.

The original picture is extremely fine, and Mr. Cardon has been evidently extremely solicitous to produce a print worthy of the master; and in some respects it is so, but in others, this ambition, so generally laudable, has in a degree defeated itself, and injured the effect it was intended to heighten, by being too laboriously finished, and thus rendered too dark: it is lightness, brilliancy, and facility, which constitute the charm of Rubens's pencil.

The

The British Gallery of Engravings, Forster.

The second number of this work is lately published, and contains,

1. *The Flemish Cottage, from Isaac Ostade. J. Fittler sculpt.*

This plate is engraved with great neatness, and most intense labour, and has very great merit; but from the etchings of Ostade, it is evident that he had a very different idea of engraving from the artists of this day. Breadth of light, and strength of character, were with him essential; but now, we perpetually hear it said, that the lights must be subdued; and this, by bringing the whole down to one principle, inevitably produces somewhat that must at least border on insipidity.

2. *Salvator Rosa, se ipse pinxit. Neagle sculpt.*

In this we do not find so much of the savage grandeur of Salvator Rosa, as we could wish; and we are fearful it will be found that it has a hardness, which is not pleasing to the eye, that has been formed upon many of the popular engravings of the present day.

3. *Samuel and Eli, from Rembrandt. Fittler sculpt.*

This, like many of the works of Rembrandt, is a vulgar design: but Rembrandt's designs are remarkable for the excellence of the *clara scuro*, which unluckily is not transferred to this print.

4. *Holy Family, Morillio. J. Heath sculpt.*

This print has an unfinished effect, and we were sorry to see some deficiencies in drawing, both which circumstances struck us more forcibly from happening to have on the table, at the time we were inspecting it, a porte-folio, with several of Mr. Heath's smaller engravings, pasted in it, as exemplars of the art, and models of taste and elegance.

Mr. Henry Richter, of Newman-street, whose productions we have had frequent occasion to notice with approbation, has published a portrait of Sir Francis Burdett, which is deemed by very good judges to be in every respect the best that has been engraved. The picture is an extremely striking likeness, and the print, which is in the chalk manner, does ample justice to the original.

Barker's Panorama, Strand.

Mr. Barker, a few days since, announced, that the View of Oxford, which has for some time been exhibited in the larger circle, will continue open till farther notice; and he has added to it, what at the present moment is likely to interest and attract a great number of people, that is, a View of the City of Copenhagen, painted from a drawing, made by Captain Fyers, *Aid de Camp* to General Sir Thomas Bloomfield, commander of the royal artillery on the late expedition.

Of the general effect of this we will speak, when we have more room.

Mr. Gilray, who seizes upon the floating subjects of the day, and treats them with a humourous whimsicality and effect, that no man, except the inimitable Hogarth, ever equalled, has published a set of seven prints, which he has baptized, *Effects of the Weather*, exemplified in the following subjects. *Windy weather Sad sloppy. Raw. Very slippy. Fine bracing. Dreadful hot. Delicious.*

Mr. William Savage, of Bedford Bury, has announced his intention of publishing a View of the elegant Gothic remains of the east end of Howden church, in the East Riding of the county of York. The drawing by Webster, is taken from a sketch made on the spot, and the engraving will be executed in aquatinta, by Lewis, and coloured in imitation of the drawing. The size of the plate will be eighteen inches by fourteen.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Rubeola	7	Ophthalmia	7
Pleuritis	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	9
Erysipelas	3	Rheumatismus	4
Dysenteria	4		
Dyspnœa	2		
Ascites	1		
Epilepsia	4		
Paralysis	3		
Diarrhœa	6		
Dyspepsia	5		

During this last month, there has been no peculiar epidemic, although there have been many cases of measles and of coughs. Some of the latter were subsequent to, and in consequence of, the former. In the consumptively disposed, the phthisical

phthisical propensity is apt to shew itself for the first time after the cessation of measles. In which case, particular attention ought to be paid, to what may be considered as only *catarrhal* affections, but which clandestinely undermine the constitution without awakening apprehension or alarm. The consumptive are in general condemned to death, before they are alive to danger. Persons have, at different times, called upon the Reporter to consult him with regard to the condition of their lungs, who, by family or quackery remedies, have reduced themselves to that state, which renders a visit to a physician little more than ceremonious, and not more advantageous than the fashionable folly of only *leaving a card.*

It is not an ordinary source of disease, but one or two instances have recently occurred, in which a languor and insufficiency for exertion seem to have arisen from a superstitious, and more than hermit abstinence from any species of solid or fluid aliment, that was calculated to support, or exhilarate the frame.

Although an excess in wine must ultimately, and too often rapidly, induce a deficiency in constitutional vigour, a discreet and seasonable use of it may, more especially in a feeble and imperfectly cemented fabric, be almost necessary, or subservient at least, to its consolidation and continuance. Man is not a mill that can go merely by water.

Cold and tepid ablution, the Reporter has found of more medicinal efficacy than any article of the Pharmacopœia. Cleanliness, the most accurate, ought to be placed in the group of the cardinal virtues, both as it relates to health, and the comfortable feeling of existence. But as for watering-places in general, they ought to be considered merely as museums of folly and impositions upon hypochondriacal credulity.

Bath, for instance, towards which, to employ the technical language of the profession, there is about this time of the year a particular *determination*, can only afford health, in so far as it may afford amusement, and an alienation from domestic or other cares. A warm bath in London is as efficient as a warm bath in Somersetshire; the drinking of its water can have no other effect than what may be produced by artificial compounds.

The authority of such a man as Heberden, who was no slave of Hypothesis, and has perhaps been justly regarded as one of the apostles in medicine, confirms, and in a certain degree establishes, the doctrine of the Reporter.

"Quapropter hujusmodi ægroti iterum iterumque monendi sunt, *Bathoniam* fugere longe, nise se velint, in summo semper periculo versatos, reddi deploratos, et prope depositos."*

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
March 27.

* Heberden's Commentaries.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

THE following State Papers will best explain the political complexion of the North of Europe:—

RUSSIA.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia against Sweden.

"Justly indignant at the violence which England has displayed towards the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, faithful to his character and to his system of unceasing care for the interests of his empire, notified to the King of Great Britain, that he could not remain insensible of so unjust and unexampled an aggression on a sovereign connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, and who was the most ancient ally of Russia.

His Imperial Majesty informed the King of Sweden of this determination by a note, dated the 24th of September last, and presented to the Swedish ambassador.

An article in the treaty concluded in 1783, between the Empress Catherine and Gustavus III. and another in the treaty of 1800, between the late Emperor Paul and the present King of Sweden, contain the reciprocal and stipulated agreement to maintain the principle, that the Baltic is a close sea, with the guarantee of its coasts against all acts of hostility, violence, or vexations whatsoever; and farther to employ for this purpose all the means in the power of the respective contracting parties. His Imperial Majesty, referring to these treaties, considered himself not merely authorised, but bound, to call upon the King of Sweden for his co-operation against England.

His Swedish Majesty did not disavow the obligations imposed upon him by the treaties referred to, but refused all co-operation until the French troops should be removed from the coast, and the ports of Germany opened to English

English ships. But the question here was, the checking of those aggressions which England had commenced, and by which all Europe was disturbed. The Emperor demanded from the King of Sweden a co-operation founded on treaties; but his Swedish Majesty answered by proposing to delay the execution of the treaty to another period, and by troubling himself with the care of opening the Dutch ports for England; in a word, with rendering himself of service to that England, against which measures of defence ought to have been taken. It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of partiality on the part of the King of Sweden towards Great Britain, than this which he has here given.

His Imperial Majesty, on the 16th of November caused a second note to be delivered, in which his Swedish Majesty was informed of the rupture between Russia and England.

This note remained two months unanswered, and the answer, which was transmitted on the 9th of January to his Imperial Majesty's minister, was to the same purport as the former.

The Emperor is, however, far from regretting his moderation. He is, on the contrary, well pleased to recollect, that he has employed every means that remained to him for bringing back his Swedish Majesty to the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of his states; but his Imperial Majesty owes it at least to his people, and to the security of his dominions, which is to a sovereign the highest of all laws, no longer to leave the co-operation of Russia with Sweden a matter of doubt.

Informed that the cabinet of St. James's, endeavouring to terrify Denmark into a concurrence with the interests of England, threatened that Swedish troops should occupy Zealand, and that the possession of Norway should be guaranteed to the King of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish Majesty, while he left the Russian note unanswered, was secretly negociating a treaty at London; his Imperial Majesty perceived that the interests of his empire would be very ill secured, were he to permit his neighbour, the King of Sweden, at the commencement of a war between Russia and England, to disguise his well-known sentiment of attachment to the latter power, under the appearance of a pretended neutrality. His Imperial Majesty therefore cannot allow the relations of Sweden towards Russia to remain longer in a state of uncertainty. He cannot give his consent to such a neutrality.

His Swedish Majesty's intentions being therefore no longer doubtful, nothing remained for his Imperial Majesty but to resort to those means which Providence has placed in his hands, for no other purpose except that of giving protection and safety to his dominions; and he has deemed it right to notify this intention to the King of Sweden, and to all Europe.

Having thus acquitted himself of that duty, which the safety of his dominions requires, his Imperial Majesty is ready to change the measures he is about to take, to measures of precaution only, if the King of Sweden will, without delay, join Russia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic against England until the conclusion of a maritime peace. He himself invites the king, his brother-in-law, for the last time, and with all the feelings of real friendship, no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obligations, and in embracing the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of the Northern Powers. What has Sweden gained since her king attached himself to England?

Nothing could be more painful to his Imperial Majesty, than to see a rupture take place between Sweden and Russia. But his Swedish Majesty has it still in his power to prevent this event by resolving without delay, to adopt that course which can alone preserve a strict union and perfect harmony between the two states.

Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808.

SWEDEN.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 8th February, 1808.

The consequences of the treaty of Tilsit between Russia and France, unfolding themselves more and more, in such a manner as to threaten Sweden with a speedy invasion, for the purpose of forcing her to accede to the French system: and his Swedish Majesty finding himself therefore under the necessity of bringing forward, to resist its effects, a greater force than he has at his ordinary disposal, his Britannic Majesty, animated with the constant desire of contributing to the defence and security of his ally, and of supporting him by every means in a war undertaken for the mutual interests of both states, has determined to give to his Swedish Majesty an immediate aid in money, as being the most prompt and efficacious, to be paid from time to time at fixed periods; and their Majesties having judged it expedient that a formal convention, with regard to their reciprocal intentions in this respect, should be concluded, they have for this purpose named and authorized their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say—in the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, esq. his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Sweden; and in the name and on the part of his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Baron D'Ehrenheim, President of his Chancery, and Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engages that there shall be paid to his Majesty

Majesty the King of Sweden, the sum of 1,200,000l. sterling, in equal instalments of 100,000l. sterling each per month, beginning with the month of January of the present year inclusively, and to continue successively in the course of each month, the first of which instalments shall be paid on the ratification of the present convention by his Swedish Majesty.

II. His Majesty the King of Sweden engages, on his part, to employ the said sum in putting into motion, and keeping on a respectable establishment, all his land forces, and such part as shall be necessary of his fleets, and particularly his flotilla, in order to oppose the most effectual resistance to the common enemies.

III. Their said Majesties moreover engage to conclude no peace, or truce, or convention of neutrality, with the enemy, but in concert, and by mutual agreement.

IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and its ratification shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks after the signature of the said convention, or sooner if it can be done.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the Year of Redemption, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)
F. EHRENHEIM, (L.S.)

Separate Article.—The two high contracting parties have agreed to concert, as soon as possible, the measures to be taken, and the auxiliary succours to be stipulated for, in the case of a war actually taking place between Sweden and the Powers her neighbours; and the stipulations which may thence result shall be considered as separate and additional articles to this convention, and shall have the same force as if they were word for word inserted therein.

In faith of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed this separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February in the Year of our Redemption, 1808.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L.S.)
F. EHRENHEIM, (L.S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament, since its meeting, has been chiefly occupied in debates on the impolicy of the late Orders in Council, and on the injustice of the late Expedition against Copenhagen.

On the 9th of March, Lord Erskine moved some resolutions relative to the illegality of the Orders in Council, in the House of Lords, which were negatived by 127 against 61.

And on the 22d, Lord Lauderdale moved the following, which were also negatived by 56 against 21:—

1st. Resolved, That the unprecedented commercial warfare in which his Majesty has been advised to involve this country, by his late Orders in Council, must be peculiarly injurious to a nation whose extended concerns give her an interest, more or less direct, in all the mercantile transactions of the world.

2d. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the system adopted by the said orders, threatens the immediate extinction of of maritime commerce—for while, on the one hand, the navy of Great Britain will, in a great measure, prevent all communication with the Continent of Europe, except thro' this country and her allies—it cannot be doubted that the armies of France and of the nations under her subjection may, on the other hand, easily put an end to any such direct intercourse between this country and the Continent.

3d. Resolved, That such annihilation of all maritime commerce, whilst it must totally exclude the produce and manufactures of this island from a foreign market, will leave to our enemies those means of trading in the produce and manufactures of the Continent, which the land-carriage and internal navigation of such extensive countries must afford—means which their industry, urged by the necessity of the case, must rapidly improve and extend.

4th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that there is just ground to apprehend that the exclusion of colonial produce from the Continent of Europe, if it could be effected, would close many of those channels of industry, by the means of which the commerce and manufactures of this country have attained an unparalleled degree of prosperity: —that it would divert the labour of the Continent from the production of those articles for which maritime commerce has hitherto afforded a vent, to the culture of those productions for the supply of which the extinction of such commerce must create an imperious demand.

5th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the manufactures of this country must sustain irreparable injury, from forcibly diverting the labour of America, by the annihilation of maritime commerce, to the manufacture of those articles which habit has made necessary to that country, and the furnishing of which has long given sustenance to thousands of our industrious countrymen.

6th. Resolved, That this system which his Majesty's Orders in Council are intended to enforce, whether regarded as a source of revenue or a measure of hostility, appears to this House equally nugatory and absurd:—as a source of revenue its success must depend on the co-operation of the neutral whose property

property is to be taxed—on the inclination of our allies to sacrifice their interests to our views—and on the consent of our enemies to contribute to the increase of those resources which it is their known object to annihilate: as a measure of warfare, it is destructive of our resources—injurious to the interest of our friends, but wholly ineffectual against our enemies, whom it enables, by payment of the projected duties, to purchase a complete exemption from the distress which it professes to bring upon them

7th. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's Ministers, by advising his Majesty to adopt such a mode of warfare, are co-operating with the government of France to deprive the inhabitants of the respective countries of the comforts to which they are habituated, and even of the means by which they have existed; and that in so doing they are concurring in an experiment which puts the great contest now at issue betwixt the two nations, on a ground highly disadvantageous to the British empire; for it is obvious, that this system of deprivation must bear much harder on the people of this country, where property has been uniformly respected, and the profits of industry held sacred, than on the people of France, who have been habituated to the extremes of distress, during the convulsions which the revolution has created.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sharpe moved, on the 22d of March, the following resolutions relative to the Expedition against Copenhagen, which were negatived by 224 against 64:—

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, submitting to his Majesty, that we have attentively considered all the information before us, respecting the late attack on Copenhagen, and the war in which we have consequently been involved; and that we deeply lament to have found it imperfect, contradictory, and unsatisfactory, in all its parts.

That respecting a transaction in which both the honour and the interests of our country are so deeply concerned, we had hoped for the fullest explanation.

That the principles of our constitution, and the uniform practice of his Majesty, and the sovereigns of his illustrious house, require that Parliament should be distinctly apprized of the true grounds of entering into new wars, and especially in a situation of the country so extraordinary and unprecedented as the present.

That had Denmark been a party to any hostile confederacy, either for menacing his Majesty's territories, or invading his maritime rights, our resistance would have been necessary, and our warfare legitimate; and that under such circumstances, this House would only have to regret that his Majesty should have been advised so lightly to abandon the ports and arsenals of that country; for, that had the alleged danger been real, the possession of those ports during the war would have afforded the best security against that danger; whereas the abandonment of them has now left us more than ever exposed to it.

But that we can entertain no doubt, that instead of engaging in hostile leagues, Denmark wished only to maintain her neutrality; that this fact is proved even by the imperfect documents which have been laid before us; and is distinctly acknowledged in the proclamation issued by his Majesty's commanders immediately before the attack.

That not only was Denmark no party to such a league, but we see no ground to believe that she was privy to it; and the very fact of its existence is, to say the least, in the highest degree questionable.

That the conclusion of any secret articles at Tilsit, affecting the rights or interests of this country, appears to have been uniformly denied, both by Russia and France; and that the correspondence of his Majesty's secretary of state, and the dates of the transactions, prove that if any such articles did exist, his Majesty's ministers were not in possession of them, when the attack was ordered against Copenhagen.

That his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in an official note, rested the defence of that measure, not on the hostile purposes either of Denmark or of Russia, but solely on designs which it was said the French government had long been known to entertain.

And, that his Majesty's ministers not only advised his Majesty to abstain from those measures of hostility against Russia, which it was their duty to have recommended, had they really believed in the existence of such engagements, but they actually solicited her mediation to extinguish that war, and her guarantee to defeat those projects, in which it is now pretended she was known to have been a principal and contracting party.

That allegations, thus inconsistent with themselves, and contrary to admitted facts, rather weaken than support the case to which they were applied.

That with respect to the pretended necessity of the case, we beg leave respectfully to assure his Majesty, that we cannot think so meanly of the power and resources of his empire, of the spirit of his people, or of the valour and discipline of his fleets and armies, as to admit that such an act would have been required for any purpose of self-preservation.

And that, whatever temporary advantages the possession of the ships and stores taken at Copenhagen may afford, they have been more than counterbalanced by the increased dangers arising from the manner in which they have been obtained.

That this measure, so highly objectionable both in policy and in principle, has augmented the number of our enemies; has animated against us the passions of whole nations, who

before were amicably disposed towards us, and has, above all, shaken our own reliance on the justice of our cause; the only sentiment which has hitherto upheld us in all our difficulties; commanding the respect of other nations, and inspiring our own people with a confident expectation, under the blessing of Providence, of a successful termination of a long and arduous contest.

That we are ever unwilling to pronounce definitively on a measure, the whole grounds of which are not before us: but that, in a case which above all others required the clearest proof, we have the deep mortification of being compelled to acknowledge, that every presumption is against us; and that no evidence has yet been adduced on which we can safely rest the defence of our country, from accusations the most injurious to our national character.

The attention of the public has also been drawn again to the gross and scandalous misappropriation of the House of Correction in Cold-bath-fields, by the following spirited petition:—

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in the United Parliament assembled:

The Petition of Alexander Stephens of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and Park House, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire,

Humbly sheweth, That certain persons lately serving the office of Grand Jurymen for the county of Middlesex, to the number of about nine, having visited the House of Correction for the said county, commonly called the Cold Bath Fields Prison, on Tuesday November the third, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, between the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon:

They there discovered, that all the loaves found by them (each of which ought to contain sixteen ounces, and to be distributed daily at ten o'clock in the morning) were greatly deficient in point of quantity, as will be seen from the annexed statement on the part of one of the magistrates of the city of London.

That the prison weight demanded and used upon the present occasion, for trying the loaves in rotation, proved also deficient, as was fully demonstrated in both instances on the same day, when compared with the standard at Guildhall, in the presence, first, of Sir William Leighton, Knight, then Lord Mayor, and afterwards, of Richard Phillips Esq. then, and still one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, as well as of four of the late Grand Jury; and, moreover, that the scales of the said prison were false and fraudulent.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Sheriff Phillips to William Mainwaring, Esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c.

Bridge Street, Nov. 13, 1807.

"Sir—I consider it a duty which I owe the public to inform you, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and, I believe, one of the Committee for conducting the business of the prison, that I was present when an appeal was lately made by the Grand Jury of the county to the standard weights in Guildhall; that I witnessed the examination of the pound weight for weighing meat and other provisions in the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, when it was found to be seven-eighths of an ounce too light; and that on weighing some loaves which were found in the same prison, by the Grand Jury, they appeared also to be considerably too light, one or two of them being from an ounce and a half to two ounces under weight. I should compromise the feelings which I bear towards the respectable magistracy of the county of Middlesex, if I were to omit to make this formal communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. Phillips, Sheriff."

"*To W. Mainwaring, Esq.*"

Your petitioner, together with other gentlemen, late members of the Grand Jury, also discovered:

That several of the liege subjects of this realm were committed to close custody, in cells destitute of fire, eight feet three inches long, by six feet three inches wide, two of them in irons, although sick; some, if not all, of these were innocent in point of fact, as all were then innocent in point of law, being detained under the pretext of re-examination, and consequently uncondemned by the legal judgment of their peers, or even the accusatory verdict of a Grand Jury. Of this number were a mother, a daughter, and a son, of creditable appearance; the two former in one cell, so situated as to be exposed to a continual current of external air, without the possibility of obtaining, even during the severest frost, an artificial warmth by means of fuel, while the convicts below enjoyed all the comforts of an open roomy ward, with occasional access to fire.

That in one of these lonely cells, was closely confined a foreigner of some rank, the Chevalier de Blin, who, as we were told by one of the jailors, while so immured, had been deprived of his reason, and who presented to your petitioner a memorial on his knees; who after conversing with him in French some time, through the key-hole, demanded to enter.

That in this place, originally destined for the improvement of the morals of petty offenders, a female prisoner, as we have learned, has been lately debauched by the Son of the Chief Jailor, or Governor, who then held an office of trust in the prison, and has since had a child, now, or at least lately, burdensome to the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex.

That four debtors were shut up in this House of Correction, the only communication between whom and the world, appears to take

take place occasionally, by means of two iron grates, at upwards of six feet distance from each other, with a jailor walking in the interval, so as to preclude complaint; and that from the examination of a debtor, and also, by a letter from him, both in the possession of your petitioner, it appears that he was shut up with persons guilty of robbery and unnatural crimes.

And lastly, that six innocent persons, the bills against whom had been thrown out by the Grand Jury, were dragged from Cold Bath Fields Prison to Hicks's Hall, in open day, at the close of session, first manacled, and then fastened together by a rope, to be discharged by proclamation.

I, your petitioner, therefore, conceiving that such gross instances of fraud, coupled with such an open violation of the laws, and even of the express orders of session, are calculated to bring his Majesty's government into contempt, and cast an unmerited odium on our most excellent constitution; thinking also, that if such malpractices were detected in a casual and slight survey, of less than two hours' duration, far greater abuses are likely to be brought to light, by the intervention of the grand inquest of the nation, I most humbly and earnestly solicit this honourable House to take the premises into consideration, and by a public and open examination at its bar, or any other mode, afford such relief, as may seem meet. A. Stephens.

A Bill to prevent the grant of places in reversion, which had excited a very lively interest in the public mind, being thrown out in the Lords, the following protest was entered:—

Dissentiest—1st, Because the bill does not, in our opinion, invade any of the legal prerogatives of the crown, or diminish any of its constitutional influence, but tends rather to secure both, by removing the temptation to negligence or abuse in the disposal of offices.

2d, Because it appears to us to be necessary, in this and every other instance, to secure to the subjects of this country, suffering under the pressure of an unprecedented accumulation of taxes, the means of economical retrenchment, and reform of such offices, as can either be reduced in their emolument or entirely abolished, without injury to the dignity and powers of the crown, or to the interests of the public.

3d, Because, with respect to places granted in reversion, all means of retrenchment and reform are taken away so long as the lives for which they are granted shall continue.

4th, Because reform and retrenchment in the public expenditure have been recommended to us from the throne, and because we are apprehensive that the rejection of the present Bill may be considered by the people of the united kingdom, as indicating a disposition in this house, not to give effect to that wise and salutary recommendation.

Lauderdale	Ponsonby
Grey	Stafford
Albemarle	Carrington
Essex	King
Jersey	Cowper
Vassal Holland	Ponsonby of Imokilly.

Dissentient for the 1st, 2d, and 4th reasons—

Spencer	Clifton

Petitions for the restoration of that Peace which was so wantonly and unhappily broken by the weak administration of Lord Sidmouth, begin to flow in from various manufacturing districts; and, on the other hand, addresses to the Throne pledging the addressers to support his Majesty's government till a safe and honourable peace can be again concluded, are very patriotically preparing from most of the corporate bodies in the empire. Both these measures have, in the opinion of their advocates, the same object, the restoration of peace; we therefore join with every man of sense in the empire, in wishing them success.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Armson Joseph. Eyton, Salop, miller. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Andrews Henry. Canterbury, seedsman. Netherfole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Burgess George Warren, Joseph Thomas Lockyer, and Rowland Gill, of Bristol, linen drapers. (Sweet, Inner Temple

Bower John Cocks, Ledbury, Hereford, milliner. (Watts, Symond's inn

Belcher Elijah, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Bedford William and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, wholesale linen drapers. (Drake, Old Fish street

Briggs David, Walterclough, York, clothier. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn

Bacon Wm. Sheffield, Grocer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Brown James, Tavistock, house builder. (Davis, Essex street

Batty John, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, straw hat manufacturer. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster row

Bamford Joseph, Manchester, grocer. (Duckworth Chippendall, and Dennison, Manchester

Boucher Charles, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, bookseller. (Watkins and Cooper, Lincoln's inn

Claypole Edward Chatham, shopkeeper. (T. and W. Nettleship, Grocer's hall, Poultry

Crockett Thomas, Oxford, dealer and chapman. (Rose and Mannings, Gray's inn square

Downs William Augustus, brewer street, undertaker. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street

Dyer Richard, Bath, cornfactor. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Duffields George, York buildings, Bermondsey New road, wool carder. (Cross, King street, Southampton

Drewry Wm. jun. Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn

Dickens Thomas, Hoxton, Middlesex, baker. (Sheffield, Prescott street, Goodman's fields

Ellams John, Manchester, bricklayer. (Ellis, Curriror street

East

Last Samuel Brewerton, Old Jewry, factor. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Lardley Edward. Exeter, dealer in glass and china ware. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Evans William, Wootton, Oxford, butcher. (Haynes, Adderbury, Oxford
Ford William, Prichett street, auctioneer. (Hughes, Pear yard, Lincoln's inn fields
Fosley John, Dunstable, straw hat manufacturer. (Birkett, Bond court. Walbrook
Foreshaw, Alexander, Whitechapel, High street, victualler. (Noy, Mincing lane
Grey Edward, Monk Wearmouth, coal fitter. (Wharton and Dyke. Lamb's buildings
Graham John, of Chorley, and John Harrison, of Prescott, liquor merchants. (Barretts, Grays inn
Green Ralph Cooper. Lincoln's inn, money scrivener. (Dawes, Angel court. Throgmorton street
Holden James, sen. and James Holden, jun. Salford, Lancaster, dyers. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Hamlin Richard, Tottenham court road, victualler. (Hutchinson and Emmott, Brewer's hall. Addle street
Holmes Thos. Hersham, Surrey, nurseryman. (Clarke, Sader's hall, Cheapside
Hartland William, jun. Bristol, house carpenter. (James, Gray's inn square
Hillman William, Waltham cross, Herts, grocer. (Reynolds, Castle street. Falcon square
Humphreys Richard, Stamford, linen draper. (Thompson, Stamford
Hutchinson Robt. Manchester, joiner. (Hurd, Temple
Hepphon John, Monkwearmouth, fail maker. (Blakiston, Symond's inn.
Hartley John, Kendal, shoemaker. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey street
Holdfworth Wm. Addingham, York, flax spinner. (Winn, Barnard's inn
Haydon John, Mitcham, Surrey, butcher. (Smith and Trower, Barber's hall
Heginbotham William Mosley, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Hiley James, Leeds, York, dealer and chapman. (Battye, Chancery lane
Hollyer John, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Kinderley. Long, and Ince. Gray's inn
Holroyd Richard, Sowerby, York, woollen manufacturer. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn
Jones Abraham, Portfea, flopfeller. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate
Kinch Hayter, jun. and James Kinch. Fareham, Southampton, timber merchants. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Lyon, Solomon, Chelsea, dealer and chapman. (Benton, Union street, Southwark
Lewis Lewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Lewis Lewis, and Frances Rudd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliners. (Flexney, Chancery lane
Lund Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, factor. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Moon James, of Manchester, and Wm: Maymon, of Haflingden, cotton manufacturers. (Duckworth, Chippendall, and Denifon, Manchester
Mafon Wm. Henry, Heartley place, Southwark, paper hanger. (Rippon, Bermondsey
Miles John, Bermondsey street, corn dealer. (Newcombe, Vine street
Myers David Thompfon, Stamford, draper. (Johnfon and Gaskell, Gray's inn
Ogden Charles, of the parish of Bradford, York. worsted spinner. (Caton and Brummell, Alderfgate street
Palling John, jun. Manchester, alehouse keeper. (Hurd, Temple
Penney Wm Deptford, victualler. (Henson, Dorset street. Salisbury square
Piper Joseph, and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers. (Baddeley, Serle street, Lincoln's inn fields
Paine Robert, Raine, Effex, fhopkeeper. (Fillingham, Union street, Whitechapel
Pearce, St Alban's street, ladies shoemaker. (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn
Poulton Thomas, Rofs, Hereford. timber merchant. (Hartley, Red Lion square
Percival John Lowthian, Prefcott street, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Caftle street. Falcon square
Palmer John, Canterbury. taylor. (Jackfon, Gray's inn
Randall Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer. (Battye, Chancery lane
Robinion James. Liverpool, filverfmith. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row
Rickman Wm Northampton, linen draper. (Wilkinfon and Church. White Lion ftreet, Spitalfields
Reid James, Broad ftreet, underwriter. (Spottifwoode, Tokenhouse yard
Robinfon Thomas, Manchester, innkeeper. (Hurd, Temple
Ridley John, Manchester taylor. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Read Thomas, Bifhopfgate ftreet, cheefemonger. (Burt, John ftreet, Crutched friars
Seaward James, Union place, Kent road. Surrey, builder. (Alcock, Bofwell. and Corner, York ftreet, Southwark
Sewell George, Deptford, victualler. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternofter row
Saunders Matthew, Strand on the Green, Middlefex, maltfter. (Davies. Warwick ftreet, Golden fquare
Spencer Samuel, Exeter, fpirit merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Thomafon Richard, Staining, Lancafter, corn dealer. (Barretts, Grays inn
Tomlinfon John, and Charles Tomlinfon, Chefter, Brewers. (Potts, Leche, and Potts, Chefter
Varndell William (furviving partner of Edward Varndell and Wm. Vafndell), Hartley row, Hants, coachmaker. (Vincent, Bedford ftreet, Bedford fquare
Verezuit de Charmilly, Peter Francis, Somerfet ftreet, Portman fquare, coal merchant and diftiller. (Collet. Wimburn, and Collet. Chancery lane
Vinn Thomas, Clement's lane, dealer and Chapman. (Sarel, Surrey ftreet. Strand
Webb John, Manchefter, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Wilkinson John, and Thomas Lacey, Bafinghall ftreet, factors. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Bafinghall ftreet
Watkis Thomas Ifhmael, Salford. Lancafter, cotton merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Whitehead James, Bolton le Moors, Lancafter, hatter. (Hurd, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderfon John, Gracechurch ftreet, paper hanger, April 9
Bell Joseph, and Richard Atkinfon, Bow lane, warehoufemen, March 22
Biggs Bryant Charterhouse Hinton, Somerfet. March 19
Brown John, Wintringham, Lincoln, baker, March 24
Bonnery Henry Grouffe, New Bond ftreet, furniture printer, May 3
Bellringer Ann Bodman, linen draper, March 21
Ball James Belcher, jun. Kenfington, coachmaster, May 3
Boore Lancelot, Wardour ftreet, taylor, April 9
Bove Mariano. Piccadilly, printfeller
Banks Anthony Collins, Plymouth dock, druggift, April 4, final
Booth William, Holcombe Brook, Lancafter, April 1
Bagihaw Abraham, North Waltham, Norfolk, fhopkeeper, April 22, final
Balrd John, Barbican, diftiller, May 2, final
Bean John, Leeds, York, worfted manufacturer, April 13, final
Burgefs George, Whitecrofs ftreet, Brewer, April 11
Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, taylor, April 4, final
Benfon John, John Dennifon, and Joseph Robinfon, Bolton by the Sands, Lancafter, April 6
Beach William, Ludlow, mercer, April 19, final
Bradihaw Thomas, St. Martin's le Grand, fhoemaker, April 23
Benfon Wm. Twickenham, maltfter, April 16
Corney, Robt. New Gravel lane, flopfeller. March 29
Cundall Robt. jun. York, common brewer, March 22, final
Cliff Richd. Little Bolton, Lancafter, muflin manufacturer, March 30
Coward John, Ulverfton, ironmonger, April 18
Carleton John, Hilbeck hall, Westmoreland, cotton fpinner, May 10
Chriftin Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants. April 26
Crocker John, Gofport, grocer, April 12
Cliffold Benj. Smith's rents, St. John's ftreet, dealer and chapman, April 23
Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, Wood ftreet, hofier, April 9
Carr John, Bifhopwearmouth, joiner, April 9
Cliff Richd. Little Bolton, Lancafter, muflin manufacturer, April 29
Daniels Joseph Elkan, Coleman ftreet, merchant, March 26, final
Delap Thos. Barton-upon-Humber, fhopkeeper. March 24
Eyles Thomas, Elkan, Bedford, butcher, March 26
Farr Richard, Weonton, Hereford, timber merchant, March 28, final
Fowler Ralph, Mortimer ftreet, Cavendifh fquare, upholder, April 12
Farnell Martin, Afhby de la Zouch, banker, April 5
Francis Frederick, Chifwick, Middlefex, fmith, April 9
Fortnum William, Ball Alley, Lombard ftreet, ftationer, April 9
Gray James, East Smithfield, baker, April 11
Goodwin Samuel, Haymarket, hardwareman, April 17
Grover Thos. Kingfton-upon-Thames, poftmafter, April 23
Gibbs Robert, Whitecrofs alley, Moorfields, chair maker, April 9
Hufey Charles, and Nicholas Hufey, Newgate ftreet, linen drapers, April 30
Horsfall Abraham, and John Robinfon, jun. Bradford, York, woolftaplers, March 21
Home Patrick, and Patrick Hunter, Throgmorton ftreet, merchants, May 3
Hanaman Chriftopher, High Holborn, turner, April 2
Heath Wm. Chippenham, clothier, May 14
Hanflip Wm. Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, April 11
Headen Samuel, Threadneedle ftreet, infurance broker, April 23
Hurry James, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch ftreet, merchant, April 12
Hollins Francis. Afhborne, Derby, mercer, April 13
Harris Thos. Oxford ftreet, mattrefs maker, March 19, final
Hughes Thos. Norfolk ftreet, Strand, wine merchant, April 23
Horne Crichton, Polland ftreet, Ratcliffe Highway, glafs maker, May 3
Jones John. Ennone, Oxford, victualler, April 14
Kent Eliz. Ficefter, Oxford, draper. April 2
Lowcock Eliz Skipton, York, innkeper, March 26
Leiter Leonard. Sheerneſs, fhoemaker. April 16
Levin Bendix Barnard, Great Alie ftreet, merchant, April 9
Makeig John, Briftol, linen draper, April 12
Mackinlay William, Liverpool, linen draper, April 11, final

Mackean

Mackean Archibald, Winchester-street, merchant (partner with John Askwith, of Jamaica), April 30
Nicholson Henry, Bridge-street, Westminster, silk mercer, April 9, final
Phillips Joseph, Bicester, Oxford, linen draper, May 3
Payne Samuel, Chelsea, coal merchant, April 23, final
Parr John Owen, London, insurance broker, May 19, final
Powles Richard, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, April 12
Preston Robert, Brick lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker, March 19
Pilcher Thomas, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright, April 12, final
Richardson John, Somerset-street, Goodman's fields, mathematical instrument maker, March 22
Riggs Wm. Old Bailey, glove merchant, April 11
Rumsey Thos. sen. Bermondsey, broom maker, May 3
Roberts Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 18
Rowland Joseph, Graystoke place, Fetter lane, carpenter, April 9
Ralton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, May 3, final
Robinson Thomas, and Michael Robinson, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, liquor merchants, April 9, final
Richardson Clement Stephen, Cambridge, linen draper, April 12
Smith Hay, Albemarle-street, wine merchant, May 3
Smith John, Manchester, cotton merchant, April 11
Squire Trifram, and Trifram Squire, jun. Stoke Damerell, Devon, tin plate workers, April 2, final
Satterthwaite Thos. Manchester, merchant, March 30
Smith Thos. Mawdesley, Lancaster, tanner, March 28
Sutham Thos. Creak, Norfolk, hawker, March 26
Swaine Robt. Halifax, John Swaine, Skircoat, Edward Swaine, London, Hannah Swaine, Halifax, Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbotham, of Bradford, merchants, March 30 and 31
Smith Wm. Rosemary lane, cheesemonger, May 3
Sandford Wm. and Josiah Box, Salford, Lancaster, dyer, March 29
Stevens Joseph, and John Carter, Bread-street, warehousemen, May 24
Shepherd Thomas, Romford, nurseryman, April 9
Scott Joseph, Wakefield, grocer, April 12
Self Wm. Bath, mercer, April 25, final
Symens George, Plymouth dock, mercer, April 6
Simpson John, Hull, ship carpenter, April 4
Stevens Joseph, Gravesend, linen draper, April 16
Shepard, Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, April 19
Tuton John, and Joseph Waring, Leeds, York, merchants, March 23
Trayner Wm. Jermyn-street, taylor, March 29
Tolford Richd. Robert, Wm. and Benj. Hanbury, Great Russell-street, shoemakers, April 5
Thomas Robt Cowbridge, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, April 12
Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch-street, straw hat manufacturer
Treppass, Wm. St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller, May 3, final
Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger, April 23
Thompson Wm. Dean-street, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Lambeth, merchants, May 24
Thomas Anthony, Duke-street, Westminster, feather manufacturer, April 9
Vodel Albert, Paul's Chain, furrier, March 19
Whalley Ray, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy merchant, March 15
Watts William, Castle lane, Southwark, leather dresser, March 29
Walker Samuel, Leeds, York, maltster, March 23
Wall William, Oxford-street, hosier, March 22
Withington Richard, Stockport, muslin manufacturer, April 5
Watmough Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap boilers, March 28.
Wightman Thomas, Arundel, Sussex, vintner, April 18
Woodward Alexander, Liverpool wine merchant, April 6
Wilson John, Rendal, tallow chandler, April 8 final
Whiteley Joseph, Plymouth, merchant, April 4
Williams John, Leigh, Lancaster, cabinet maker, April 15, final

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A NEW Bethlem, or Hospital for Lunatics, in the room of the house of reception for unfortunate maniacs, in Moorfields, is to be proceeded upon immediately; the ground has been marked out in the fields between Highbury-place and Ball's-pond, Islington.

At a very numerous Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Highland Society, a variety of patterns of woollen cloths manufactured at Inverness, were produced. The Society were of opinion that this spirited undertaking to introduce the woollen manufactory into the Highlands, deserves the countenance and support of the public. The Society went through a great variety of important business, and finished by adjudging Premiums for various improvements in the arts, sciences, and agriculture.

MARRIED.

William Rose, esq. of Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, to Miss Mary Sims, of Ludgate-hill.

John Weatherell, esq. of York, to Miss Peacock, eldest daughter of the Rev. John P. rector of Hornby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Charles Lewis Phipps, esq. captain in the 2d dragoon guards, to Miss Sophia Hales, youngest daughter of the late Sir John H.

P. Pestell, esq. of Hornsey, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of John G. esq.

At Wanstead, the Rev. H. H. Parker, to Miss Knowles.

Benjamin Gibson, esq. of Gosport, to Miss Walker, only daughter of Adam W. esq. late of Conduit-street.

Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs. Margaret Mactavish, widow of the late Simon M. esq. of Montreal.

Thomas Ferrers, esq. of Streatham, Surry, to Miss C. Slater, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Keynsham, Wilts.

At Hampstead, Richard Davenport, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Sophia, daughter of John Longley, esq.

Mr. William Newman, merchant to Miss Frost, only daughter of John F. esq.

In the chapel of the Tower, John Symonds, esq. lieutenant in his Majesty's royal York Rangers, to Miss A. Drew, only daughter of J. Drew, esq. of Gravesend.

Robert Sowerby, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hartle, daughter of the late Colonel H.

At Stepney, John Edmonstone, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Ceres, to Miss Eliza Fenton, of Assembly-row, Mile End.

James Amos, of Devonshire-square, esq. to Mrs. Michell, relict of Henry Crichley M. esq. of Teignmouth-house, Devon.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Isaac James, to Miss Mindrin, both of Pall Mall.

At St. Martins in the Fields, Charles Thomas Briscoe, esq. of Islington, to Miss Harworth.

At St. Mary, Newington, Joseph Fox, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Gibbs, of Walriet Gwatkins, of Croydon.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Preston

England, esq. to Miss Mary Howell, of Worcester.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Davies, to Miss Owen, both of Bond-street.

Captain Bathurst, of the royal navy, to Miss M. Wood, of Manchester street.

DIED.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. *Nehemiah Stokes*, late of Lombard street.

At the house of Patrick Colquhoun, esq. James-street, Buckingham-gate, *Maria*, the eldest daughter of Dr. *P. M. Brody*, late physician to the island of Tortola.

At Clapham, in the 64th year of his age, *Henry L. Gardner*, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

At Ham Common, aged 82, the Hon. *Esther Chetwynd*, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

In Glocester-street, Portman-square, Lady *Martin*, relict of Sir Henry M. late comptroller of the navy.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *James Colquhoun*, esq merchant; a man of the strictest integrity, and who possessed, without ostentation, the warmest benevolence of character.

At Shepperton, Mrs. *Anne Horsley*, sister to the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Enfield-highway, the wife of Mr. W. J. Roberts, proprietor of the Telegraph, and other coaches, from the White-horse inn, Fetter-lane, aged 26.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. *Elizabeth Liewing*, wife of Nathaniel L. esq. 36.

At Pentonville, Mr. *John Jennings*, brewer, of Pulteney-street.

In Berner's-street, *John Gordon Mackenzie*, esq. surgeon in the Coldstream guards, 30.

In Welbeck-street, Mrs. *Peacock*, wife of George P. esq. and eldest daughter of the late General Sir John Dalling.

In Judd-place, East, the only daughter of T. Coverdale, esq.

In Tavistock-street, Russell-square, *James Inglish Keighly*, esq.

Miss *Allemand*, daughter of Mr. J. R. A. formerly of Leicester, and of Mrs. Hayes, widow of Mr. Alderman H. of Northampton.

In Baker-street, Portman square, Mrs. *Greenly*, relict of Edward G, esq. 73.

In North Audley-street, Mrs. A. *Matthews*, of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. *David Henry Durand*, many years one of the ministers of the French church, Threadneedle-street, 77.

In Upper Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, *Nathaniel Tanner*, esq. formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.

Suddenly, Sir *Giles Rooke*, knt. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Coles-hill-house, Herts, *Mrs. Greg*, wife of Thomas G. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Robert Hibbert, esq. of Manchester.

In Long-acre, Mr. *R. Winter*.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, *Richard Westmacott*, sen. esq. 59.

William Siddons, esq. the husband of Mrs. Siddons. Though he had been for some time infirm, his death was rather sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health. Mr. Siddons was an estimable man in private life, distinguished for his probity and an exact performance of all his duties. He had a correct taste for literature, and a ready turn for poetry, which appeared in many loyal and patriotic songs, to which, however, he was too modest to put his name.

In his 50th year, the Right Hon. *George Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth*, captain of the band of gentleman pensioners: his lordship was a son of the brave Admiral Boscawen; succeeded his uncle, in February 1782; married Miss Crewe, only daughter of John Crewe, esq. who died in 1793, leaving two sons and two daughters; the eldest son, Edward, now Viscount Falmouth, will be 21 years old in May next.

At Clifton, the Countess Dowager of *Fingal*. She was the only daughter and heiress of William Woolascot, esq. of Woolverton, Berkshire, and mother to the Earl of Fingal and Lady Teresa Dease. Her ladyship was one of the mildest, gentlest, and most amiable of her sex.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, aged 82, Mrs. *Allanson*, of Studley, Yorkshire, widow of Charles Allanson, esq. of Bramham Biggin, and the only surviving daughter of the late W. Aislabie, esq. The high estimation in which her character was deservedly held by all ranks and conditions in life, is far above panegyric; her benevolence and liberality to the public in general, to the tenants, and poor in particular, was unbounded; and it may be truly said, that in her society has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

In Park-lane, *George Damer*, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire, also Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, aged 62. His lordship was never married; his only sister, Lady Caroline Damer, always resided with him. His disorder was the gout, with which he had been afflicted many years. This nobleman was a great favourite with their Majesties, who always honoured him with a visit during their residence at Weymouth. He is supposed to have died rich, and is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his only brother, the Hon. Lionel Damer, now Earl of Dorchester.

At her brother's house, aged 22, Miss *Harriet Cradock*, daughter of Marmaduke C. esq. of Gainsford, Durham, much and deservedly regretted by all who were acquainted with her amiable and endearing manners.

In Tichfield-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Gilbank*, relict of the late Rev. William G.

In

In Lower Berkley-street, Mrs. *Rawlinson*, relict of the late Henry Rawlinson, esq. M. P. for Liverpool.

Mr. *George Scrivener*, many years an eminent butcher in Clare-market.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. *Dagge*, relict of the late John Dagge, esq. formerly of Lincoln's inn.

In Howland-street, *John Rodon*, esq. aged 68, late one of his Majesty's honourable privy council of the island of Jamaica, and custos rotulorum for the parish and precinct of St. Catherine's.

At Stanley-house, King's road, Chelsea, *Leonard Morse*, esq. F.R.S. and A.S. and principal clerk in the war-office.

In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, *Thomas Robinson*, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

In Gower-street, *Henry Hall*, esq. formerly one of the Prothonotaries office, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. *Thomas Haines*, many years master of Tom's coffee-house, Great Russel-street Covent-garden.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Rigaud*, wife of J. F. Rigaud, esq. R. A.

Mr. *Joseph Wells*, 73, one of the bridge-masters of the City of London.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. *Cooke*, wife of the Rev. Richard C. of Lyndhurst, Hants.

In Lisson-street, Lisson-green, aged 86, Mr. *Joseph Buckmaster*, only brother of the late Samuel Buckmaster, esq. of St. George's, Jamaica.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Charles Duncan*, esq. of Chesterfield county, Virginia, North America.

At Brompton, *Clark Durnford*, esq. chief clerk to the treasurer of the ordnance office in the Tower, in which service he had been forty-five years.

At an obscure lodging, in Ratcliff-highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr. *William Henry Hall*, compiler of the Encyclopædia in 3 volumes folio, which bears his name, and author of several other works.

At Cosmore, near Hitchin, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Dove*, rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire, and of Hertford-cum-Gaysley, Suffolk, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Hertford. The death of this amiable and good man, is a source of severe affliction to his family, and in the circle of his numerous friends, his memory will be long cherished with sincere and affectionate regard; for to a placid and cheerful temper, and mild and conciliating manners, he united strictness of principle, integrity of conduct, a lively and vigorous understanding, and a warm and benevolent heart.

At Mackmery End, Herts, Mrs. *Sibley*, mother of the Rev. John S. rector of Walcot, Bath, 92.

At Hammersmith, Dr. *Flower*, an eminent physician.

In Charlotte street, Bedford-square, in his 92d year, *George Hill*, esq. serjeant at law, and his Majesty's ancient serjeant: he was a man of great abilities, but of very singular, though harmless, habits; harmless except that, by making him appear ridiculous, they in a great degree rendered his talents useless to himself and to the public.

At the house of his grandfather, the Duke of Buccleugh, in Whitehall, in the 11th year of his age, Lord *Scott* son of the Earl of Dalkeith. This promising young nobleman sickened with the measles at Eton school, of which disease he died.

In Castle-street, Oxford-market, *M. le Comte de Feutiere*, formerly a colonel of distinguished merit in the service of Louis XVI. He was found lifeless in his apartments. The coroner's jury summoned to enquire into the cause of his death, returned a verdict—*Died by the visitation of God.*

At Gordon's hotel, of a violent attack upon his lungs, Colonel *Fullarton*, of Fullarton. He was distinguished for all the social virtues, brilliant talents, and much accomplished mind, and his death must be lamented by every friend to his country, to justice, and to humanity.

Mr. *Samuel Chancellor*, keeper of the City Green-yard, for nearly forty years.

In Upper Berkeley street, the Hon. Emma *Cartwright*, wife of William Ralph C. esq. of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

In Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, L. B. *Cohen*, esq. merchant.

In Bond-street, *John Pybus*, esq. banker.

Sir *James de Bathe*, of Knighstown, in the county of Meath, Ireland. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son James Buttler Wynne de Bathe, who is in his 16th year.

W. Shepherd, esq. water bailiff for the city of London.

In Lower Brook-street, *Gerard Lord Viscount Lake*, a general in the army, colonel of the 80th foot, governor of Plymouth, and treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall. His lordship was a member of the court martial on Lieutenant General Whitelock, where he caught a fever which carried him off in a few days. In the course of a long military life, he greatly distinguished himself as an able and successful general on the Continent, in Ireland, and in India, from which he only returned lately with an impaired constitution. His lordship's campaign in India, established his fame as a gallant and skilful officer; and for his meritorious conduct in that country, he was raised to the peerage. He has left five daughters, two of whom are married, and two sons, Colonel Francis Gerard Lake, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, who succeeds to the title; and Lieutenant Colonel George A. E. Lake, of the 29th foot, who,

who, though a very young man, attended his father in all his campaigns in Ireland and India.

At her apartments, in Hampton Court palace, the Hon. *Jane Carey*, daughter of Lucius Charles, sixth viscount Falkland, 74.

In Portland-place, Lady *Sheridan*.

Joseph Bonomi, esq. an eminent artist, and an associate of the Royal Academy, 68.

In Queen-street, Cheapside, *Thomas Cater*, esq. father of the Apothecaries' Company, 81.

At his house, in Harley-street, *Thomas Edwards Freeman*, esq. of Battesford, Gloucestershire.

Phillips Cosby, esq. admiral of the Red Squadron, 77. This gentleman was the representative of an Irish family of some distinction, and came into possession of the family-estate, Stradbally hall, in Queen's county, on the death of the late Lord Sydney, of Leix, Baron Stradbally. This officer entered at an early period of life, in 1745, into the navy, on board of the Comet Bomb, of which the late admiral Sir Richard Spry was then captain. The commencement of his professional career was not very auspicious, for on the 12th of February in the above mentioned year, the Comet was taken in the West Indies, after an obstinate defence, by a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, and Mr. Cosby, with the captain and a few others, being removed on board the Spaniard, was carried a prisoner to the Havannah. The Comet, with the rest of the crew, was retaken the same day by an English man of war. Mr. Cosby was soon exchanged, and continued to serve with Captain Spry, first in the West Indies, and afterwards in the East, whither he sailed with Admiral Boscawen. He returned in 1754 to England, and before the end of the year sailed for America, with Commodore Keppel. In 1755 Mr. Cosby received his commission as lieutenant, and is supposed to have still remained with his old commander, who was promoted to the Fougeux of 64 guns, and ordered again to America with the squadron under Boscawen. At the siege of Louisburg in 1758, Mr. Cosby commanded a schooner, and having had the good fortune, when on a particular service to attract the notice of General Wolfe, he was at the express desire of that officer appointed his marine aid-de-camp. In this capacity he served with the general the following year at the siege of Quebec, and continued with him till the glorious day which terminated his life. Mr Cosby soon afterwards returned to England, and in June 1760, was appointed commander of the Laurel sloop. From this ship he was the following year promoted to the rank of post-captain, in the Hind frigate of 20 guns. On the conclusion of the peace Captain Cosby enjoyed a period of relaxation from his professional duties till the year 1766 or 1767, when he was appointed to the Montreal, of 32 guns, and ordered to the Mediterranean. In September of the last-mentioned year he returned to England with the corpse of his late royal highness the Duke of York, who died at Monaco; and, having performed this service repaired to his former station, where he remained during the three following years. From this period until a short time previous to the renewal of hostilities with France, Captain Cosby remained unemployed; but in 1771 he was appointed receiver-general of St. Kitts, with a salary, according to report of 1600l. per annum. In 1778 he was commissioned to the Centaur of 74 guns, and was with Lord Keppel in the action off Brest, on the 27th of July in that year. Early in 1779 he changed into the Robust of the same force, and sailed with Admiral Arbuthnot for North America. Here nothing of consequence took place till the spring of 1781, when on the 10th of March the British squadron fell in with a French force under the Chevalier de Tournay. An action ensued in which the Robust had the honor to lead the British squadron. Captain Cosby engaged the van of the enemy with the utmost gallantry. The French unable to withstand the animated attack, were, in half an hour thrown into disorder, and broke their line; but a thick fog, together with the crippled state of some of the British ships prevented Admiral Arbuthnot from pursuing his advantage. The Robust in particular had suffered severely; having been at one time opposed to three ships of the hostile squadron, her masts, sails, rigging and boats were torn to pieces, and her proportion of killed and wounded was considerably greater than that of any other vessel. For his exertions on this occasion Captain Cosby received the merited eulogium of the commander in chief. The Robust being unfit for farther service, was ordered to England to be repaired, but having sprung a leak soon after she sailed, Captain Cosby bore away for Antigua; and the Robust having been refitted at that island proceeded with a convoy for England, where she arrived safely in the month of July. In 1786 Captain Cosby obtained the rank of established commodore on the Mediterranean station, where he remained till September 1790, but excepting his mission to the emperor of Morocco, this interval was not marked by an event of the least importance. Some apprehensions being entertained lest British commerce might sustain some interruption from the Barbary Corsairs, the commodore was directed to visit the different states, and to arrange such terms with the emperor of Morocco as might ensure the safety of the English traders. This object he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of government and his country. On the 21st of September 1790 the Commodore was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the white squadron, and appointed to a command on the Cork station, in the Fame of 74 guns. In 1792 he hoisted his

his flag on board the St. George of 98 guns at Plymouth, as Port-admiral, and in October of the same year he married Mrs. Hurst, the widow of ——Hurst, esq. an army agent. He retained his command at Plymouth but a short time; for in the spring of 1793 he shifted his flag into the Windsor Castle of 68 guns, and on the 15th of April sailed with a squadron to the Mediterranean, where he acted as third in command under Lord Hood. In April 1794 Mr. Cosby was promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral of the White, on which occasion he removed his flag into the Alcide of 74 guns. He afterwards assisted in the capture of Toulon and Corsica, and towards the close of the year sailed for England with a small squadron of ships of war, and a large fleet of merchantmen, under convoy from the Mediterranean and Portugal. On his arrival in England the vice-admiral struck his flag, but he commanded the impress service in Ireland till the peace of 1801, since which period he has principally resided at Bath, as a passive spectator of public events. The dates of his promotions subsequent to those already mentioned are as follow: vice-admiral of the red June 1, 1795; admiral of the blue, Feb. 14, 1799; admiral of the white, Jan. 1, 1801; and admiral of the red Nov. 9, 1805.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Henry Richards, D.D. rector of Exeter College, and vice-chancellor of that University, announced in No.* 167.—He was born at Tawstock, a village in the north of Devonshire, in the month of March, 1747; and having been educated at Barnstaple school, was admitted a commoner of Exeter College at an early age, in Michaelmas term, 1763. Soon after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he was elected to a fellowship in that Society on the 30th of June, 1767. He was admitted a master of arts on the 26th of April, 1770; and, in compliance with the statutes of his College, proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity on the 9th of November, 1781. Having been constantly resident in Oxford, and engaged in discharging the office of tutor, during a long course of years, he was at length presented by the rector and fellows, on the 13th of March, 1794, to the valuable rectory of Bushy, in the diocese of London, and county of Herts, at which place he soon after began to reside. In this retirement, however, he did not long continue, being recalled to the University on occasion of the death of Dr. Stinton, in whose room he was elected rector of Exeter College, on the 23d of July, 1797. In the month of October, 1806, he was advanced to the office of vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which also he was again nominated, and admitted, at the expiration of the year, in October last. In the discharge of this high and arduous trust, his conduct was such as in a very high degree to conciliate the affection and esteem of the University; so that his loss is very generally and sincerely lamented. His remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, in compliance with the directions of his will; but the heads of houses and proctors followed him to the grave, as a just testimony of their regard for his memory, and respect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few legacies, of no very considerable amount, to some of his friends, he has bequeathed the whole residue of his property to Exeter College.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Middleton, near Darlington, the Rev. Charles Cowper, vicar of Stockton, and curate of Middleton, to Miss Sarah Catterson, daughter of Mr. Thomas Catterson of Boroughbridge.

At Jarrow, William Wallis, esq. of South Shields, to Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Shotley.

At Bywell, Mr. Thomas Charlton, master of St. Nicholas charity school, Newcastle, to Miss Dorothy Turnbull, of Newtonhall.

At Brampton, James Mounsey, esq. of Woodbank, near Carlisle, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Simon Ewart, esq. of Brampton.

At Durham, William Cooper, esq. to Miss Salkeld, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Surgeon.

At Newcastle, Capt. R. Fenwick, of the Mary Ann, to Miss Hodgson, second daughter of Mr. H. of Chimney Mills.—Mr. Henry Jefferson of Placca Mills, to Miss Harrison.

At Hartburn, the Rev. Thomas Davidson, vicar of that place, to Miss Sarah Hall, of North Middleton.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. George East-

land, chemist and druggist. This gentleman was very popular in that town, and used to give advice and medicines to the poor very liberally.—Mrs. Summers, mother of Mr. S. bookseller.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Pearson, schoolmaster, 50.—Mr. George Bootyman, 72.

At Elihaugh, near Felton, Robert Carr, esq.

At Croxdale-mill, near Durham, Mr. John Scott, 53.

At Sherburn-house, Mrs. Smith, 74.

At Westoe, Mrs. Toshack, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Cockshott, Mrs. Margaret Croser, 82.

At Shawdon-hill, near Alnwick, Mrs. Tomlin, 71.

At Coldstream, George Davidson, esq. of Hoselaw.

At Hepscott, James Thomas Loraine, esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Joseph Railton, late salt officer at Shields, and formerly of Kirbystephen, 70.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 41.

At High Barns, near Bishopwearmouth, William Ettrick, esq. one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Durham, 81.

At Stockton, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Thomas R.

At Hexham, Mr. Jane Kirsopp, aged 64 years, forty of which she had lived as housekeeper in the family of Mr. Lancelot Liddell.

At Lowry's Mill, near Bellingham, Mr. William Robley, aged upwards of 100 years, seventy of which he had lived in that neighbourhood as a farmer and publican.

At Durham, Mrs. Pearson, relict of Mr. William P. many years verger of the cathedral.—Mrs. Jane Featonby, 63.—Mrs. E. Atkinson, 78.—Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. William N. rector of Brancepeth.—Mr. Henry Doubleday, 88.—Mrs. Lydia Heaps, 72.

At the Barker-house, near Hexham, Mrs. Ord, 90.

At Darlington, Thomas Pickering, esq. 81.

At Shotley bridge, Mrs. Weatherly of Waldridge, and a few days after, her son Charles W.

At Berwick, aged 80, William Watson, esq. one of the oldest corn merchants in the kingdom, having been upwards of 56 years in that trade, and first in the firm of Watson and son, of Warren house.—Mrs. Kerr, 50.—Mrs. Pattison, 28.—Mr. Thomas Steel 57.—Mr. Robert Miller, 59.—Mr. John Chisholm, out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, aged 74, who notwithstanding he lived apparently in the most penurious manner, yet left behind him upwards of 500 guineas in gold, secreted various parts of his house.—Mr. George Robertson, formerly of Redheugh.—Mr. Selby Potts, only surviving brother of the late George Potts, esq. formerly of Lowlin.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Wardle, 46.—Mr. Joseph Claughton, 84.—Mrs. Isabella Dixon.—Mr. Thomas Bell, 43.—Miss Eliza Shortridge, fifth daughter of Mr. Richard Turner S.—Mr. Walter Cummins, who for fourteen years had been confined to his house by a paralytic stroke, 80.—Mr. Robert Whitfield, sheriff's serjeant.—Mr. John Emerson, 62.—Mr. Byrne, 60.—Mr. Matthew Browell, 79.—Mr. William Ayre.—Miss Elizabeth Angus, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. printer, 23.—Mr. Isaac Fell.—Mr. John Robinson.—Mr. James Coltherd, 38.—William Blackburn, esq. solicitor; a gentleman universally admired for his philanthropy, public spirit, and superior abilities, 43.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The subscribers to the ladies charity, in Whitehaven, have unanimously agreed to institute a school of industry, for the purpose of teaching thirty poor girls to read, knit, spin, and sew; and also for instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion; trusting that such necessary qualifications will make them useful members of society, by becoming honest and faithful servants.

At a late meeting of the magistrates of Whitehaven, the plan for erecting a House of Correction in that town was finally determined, the ground purchased in a very eligible situation near St. James's church, and a committee appointed for carrying it into execution with all possible dispatch.

Married.] At Aspatria, John Wilson, esq. of Longcroft, to Miss Donald.

At Carlisle, Mr. R. Hetherton, printer and bookseller, of Wigton, to Miss Bell of Fisher street.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Lister, comptroller of the customs of that port, to Miss Thwaites.

Died.] At Allonby, Mr. Charles Sim, of the Queen's Head inn, 76.

At Galemire, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Cockbane, 49; and four days afterwards, his mother Susannah C. 69.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Jobson, 78.—Martha, daughter of Mr. John Blair, 12.—Mr. Joseph Mullender, keeper of the city gaol, 66.—William H. Milbourne, esq. of Armathwaite castle. Walking by the river side near his own house, he unfortunately slipped in, and no person being near to give him any assistance, he was drowned.

At Workington, Mr. John Hudson, near fifty years an officer of the customs of that port, 79.—Mr. Ebenezer Oliphant, 38.—Mr. William Denver, innkeeper.

At Kendal, Mr. Roger Benson, 36.—Mr. William Fisher, 83.—Mrs. Hurd, 71.—Mr John Fisher.—Mr. Thomas Sill, 82.—Mr. George Atkinson.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Captain Henry T. 66.—Mrs. Walker, relict of William W. esq.—Mr. Thomas Birbeck, of the George inn, 45.—Mr. William Johnston, 62.—Mrs. King, 79.—Mrs. Ann Fell, 85.—Mrs. Kirby, 83.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mr. Joseph Bell, distinguished for his skill in agriculture.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, Mr. William Smith.—Mrs. Crosby.

At Lathom, aged 53, Mr. James Standish, He was servant at Lathom-house thirty years, twenty three years of which time he was gamekeeper, and seven years park keeper. He was an excellent shot, and in killing deer extraordinarily so, for out of 934 bucks which he killed in Lathom park, he never missed shooting them in the head except twice.

At Natland, near Kendal, Frances Inman, 102.

At Egremont, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—Mr. John Ponsonby, 82.

At Birk-hall, near Corby Castle, Mr. George Hetherington, 20.

At Far Cross-bank, near Kendal, Mr. George Atkinson, 52.

At Keswick, Mrs Mary Birkett, 94.

At Hilly-hall, Mr. Daniel Rogers, 64.

YORKSHIRE

The total number of ships from the port of Hull, employed in the whale fishery last season was 35, and the quantity of oil which they boiled amounted to 4556 tons.

A subscription has been opened at Sheffield, for the purpose of establishing a Fire-office in that town. Though little more than two months have elapsed since the first public meeting on this subject, the amount of the sums subscribed exceeds 170,000l. Induced by this flattering state of the subscription a resolution was passed at the second monthly meeting, that the office for granting policies should be opened at Midsummer next.

The Corporation of Hull have determined upon taking down the old Butchers' Shambles at the east end of the Holy Trinity Church, in that town. The proposed plan for enlarging the Corn Market, by the addition to it of the Old Shambles adjoining, is not likely to be carried into effect; the corn merchants and farmers having declined accepting the offer of these premises made by the Corporation, and refused to be at the expence of converting them to the above purpose.

A circumstance interesting to naturalists, occurred at Beverley a few days ago. Some workmen having occasion to cut off the leaden pipe, of about an inch and a half bore, which conveyed the water of a cistern elevated about fifteen feet from the ground, and receiving no water but from the roof of the house, to their great surprise, three very fine eels, about twenty-two inches in length, were forced out of the pipe by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Married.] At Rippon, Robert Smith, esq. to Miss Groves, only daughter of Ralph Groves, esq. Crawtree-house, near Rippon.

At Sheriff Hutton, ——— Bentley, esq. of Sinnington, to Miss Rachael Cordukes, daughter of Mr. William C.

At Sheffield, Thomas Amphlett Phillips, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Tudor, eldest daughter of the late Henry T. esq. of Sheffield.

At Acomb, Thomas Cajetan Rugland, esq. to Miss Eliza Birch, of Acomb-hall, daughter of the late Samuel Ogden B. esq. of Manchester.

At Atfield, near Doncaster, Mr. William Holmes surgeon, to Miss Addey, eldest daughter of Richard A. esq. of Tudworth.

At Cantley, the Rev. R. Thompson, third son of H. T. esq. of Kirby-hall, to Miss Childers, sister to Colonel C. of Cantley.

At Halifax, R. Barlow, esq. of Bolton, to Miss Grace Sharp, youngest daughter of Jeremiah S. esq. of West-house.—Mr. Wildblood, of Huddersfield, to Mrs Midgley, widow of the late Mr. M. of Leeds. This alliance, take it for all in all, is *unique* in the annals of matrimony. The husband is not less than thirty years older than his wife, the courtship had not been of less than three weeks duration, and the degree of consanguinity in which the happy pair stand to each other, is not less than father and daughter (by marriage).

Died.] At the rectory-house, Escrick, the wife of the Rev. Henry Gale, and daughter of the late Ralph Bell, esq. of Thirsk.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, Ann Ellis, 107.

At Wakefield, Charles Hugh, the infant son of Wm. Lawson, esq.

At Crookhouse, near Barnsley, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Jeremiah S. 85.—The Rev. Jonathan Ion, vicar of Skerne, Kirburn, and Lowthore, with Little Ruston, in the East Riding.

At Halifax, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Benj. G. of the Old Crown inn.

At Richmond, Mr. Campbell, druggist.

At Cowick, Mr. J. Sumner, 66.

At Beverley Mr. John Blackstone, 72.—Mr. David Calder, 46.

At Malton, Mr. Samuel Turner, formerly traveller for the house of Messrs. Hutton, Jackson, and Co. of London. He sustained with uncommon fortitude and resignation, for more than twenty years, a total privation of sight; retaining the highest sense of gratitude to those liberal friends who enabled him to enjoy many comforts

At Doncaster, Mrs. Edgecumbe, 62.

At Selby, Mrs. Clough.

At Craven, Mr. Thomas Wardell, 21, son of Mr. Robert Wardell, of York, and nephew to Mr. R. Clarkson, of Settle, in Craven, with whom the deceased has lived in the capacity of book-keeper for several years, and conducted the affairs of his business, with the strictest sobriety, attention and regularity.

LANCASHIRE.

On the 1st of February last was shot in Rufford, by the game-keeper of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart. a beautiful *cream* coloured cock partridge! This extraordinary bird has been stuffed, and may be seen at Rufford-hall, in very excellent preservation.

Married,]

Married.] At Liverpool, Thomas Bagot, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of William Forbes, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.—William Stanistreet, esq. of West Derby, to Clarissa Almina, sixth daughter of the late Royston Barton, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

At Ulverston, Mr. Henry Shaw, attorney, to Miss Jackson.

At Leigh, Mr. James Leigh, son of Robert L. esq. of Kenyon, to Miss Part, daughter of Samuel P. esq. of Atherton-lodge.

At Manchester, Mr. F. R. Atkinson, of Salford, attorney, to Miss Chadwick, daughter of Mr. James C. merchant.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Tyrer, 83.—Mr. John Protheroe Butler, 63.—Mr. M. Massey.—Mrs Robinson, wife of Captain R. Mr. T. Caley, 69.—Mr. Parkinson, 44—Mrs. Steel, 70.—Mr. Nicholas Distell, 69.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas M.—Miss Margaret Hignel, 22.—Mr. Solomon Henry, formerly clerk to the Jewish Synagogue, 88.—Mr. John Gibson, merchant, 30.—Mrs. Fawcett, relict of Robert F. esq. formerly collector of excise for this port.—Mr. James Gordon, accountant; he was one of the first members of the Liverpool Widow's Annuitant Society, and the only one that has died since its commencement, in the year 1800.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Bishop, late governor of the Manchester workhouse, 59.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Swan, Long Mill-gate.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. White, 92.—Mrs. Dutton.—Garside Bentley, esq. barrister, a young gentleman of the most promising talents.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Satterthwaite, 56.—Miss Keziah Coulson.—Mrs. Barwick, relict of Captain John B. 56.—Mr. James Smith, 51.

At Frith-hall, near Cartmell, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 72.

At Austerlands, in Saddleworth, Mr. John Schofield, formerly a carrier between Huddersfield and Manchester, 86.

At Northen, Mr. James Coupe, 75.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. John Fogg, only son of Mr. Edward F. 23.

At Barfield-lodge, Pendleton, Mr. Edward Potter, son of the late Thomas P. esq. 29.

At Preston, Mr. Peter Lomax, 62.

At Ashton, near Wigan, Mrs. Birchall, wife of Mr. B. of the Angel-inn.

At Latchford, near Warrington, Miss Royle.

At Rose-hill, near Bolton, Mrs. Haslam, wife of Mr. Richard H.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Malpas, Mr. William Beckett, of Moss-hall, near Northwich, to Miss Gardner, of Malpas-hall.

At Chester, Mr. John Dodd, druggist, to Miss Kirkham.

Died.] At Chester, Edward Williams, esq. late collector of the customs at Parkgate.—Mrs. Orange, 84.—Lieutenant Darby, 26, of the 40th regiment of foot, son of Mrs. D. of Wilby, Suffolk. He was lately at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and left his regiment at Bandon, in Ireland, upon leave of absence for two months, to see his friends.—Mr. Lloyd, wine-merchant.

At Leftwich, near Northwich, William Worthington, esq. banker, and salt proprietor

At Frodsham, Mr. William Caldwell, solicitor.

At Middlewich, Miss Ann Wilkinson, 22.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, Miss Margaret Harrison.

At Macclesfield, Miss Louisa Kinsey, daughter of Mr. William K.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, the Rev. Charles Allsopp, rector of Sheepshead, Leicestershire, to Miss Beaumont, eldest sister of John B. esq. of Barrow upon Trent.

Died.] At Doveridge, Mrs. Dugmore.

At Derby, Mr. William Smith, 52.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Wheeldon, 14.—Mr. Latuffiere, 73.—Mrs. Stenson, of the Three Tuns, 63.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Wilkinson, 89.

At Matlock, Edward Brightmore, esq. late of Sheffield, 27.

At Snelton, near Ashborne, the Rev. Thomas Langley.

At Draycot, Mr. John Towle, cotton thread spinner. His death was occasioned by his hand being accidentally caught in part of the great wheel of his steam engine.

At Little Eaton, Miss Martha Radford.

At Bakewell, Mrs. Birds, relict of Thomas B. gent. 81.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The statement of the baptisms, burials, and marriages in the parish of Newark, from January 1, 1807, to January 1, 1808, is as follows—Baptisms 262—Burials 124—Marriages 81.

Married.] At Bingham, Mrs. Samuel Pilgrim, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Smith

At Greasley, George Brown, gent. of the Coppice End, aged 58, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Newthorpe Common, 15.

At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Dann.

Died.] At Newthorpe, Mr. Walker.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Burrows, 87.—The Rev. William Clarke, vicar of Annesley, Gonalston, and Tythby.

At Gamston, near Retford, Mr. Thomas Barker, 40.

At Mansfield, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Brailsford, 81.

At Bingham, Mr. Stubbs, 50.

At Pinner, Mrs. Miles, relict of Colonel M. and sister of the late Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny Park.

At Kirklington, Mr. Musgrove.

At Newark, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Samuel

muel S. esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Wyham, near Louth, William Nicholson, esq. of Hull, merchant, to Miss Catherine Teale, second daughter of William T esq. of Cadeby Hall.

William Foster, esq. of Moulton, to Miss Martha Turner, of Whaplode.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. T. Wright, aged 45, a native of that city, and for upwards of twenty years a member of the Lincoln company of comedians. During the first few years of his time he was prompter, but for the last eight years filled the office of Treasurer, which he discharged with the strictest integrity.

Aged 68, Mr. S. Trotter. The suddenness of his death was peculiarly awful and affecting. He had gone to his attorney's office in the neighbourhood, in his usual health and spirits, to transact business, and in the midst of his conversation was seized by an apoplectic attack, which in an instant deprived him of the power of speech and motion. He was conveyed home and died a few hours afterwards. He was one of the common council of the city, and served the office of Sheriff in the year 1794.

At Alford, Mr. Thomas Stephenson. He had a short time since retired from the farming business, and was going to the methodist chapel, when he was suddenly taken ill in the street, and was led back to his own house, where he died in a few minutes.

At the parsonage-house at Algarkirk, near Boston, in his 71st year, the Rev. Basil Bury Berridge, rector and patron of Algarkirk cum Fosdyke, and prebendary of Lafford, alias Sleaford, in the church of Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Porter, 82.

At Grantham, the Rev. Richard Palmer.

At Tallington, Mr. Edward Bull, 63.

At Glentworth, Mrs. Osbourne, 79.

At Willoughton, Mr. Ledgett, parish clerk, 65.

At Sleaford, Mr. William Burcham, 85.

At Boston, Mr. T. Appleby, 33.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Susannah Crofts, 79.

At Great Steeping, Mr. Edward Walker, 84.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, T. Walker, esq. of Newbold upon-Avon, Warwickshire, to Miss Caldecott.

At Mavesyn Ridware, Robert Thacker, esq. of Cavendish House, to Miss Ann Webb, youngest daughter of George Brown W. esq. of Hill Ridware.

At Kegworth, Mr. William Armstrong, of Loughborough, to Miss Harkey.

At Belgrave, Mr. Thomas Fowkes, of Leicester, to Miss Harris, of Castle Donington.

Died.] At Coleorton, Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of the house of Gatfield and Wilson, Newgate-street, London, 69.

At Wellesborough, near Market Bosworth, Mr. John Pratt.

At Ullesthorpe, Mr. Thomas Warner, 43.

At Belgrave, William, youngest son of the late Mr. Fowler, of the Talbot inn.—Mrs. Cawood.

At Mowsley, Mrs. Mary Burdett, wife of Mr. William B.

At Leicester, Mr. John Swinfen.—Betsy, the only remaining daughter of Mr. Peter Allamand, late of the Old Three Cranes, 25.—John Stevens, gent.

At his house in the Shambles Lane, at the advanced age of 81, Mr. John Coltman, many years an eminent manufacturer in the hosiery and worsted trade. Mr. Coltman, was not less remarkable for his studious habits, and his various attainments in literature, than for his probity as a man of business, and for his exact discharge of the relations of husband, father, and friend. He was educated at the seminary of the Rev. John Aikin, at Kibworth, and it was his pride that he acquired the first rudiments of the Greek Tongue, as a fellow-student of the daughter of his Preceptor, the well-known Mrs. Barbauld. The love of letters which he acquired in this family, never forsook him; and being one of the earliest members of a circulating book club, the first institution of the kind, (the members of which resided partly at Kibworth, and partly at Leicester) it may safely be asserted, that for half a century, he perused every page of every new publication and periodical work that was circulated in the society. In consequence of this perseverance, Mr. Coltman's mind became stored with facts and illustrations on every subject, and his conversation was sought after by every one who could draw him for an evening from his study. Being of the presbyterian persuasion, his talents were denied the exercise of public office; he enjoyed, therefore, in a superior degree, the comforts of domestic life, and was for many years a striking example of the happiness which results from moderate wishes, from virtuous habits, and the pursuit of knowledge. He had for several years past, been subject to attacks of the stone, and this complaint finally put an end to his life, at the advanced age mentioned above, but at a time when he was still in possession of the full vigour of his mental faculties, and in other respects of his corporeal activity. He is survived by an amiable widow, two sons, and two daughters.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke upon-Trent, John Campbell, esq. of South Lambeth, London, to Miss Wright, of Shelton.—Mr. James Clegg, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Miss Hannah Hall.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Noah Collins, of Wednesbury, to Miss Mary Hampson.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. druggist.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. John Glen.

At

At Stafford, Mr. T. Hughes, only son of Mr. H. of the Star inn.

At West Bromwich, Thomas Blakemore, esq. 63.—By a fall from his horse, the Rev. John Metcalfe, of Cannoch.

At Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Wilcock.

At Burslem, Mrs. Bourne, formerly a respectable manufacturer at Long Port, in the Potteries.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Co. of Soho, Birmingham, have executed a very beautiful bronze medal, commemorative of the glorious victory off Trafalgar. They have struck off between 18,000 and 19,000, which are now distributing to the seamen engaged in that battle, their widows, or heirs.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. E. R. Strickland, chemist and druggist, to Miss Mary Ann Butterworth, daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Southall, 35.—Mr. James Haywood, 80.—Mr. Thomas Varley.—Mr. Timothy Newton.—Mrs. Woodcock.—Mr. William Drinkwater.—Mr. Jeremiah Smith, 52.—Mrs. Hannah Hay.—Miss Caroline Allen.—Mr. William Fletcher, 74.—Miss Margaret Allen, 34.—Mr. William Bembridge, 29.—Miss Jane Hobbins, 16.

At Pinley, near Coventry, Mr. Francis Perkins, only son of Mr. Alderman P.

At Smethwick, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, 64.

At Sheldon, Mr. George Richards.

At Warwick, Mrs. Sarah Harris, 77.—Mr. William Hopper.

At Coventry, Mr. James Tysor.—Mrs. Hanson, wife of Mr. William H. of the Griffin.

At Kenilworth, Miss Burkitt, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Atherston, John Willday, esq. banker.

At Ashted, Lieutenant William Burchell, of the royal navy, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Robert Jenkins, esq. of Chorlton Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, second daughter of the late Richard J. esq. of Bicton.—Mr. Bright, to Mrs. Cartwright, of Berwick.

Died.] At Cruck Meole, Mrs. Warter.

At Shrewsbury, M. Pierre François Pelletier, a native of Meaux, in France, and a deacon of the congregation of the oratory. He had resided in this town for the last fourteen years, and was deservedly esteemed for his amiable qualities, as well as for his abilities as a French master.—Miss Hannah Scoltock, 33.—Mrs. Mary Davies, 85.

At Wellington, Mr. Allen Ridding, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Harton, Mr. Pinches.

At Meole, Mr. Pritchard, 72.

At High Ercal, Mrs. Robinson.

At Ludlow, Mr. William Tunstall, 57.—Mrs. Sheppard, by whose death terminates the ancient name of the Sheppards, of Middleton, in this county.

At Shrewsbury, Henry Bevan, esq. 61. In the relative situations of husband, father, and friend, he was affectionate, indulgent, sincere; in every transaction through life he was strictly honourable; and whilst magistrate of the town of Shrewsbury, he was zealous and active in the duties of his office. A sound, or rather a superior understanding, aided by reading and a retentive memory, rendered him an useful and desirable member of society, which, when in health, he promoted and enjoyed. He met his last enemy with the same courage and resolution he possessed as a soldier, when fighting in a distant clime the battle of his country; and he died a loyal subject, and a good Christian. This gentleman served many years in India; and at the battle of Buxar, an action of no small importance and celebrity, as on it depended the British ascendancy in India, being at that time a young lieutenant, and second in command of a battalion of native troops stationed on the right of the line, perceiving that his senior officer hesitated to attack a battery placed on an eminence on the enemy's left, which severely galled our army, he spiritedly called upon him to do his duty, or give place to those that would. The officer retired into the rear, and Lieut. Bevan proceeded to storm the battery, which he carried with much gallantry, and drove the enemy through a village in the rear of it. As re-action was unprecedented, and not to be expected from the troops of any of the native powers, Lieutenant Bevan could not prevent his sepoys from dispersing in search of plunder; which being observed by the commanding officer of the enemy's left, who was well aware of the consequence of recovering the post, he directed a body of choice cavalry to fall on our troops in the village, and if possible regain the battery; in which, proceeding with great celerity, they succeeded, as Lieut. Bevan could not draw off his men, and form in time to prevent them, which he used his utmost endeavours to do. In his retreat through the village he had a narrow escape of his life: he was pursued down a street, with high walls on each side of it, and so narrow (as is common in India) that a horse could not turn in it. Providentially, just as the trooper was on the point of trampling him under his horse's feet, a small breach in the wall presented itself, through which he leaped, whilst his enemy was forced to pass on, and being met at the end of the lane by some of Lieut. Bevan's sepoys, was killed; there the latter soon joined, and stung with his disappointment, as soon as he could rally his stragglers, he led them again to the attack of the battery, which he regained, and turned the guns of it on the enemy. This had no inconsiderable effect in deciding the fortune of the day; and his conduct, in consequence, met the applause it justly merited, in the orders which the late Sir Hector Munro, who commanded our army, issued on the field of battle.

battle. He was soon after also rewarded by the government, with the appointment of major of brigade. During fourteen subsequent years that he continued in India, he was actively employed, and discharged all his duties so as to merit the confidence and approbation of the government, and his superior officers; and quitted the service with the esteem and regret of all who knew him. One who loved him living, who honours and cherishes his memory, and was his companion in those scenes where the spirit of man is tried, could not let him finally pass, without a tribute of applause; which, however inadequate to his merits, may pour some balm into those hearts, whose sorrow, though justly deep, should be mitigated by recollection of the part he acted in life.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Theophilus Patterson, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cole, eldest daughter of Peter C. esq.

At Acton Beauchamp, Mr. John Heming, of the Church House, to Miss Herring, only daughter of Richard H. of Sevinton.

At Tibberton, Mr. John Price, of Ravenshill, to Miss E. Lloyd of Eveslench.

Died.] At Worcester, Alexander Day Broughton, Esq. late of Betley Lodge, Staffordshire — Mrs. Whitmore, widow of George Whitmore, esq. of Slaughter Hall, in the county of Gloucester, and youngest daughter of Dr. Wall, formerly of this city. — Mrs. Sterry. — Mr. Tandy. — Mr. Southan.

At Rye Court, Berrow, John Thackwell, esq. 88.

At Ratford, Mr. Lane.

At Evesham, Mr. Matthews.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Bristow.

At the Orchard, near Bromsgrove, Mr. Richard Collett.

At Shipston on Stour, the dowager viscountess Ashbrook, 62.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Tilt, 28.

At Stockton, the Rev. Abraham Hoskins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Margaret Westwood, of Briarly.

At Upper Brillingham Mr. J. Rudge, of Grafton, to Mrs. Weaver, late of Stretton.

Died.] At Goodrich, Mrs. Pearce.

At Much Marcle, Margaret Moreton, 101.

At Leominster, Mr. John Coates.

At Withington Court, Mrs. Jones.

At Hereford, Mr. Taylor.—Mrs. Aspey.—Sergeant Kemp, of the dragoon guards, for some years on the recruiting service in this city, where his uniform good conduct had gained him the respect of the inhabitants.—Mrs. Pye, 56.

At Whitchurch, C. Betton, esq.

At Stoke Prior, near Leominster, Mrs. Rebecca Maund, wife of Mr. Henry M. 91.

At Ivington, Mr. Goode.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A few days since as some men were digging a vault in High-street, Cheltenham, they found, within sixteen inches of the surface, a fresh-looking brown earthen pot, containing between fourteen and fifteen hundred shillings of the reigns of Edward VI. Philip and and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The whole were in tolerably good condition, and the pot, except from its shape, (which somewhat resembled a raisin jar) appeared as if but lately buried. From there being no coin, however, amongst them since those of Charles I. it is probable that the owner concealed this little treasure during the dissensions which followed that reign, and falling himself a victim, never returned to reclaim it.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Pacey, to Miss Edgecomb.

At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the White Hart Inn, to Miss Halbert.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. J. Irving, of Wantage, to Miss H. Rice, of Durdham Down

At Mangotsfield, the Rev. T. J. Hogg, to Miss Rebecca Haynes, daughter of the late Rev. Christopher H. rector of Siston and Mangotsfield,

Died.] At Gloucester, at his brother's house, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M. A. vicar of Chipping Norton.—Mrs. Gwynne, wife of Thynne Howe G. esq.—Mrs. Sophia Bull, 94.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Anthony Rogers, 84.

At Painswick, Mr. John Shewell.

At Bicknor Court, George Wyrhall, esq. It is imagined that grief for the loss of an amiable daughter, whom he survived but three weeks, hastened his dissolution.

At the Mythe, Charles Porter, esq.

At Old Sodbury, Mr. Jacob Raggot.

At Filton, Mr. John Gayner, 87.

At Elmore, Mrs. Vick.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Christian Freeman, relict of Thomas T. esq. late speaker of the house of assembly, Antigua.

At Quemington, Mr. William Haynes.

At Westerleigh, Mr. Hathaway.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D. D. more than thirty years president of Trinity College, Rector of Garfington, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County.—Mrs. Court, relict of Mr. John C. 88.—Mr. Thomas Kennington, 51.—Mrs. Mary Hedding, 54.—Mr. Matthew Douch, printer, 20 —The Rev. John Vinicombe, senior fellow of Pembroke College.

At Watlington, Mrs. Churchill, 52.

At Banbury, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. William H. surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Cheney.—Mrs. Snow, relict of Joseph S. esq.

At Burford, Mrs. Ansell, wife of Mr. A. attorney.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Jasper Jackson, to Miss Ann Todd.

At

At Padbury, James Burgess, esq. to Mrs. Sarah Tear, relict of Mr. John T. of Bourton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Thrapston, Mrs. Blunsom, wife of Mr. John B. of the George Inn, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Dennis.—Miss Ball.—Mr. Gibbins, ironmonger and seedsman. He was attacked by a disorder nearly resembling the croup in children, which increased with such violence and rapidity, as to prove fatal in two days.

At Eydon, Mrs. Susan Aspinwall, wife of Mr. John A. of Kempston, Beds.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fletton, E. Picking, esq of the 56th regiment of foot, to Miss Hudson.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss Greaves.—On the same day, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Greaves, sister of the above.—Mr. Travell, of Buckden, to Miss Mary Barnes.

Died.] At Ramsey, Mr. John Brown, 59.

At Eynesbury, the Rev. Richard Littlehales, more than forty years vicar of Eaton-Socon, Bedfordshire, and of Glendon in this county, 81.

At Huntingdon, Miss Pelt.

At Needingworth, Mr. Thomas Howard, 76.

CAMRRIDGESHIRE.

A subscription has been commenced in Cambridge, for establishing a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan, and a committee formed to conduct the business, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Rev. Dr. Jowett, and several other clergymen. It is ascertained that the number of children in the town amounts to 1169 between the ages of six and twelve; and that the present established charity-schools contain but 288, of whom only 72 are taught to write. Nearly 300l. has already been raised, and a schoolmaster advertised for, capable of carrying the plan into execution.

The subjects for the dissertations of the Bishop of London's medals in Christ College, are this year proposed by his lordship, and are as follow: For the Latin—*Doctrina Redemptionis universalis per mortem Christi ex sacris Scripturis patet.*—For the English—*Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes, &c. &c.*——2d Tim. ch. ii. v. 23, 24, 25.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. John Barker, D.D. master of Christ's College, aged 80; and twenty-nine hours after, Mrs. Barker, his widow, aged 75, both natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and much respected. They were buried in one grave, in the antichapel of Christ's College. Dr. B. proceeded B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, D. D. 1781. He was elected Master in the year 1780, and served the office of Vice-Chancellor for that year. He held two livings in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the crown.—Mr. Edward Gooder.—Mrs. Ives, wife of Mr. Gilbert G.—Mrs. Sproson.—Mr. William Scott, cook of St. John's college, 65.—Mr. Robert Barron.—Edward Ind, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, 56. He was distinguished by his taste for poetry, but much more by the purity of his mind, the rectitude of his conduct, and the benevolence of his heart.—Mr. Joseph Gray, upwards of 23 years apothecary to Addenbrooke's Hospital, 47.

At Granchester, Mrs. Butts.

At the Manor Farm, Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Miss Maylin, only daughter of Joseph M. esq.

At Ely, Mr. Martin, wife of Robert M. esq.—Mrs. Sarah Prior, 89.—Mr. John Fortingdon, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.

At Fulbourn, Mr. Carr, 75.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Curtis, 83.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Ormesby, James Corbett, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss M. Stringer, third daughter of Mr. R. S.

At Shipdam, Mr. John Mann, aged 23, to the Widow Sutton, 60.

Benjamin Wiseman, esq. of Diss, to Miss Arrow, of Lowestoft.

At Lynn, Lieut. Spalding, of the 7th garrison battalion, to Miss Ann Howard.

At Great Milton, Mr. S. S. Deacon, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Norwich, Francis Colombine, esq. 83. He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1769, and of mayor in 1776, but had resigned his alderman's gown some years.—Mr. John Howard.—Mr. Benjamin Walker, 58.—Mr. William Daynes.—Mrs. Susan Jolly.—Mrs. Blake.—Thomas Garland, esq. organist at the cathedral 59 years, aged 77.—Mrs. Jary, 88.—Mr. Matthew Taylor, 63.—The Rev. J. D. Dreyer, 64.—Mrs. Edmonds, wife of S. G. Edmonds, M. D. and only daughter of Mr. Wright, of Great Snoring, 28.—Mrs. Lydia Seward, wife of Mr. Emanuel S. and sister to Cammant Money, esq. of Somerleyton, near Yarmouth, 59.

At Diss, Mrs. Nunn.

At Acle, Miss K. Neave.—Mr. T. Boyce, of Repps, 67.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mr. John Balls, 58.

At Longham Hall, Mrs. Ann Hastings, 71.

At Wareham, Mr. John Hubbard, 65.

At Southwood, Mrs. Scott, sister to the Rev. J. Emeris, of Louth, Lincolnshire, 69.

At Little Snoring, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 77.

At Banham, Mr. Thomas Syder, 89.

At Thetford, Mr. W. C. Clarke.—Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson.—Mr. John Harvey, 81.

At Weeting, Mr. Robert Jacob, 69.

At Lynn, Mr. Carr, merchant, 57.

At Dilham, Mrs. Eliz. Joy, wife of Mr. J. merchant, 62.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Ludlam and Potter Heigham.

At

At Yarmouth, Mr. William Woods, 43.

At Coltishall, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Henry O. master of the free-school of that place.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Clarance, of London, to Miss S. Bugg.

At Belton, the Rev. George Weller Poley, of Boxted-hall, to Miss Helen Sophia Fisher, eldest daughter of James F. esq. of Browston hall.

At Framlingham, William Brown, esq. of Parham, to Miss Keer, daughter of G. B. K. esq.

Died.] At Boss-hall, in Sproughton, near Ipswich, Mrs. Sewell, relict of Mr. Nathaniel S. 78.

At Eye, at the Rev. Samuel Tayleure's, Mrs. Margaret Meen, who formerly kept a ladies' boarding school at Ipswich, 89.

At Bury, Mr. Gough.—Mr. Downs.—Mrs. Lay, relict of Mark L. esq. formerly of Horksley, Essex.—Mr. James Brown, who had for twenty-two years driven the stage-coach to London from this town—Mrs. Mountain, well known for her skill in the culinary art, 38.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Atkins.—Mrs. Sheers.—Mr. Daldy.—Mr. Edmonds, of the Cow and Gate Inn.—William Henry, only son of Henry Kepple, esq. paymaster of the 7th light dragoons.—Mrs. Jacobs, 60.—Mrs. Martha Notcutt, 57.

At Wattisfield, Mr. John Death.

At Rattlesden, Mrs. Tragitt.

At Yoxford, Mr. Cornelius Welton, 72.

At Wangford, Mrs. Lane, 45.

At Framlingham, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of J. P. esq. and sister to Sir Willoughby Aston.

At Kennett End, aged 76, James Goldsmith, gent. formerly of London; and also Mrs. Ann Challis, widow, and sister to the above James Goldsmith, who, on the death of her brother, was instantly taken ill, and died a few days afterwards, aged 77.

At Rickinghall, Miss Sarah Maber, sister to the late Peter M. esq. of Foxhall.

At Earl Stenham, Mrs. Mary Bird, 80.

At Halesworth, Mrs. Felgate, relict of John F. gent. 88.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Belchamp Walter, Samuel Milbank Raymond, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. R. of Belchamp-hall, to Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. William Cooke of Ashen.

At Writtle, Mr. William Curtis, of Gray's Thurrock, to Miss Mary Long, third daughter of C. Long, esq. of Stisted.

At Ingatestone, Mr. Thomas West, of London, to Miss Faram, only daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Ingatestone-hall.

Died.] At Ashen Parsonage, Mrs. Cooke, wife of the Rev. William C. 61.

At Ingatestone, Anthony Eglington, esq. formerly commander of the Prince East-Indiaman, 81.

At Brentwood, Thomas English, esq.

At Eastgores, in the parish of Great Tey, John Harrington, gent. 80.

At Bocking, Mrs. Mary Smith, 82.

At Witham, Mrs. Barnes, sen.

At Little Baddow, Mrs Sorrell, 77.

At Rochford, Mrs. Cottee, 80.—John, only son of Mr. Waters, of the Old Ship Inn.

At White Roothing, the Rev. Sir William Chiere, bart. senior governor of Christ's Hospital, also a governor of Westminster Infirmary and Middlesex Hospital, 78. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct. His fortune, amounting to 150,000l. devolves to his nieces, Mrs. Madryll, wife of Charles M. esq. of Papworth, Cambridgeshire, and her sister Miss Chiere.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, William Bath, esq. lieutenant in the Hertfordshire militia, to Miss P. Power.—Mr. R. Alchin, schoolmaster, to Miss Barnett, of the White Hart Inn.

At Rochester, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, to Miss Jane Manley, fourth daughter of Mr. John M. of Chatham.

At Milton, Mr. Keen, office-keeper of the royal powder-mills, Faversham, to Miss Bennett.

At Ashford, Captain Macpherson, of the 80th regiment, to Mrs. Scott.—Mr. John Haffenden, eldest son of Mr. H. surgeon, of that place, to Ann Matilda, daughter of Francis Dalley, esq. of Lawrence-lane, London.

At Lewisham, Captain G. C. Coffin, of the royal artillery, nephew to Sir Isaac C. bart. to Miss Larkins, daughter of the late William L. esq. of Blackheath.

At Charlton, John Collins, esq. commander of the Travers East-Indiaman, to Miss Jane Sheriff, daughter of J. L. Sheriff, esq. of Deptford.

Died.] At Maidstone, Thomas Argles, esq. one of the justices of the peace for that place, 73.—Mr. Down, many years keeper of the county bridewell, 74.

At Dartford, the lady of R. Smith, esq. 22.

At Margate, Mrs. Ann Woolhead, who had for some years conducted a ladies' school with great credit.

At Wittersham, Isle of Oxney, Mrs. Neave, 66.—Mr. Wenham.

At Newington, by Sittingbourn, Mrs. Ruck, 24.

At South-Street, near Boughton, Mr. John Edwards, 93.

At Whitstable, Mr. Stephen Perkins, formerly of the Bear and Key Inn.

At Faversham, Mr. James Ward, 27.—Mr. John Mann.—Mr. Charles Vidion, 17.

At Barham Court, the infant son of Samuel Tyssen, esq.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mrs. Rouse, 91.

At Ashford, Mrs. Giles, 75.

At Deal, Mrs. Payne, relict of Mr. Edward P. many years warden of the pilots at that place.

At Bromley, Mrs. Booth, relict of Robert B. esq.

At Aldington, Mrs. Hayter, 82.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Waterman, wife of Mr. W. attorney.

At Canterbury, aged 85, Mr. T. Coffee, supposed to be one of the last, if not the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, the ship in which Lord Anson returned with the small remains of his fleet, after a three years voyage round the globe, in 1744.—Mrs. Shrubsole, sole relict of Mr. W. S. organist of Spa Fields and St. Bartholomew's Chapels, London.—Mrs. Chapman, 33.—Mrs. Hambrook, 74.—Mr. R. Keeler, 74.—Henrietta Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Champneys.—Mrs. Claringbold, 85.—Mr. C. Austen.—Mrs. Cumming, relict of Mr. John C. attorney.

At Milton, Miss Frances Hinde, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert H. 20.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Warman.

At Goodnestone, Mr. John Murton, 68.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Hunt, 58.—Mr. John Penney, 46.

At Rochester, Mr. Minchin, surgeon.—The infant son of Captain G. Nicholson, of the royal marines.

At Chatham, Mrs. Knox, wife of Mr. Erasmus K.—Of the measles, Mrs. Foster, 22.

SURRY.

Married.] At Camberwell, Daniel Willink, esq. of Amsterdam, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Latham, esq. of Champion-hill.

At Petersham, Nathan Egerton Garrick, esq. lieutenant of his Majesty's yeomen of guards, to Emma Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Vaughan Blunt, esq.

At Thames Ditton, Mr. H. Salkeld, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Anne, eldest daughter of B. Gibson, esq.

Mr. Richard Dallet, nephew of Richard Dallet, esq. of Merton-hall, to Miss Mary Sparks, youngest daughter of Richard S. esq. of Wornish, near Guildford.

Died.] At Kingston, Mr. Hall, adding another to the melancholy list of suicides, originating in the want of employment, after an active life. He had suddenly retired from business, after acquiring a considerable property entirely by his industry; but from that time despondency seized and daily gained on him, until at length he escaped from the labours of idleness by cutting his own throat.

At Shere, near Guilford, Mrs. Ann Duncumb, relict of the Rev. Mr. D. many years rector of that parish, 67.

At Fetcham, Mrs. Withall, relict of Thomas W. esq. 60.

At Oakley, Mrs. Woodrooffe, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. rector of that place.

At Croydon, Michael Cope Hopton, esq. 87.

SUSSEX.

Among the projected improvements for rendering the communication between the metropolis and Brighton safe and pleasant to the traveller is a new road, which by leaving the present road near the forty-first mile-stone at Ansty-cross, and rejoining it near Pyecomb church, will avoid Clayton-hill, and some other steep, though shorter ascents on the present line, and greatly facilitate the intercourse with that fashionable watering-place.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Priscella Freeman, only daughter of Mr. Charles F.—Mr. C. Turner, attorney, 64.—Mrs. Spilsbury, 89.

At Bolney, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. John H. of the Eight Bells inn, 69.

At Brighton, Mr. Dadswell, draper.—Mr. Rees.—William Hoare, esq. of Powis-place, Bloomsbury, London.

At Horsham, Mr. James, of the Swan inn.—Miss Mary Lanham, youngest daughter of Mr. L. banker.—Mrs. More.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Pace.

At Ashfold-lodge, F. Matcham, a very promising youth, about twelve years of age, son of George M. esq. and nephew to the immortal Nelson.

At Sherrington-place, Mr. Mathias Caldecot.

At Chailey, Mr. James Kemp. He was considered the largest man in this county, weighing a short time since, twenty-seven stone, horseman's weight.

At Chichester, Mrs. Hodder.

At Ryegate, Mrs. Paley, 80.

At Southover, Mr. John Verrall, 82.

At Eastbourne, Ralph Grenside, esq. major in the North York militia, in which he had served 49 years.

At Danny, Edward Campion, esq. 67.

At Up Marden, Mr. Pinnix, 91.

At Shoreham, Henry Medley Kilvington, esq. barrack master at that place.

At Bish-Court, near East-Grinstead, Mrs. Ewart, 88, relict of John E. esq.

At West-Ham, Mr. William Kenward, sen. 82.

At Ripe, Mrs. Rapson, 97.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, Mr. Barney, to Miss Chads, the eldest daughter of Henry C. esq. late of Chichester, a captain in the royal navy.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Wetherby, of London, to Miss Harriet Andrews, third daughter of John A. esq. of Henley, near Whitchurch.

At Southampton, Major Gordon, of the army, to Mrs. Roberts.

Richard Cole, esq. of Odiham, to Miss Davies, of Basingstoke.

Died.] At Setley Cottage, near Lymington, Mrs. West.

At Hexton, Matthew Bunbury, esq. 84.

At Link Farm, in the parish of St Mary Bourne, Miss Dowling.

At Northam, Mr. John Meaden, of the Anchor inn.

Miss

At St. Cross, near Winchester, Mrs. Simmonds.

At Southampton, Mr. John Taylor, 92.—Miss J. Evamy.—Mrs. Collins, relict of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Winchester, Mr. Leek. He was found hanging in his wash-house. The verdict of the coroner's jury was—Lunacy.

At King's Worthy, Nicholas and Elizabeth Light, whose united ages amounted to 164 years. They had been married near 70 years, and were interred at the same time in one grave.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Capt. Ogle, of the 58th regiment.

At Bishop's Stoke, Colson Barnard, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Lewis Young, attorney.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. sen.—Mr. Thomas Binsted, many years master carpenter in the Ordnance department at this port.—Mr. H. Moses.—Mrs. Halsey, relict of Robert H. esq. of Chichester, a lady of extensive charity.

At Monk Sherborne, Mrs. Helen Deane, relict of John D esq.

At Worthy, near Winchester, Miss Sarah Page, daughter of Daniel P. esq. late barrack-master in that city, 24.

At Andover, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. of the White Swan inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mark Wilks, of Salisbury to Mrs. Jackson, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. of Warminster.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Mary Usher, of Phillips Norton.

At Devizes Mr. Ing, to Miss Sophia Godden.

At Chippenham, Mr. Thomas Bailey, to Mrs. Tipper, late of the White Hart inn.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. H. Witts.—Mrs. Tarrant.—Mrs. Lawes, of the Angel inn.

At Everley, Miss G. A. Berguer, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of that place.

At Corsham, Mr. Earle.

At Devizes, Mrs. Clare, mother of John C. esq. one of the coroners for the county.

At Bradford, Thomas Palmer, the only child of the Rev. Dr. Smith.

At Warminster, Miss Susannah Hooper.

At Pitton, Mrs Jane Miles. 82.

BERKSHIRE.

A friend to his native town, anxious to procure some easy in door employment for the aged, the sick, and the infirm poor of three parishes of Reading, has purchased about 30,000lbs. of cotton wool in the seed, which is to be hand picked under such regulations and conditions as may be determined on by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Hamblin to Miss Mary Ann Midwinter.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Buckle, relict of Admiral B.

At Mount Pleasant, near Reading, Mrs. Ovey, wife of Thomas O. esq.

At Lady Place, Harley, of an apoplectic seizure, in the 88th year of his age, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, esq. brother of the late Amiral Kempenfelt, who was lost in the Royal George, at Spithead, in the year 1782. Though so far advanced in years, he retained his faculties and cheerful disposition to the day of his death: he was pious and charitable, and largely contributed to most of the public charitable institutions, among which he has bequeathed by will upwards of 11,000l. The remainder of his property goes to his relation, Richard Troughton, esq. of the custom-house.

At Maidenhead, Mr. William Wickens, 78. He was bred to the medical profession, which he practised with success in the early part of life, but he had long relinquished it for the enjoyment of competence, and the habits of useful and studious enquiry.

At Newbury, Miss Gray.

At Wallingford, Mr. James Flamank, 30.

At Hungerford, Thomas Rosier, an illiterate labouring man; who, by the artful management of a reflecting mirror, and exhibiting various figures, obtained the appellation of a conjuror, and was frequently consulted by the superstitious and ignorant, to discover lost goods, and predict future events.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A singular custom which time has handed down to us prevails at St. Briaval's, in this county. On Whitsunday, several baskets full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church, and immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, from whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for it in the body of the church, which occasions as great a tumult and uproar, as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious in their attendance at worship on this day. The custom is held for the purpose of preserving to the poor of the parishes of St. Briaval's and Hewelsfield, the right of cutting and carrying away wood from three thousand acres of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend; and for which every housekeeper is assessed 2d. (formerly 1d.) to buy the bread and cheese given away on this occasion.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, near Bath, the Rev. W. Coningham, vicar of Dunamon, and prebendary of Elphin, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late J. Maughan, esq. of the city of York.

At Clifton, W. G. Stephens, esq. of Henbury, to Mrs. Racster, widow of George R. esq.

At Bath, Mr. Parker, surgeon of Melksham, Wilts, to Harriet, youngest daughter of

of John Godfrey, esq.—S. H. Lord, esq. to Miss Lucy Wightwick, daughter of S. W. esq.—Thomas Creafer, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort, daughter of William Smyth, esq. of Drumeree, Westmeath, Ireland.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. W. Stephens, 86.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J.—Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. H. keeper of Newgate.—At the Hotwells, in the 46th year of his age, Thomas Hill, esq. of Winterbourne, in the county of Glocester, and a merchant of eminence in this city.

Mr. Daniel Juppie, 95.—Mrs. Hart.—Mr. Matthew Hawkins Hill, 36.—Mr. Peter Morris, 72.—Mr. John Bond, the oldeſt ſhipwright in this city.—Mr. R. M. Meares, relict of William M. esq. county of Weſtmeath, Ireland, 64.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Elford to Miſs Freak.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Critchell, widow of Mr. Robert C. jun. and daughter of the late John Pitman, esq. alderman of that borough.—Mr. Thomas Beſant of the White Hart Inn.—Mr. John Keats.

At Anderſton, near Blandford, James Foſter Knight, esq.

At Yetminſter, Mrs. Beſant. 86.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Lieutenant Yate, of the Worcester militia, to Mrs. Evans, widow of Lieutenant E. of the royal navy.

At Lamerton, near Tavistock, the Rev. Mr. Price, rector of that place, to Miss Hawkes.

Died.] At Bideford, Miss Eliza Hatherly, eldest daughter of Mr. John H. Her death was occaſioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

At Plymouth, Mr. Sambell, surgeon, 59.—Miſs Watson, only surviving daughter of the late Abraham W. esq. of Bristol.—Captain Clarke, of the deputy quarter-master-general's department in this district. His body was found in the mud below the Custom House Quay, and he appeared when taken up to have received a contusion on the temple, so that it is presumed he must have walked over the quay at low water. He was an American loyalist, formerly resident at Charlestown, and had suffered much for his attachment to the British government.

At Shute House, Sophia Ann, the wife of Sir William Pole, bart. and only daughter of George Pempler, esq. 19.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Drake, relic of the Rev. Edward Holwell D. of Littleham, near Exmouth.

At Ashburton, Henry John, eldest son of the Rev. John Lane Kitson, vicar of that place.

At Kittery-court, near Dartmouth, aged 78 years, the Rev. Thomas Fownes, B. D. uncle of J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq. M. P. and fifty-three years the exemplary and conscientious Vicar of Brixham.

At Exeter, Mrs. Degen, wife of Mr. George D. 36.—Mr. Black.—Mrs. Ann Youldon, wife of Mr. Benjamin Y. 44.—Mrs. Bodley.—Mr. H. Flashman.—Mrs. Hatch, the widow of the Rev. Thomas H., a dissenting minister. She was found dead in her room, with her clothes much burnt: it is supposed her gown caught fire late on the preceding night, and that the smoke suffocated her, as nothing was consumed in the room.—Francis Webber, esq. 62.—Mrs. Gattey.—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. William K. proctor.—Mrs. Jacobs, 74.—Edmund Robert, the infant son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent.

In his 83d year, Mr. Anthony Tremlett, a man who with great simplicity of manners, possessed the warmest sympathy of heart and benevolence of disposition, which were regularly excited in the course of active beneficence; engaged in mercantile concerns, he supported an uniformly fair unblemished character; and though he experienced a large share of the difficulties, unavoidably attending the interruption of commerce, which the late wars have occasioned, he always honourably discharged his obligations.

The Rev. George Long, one of the priest-vicars of the cathedral, which office he held upwards of thirty-two years.

At Brampford Speke, John Veysey, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the county, 74. He bequeathed his property to fifty-four nephews and nieces.

At Tiverton, Mr. E. W. Langslow, son of R. Langslow, esq. M.D. 18.

At Newton Abbott, Mr. John Weatherdon, printer at that place, and master of the Classical Academy near Newton Bushell. He had the honour of educating and introducing many eminent characters into public life, both in the naval and commercial line.

At Ashburton, Mr. John Hurst, 99.

At Starcross, in his 89th year, Robert Lydstone Newcombe, esq. one of the justices of peace for the county.

CORNWALL.

Such is the present fallen state of mining in this county, that even many of those works which are producing very considerable quantities of ores, are, from the want of demand and consequent fall of price, become some almost, and some altogether unprofitable; while others (and among those latter are the largest and deepest mines) find their returns fall far below the costs of working them. The standard of copper, at the sale lately, fell to about 105; in consequence of which, those agents of copper companies who bid *pro forma* only, were surprized to find themselves purchasers. Nor is there scarcely any demand for the tin of the late coinage, though the nominal price is as low as 4l. per hundred. While the great fountain of Cornish trade is thus drying up, the stagnation is felt to pervade every town and

village from the Tamer to Cape Cornwall; but in no place is it felt with equal severity as in the neighbourhood of Redruth. Poldice, Treskirby, and other mines in that quarter, have lately discharged some hundreds of men, while those who continue employed are so continued at very reduced wages. The consequences of this state of things among the lower orders of the people it is painful to contemplate. Another trial has been made for ores in the district of Meneage, and with success enough to refute the long prevailing opinion that none existed there. A lode has been discovered in the parish of Mullion, in that district, which consists of copper of a quality peculiarly rich; but it remains for a further trial to determine whether the lode be as large and extensive as the specimens produced from it are valuable.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. George Veall.—John Marshall, esq formerly comptroller of the customs at this port.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Fisher, senior, mother of Mr. F. manager of the Falmouth theatre.—Miss Susannah Michell.—Miss Octavia Hoollen, daughter of Joseph H. esq. 21.—Mr. John Bellhouse, agent for the Cornish Copper Company.

At Camelford, Mrs. Francis Westlake.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A few weeks since, a cat in Greenock brought forth a very remarkable and perfect monster of her own species. It has one head, four ears, eight feet, and two tails; it is one body from the navel up, as it were breast to breast, and from the naval back forms two distinct kittens; what is remarkable, the one is male, and the other female. It had suckled for some days, and, from all appearance, would have lived to maturity, but, most unfortunately for the admirers of natural curiosities, was deprived of its life from superstitious motives. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. Cameron, surgeon of Greenock.

Married] At Edinburgh, Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson Lister Kaye, late of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, to Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Peter M. adjutant general in Bengal —Mr. Wm. Wood, surgeon, to Miss Mary Oswald Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Thomas G. jun.

At Relugas, Thomas Lauder Dick, esq. of Fountainhall, to Miss Charles Ann Cumin.

At Dumfries, Lieut. Col. Alexander Maitland, in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Catherine Currie, youngest daughter of the deceased David C. esq. of Newlaw.

At Edinburgh, Captain Charles M'Intosh, of the 77th regiment, to Miss Jane M'Pherson, eldest daughter of Major M'Pherson, Assistant Barrack Master General.—Robert Patterson, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Catharine Haywood, daughter of John H. esq. late of Demerara.—Robert Shand, esq. of Hillside, to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, second daughter of Alexander D. esq. of Summerhill.—Mr. Vining, to Miss Benson, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Drury-Lane. The parties were performing in the farce of "We fly by Night," and took a fancy to carry into reality the union they had been representing on the stage. They made their obeisance to the audience, withdrew in their theatrical dresses, and by one of those brief ceremonies which the laws of Scotland sanction, returned in a few minutes, to the no small astonishment of their friends, in the new characters of husband and wife.

Died.] At Rozelle, Ayrshire, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Craufurd and Lindsay, the Right Hon. George Lindsay Craufurd, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, lord lieutenant of the county of Fife, colonel of the Fifeshire militia, and a major general in the army.—Mr. John Wilson, town clerk of Lanark. He succeeded his father in 1772, and was the fourth of the name and family, in a lineal descent, who held the office, the duties of which he discharged with much credit to himself.

IRELAND.

Several men are now employed for the purpose of erecting a complete harbour at the east side of the Hill of Howth, which, when finished, will afford a safe harbour for the Holyhead packets, as well as for other vessels, as occasion may require; and to and from which the Holyhead mails will be landed and dispatched, which will be attended with a considerable degree of convenience to the public in general, as the mail from Dublin can be dispatched at one given hour throughout the year, independent of the time of high water: the voyage will be shortened ten miles to the passenger, and the danger and impediment of crossing Dublin Bar and the North Bull be wholly avoided. The expence of this public undertaking is defrayed by the Imperial Parliament, by a vote of which 12,000l. has been already granted for that purpose.

Married.] E. F. Garvey, esq. of Rosmendal, in the county of Mayo, in his 50th year, to Miss Juliana Kelly, of Castlegar, in the same county, a child just turned of twelve years.

In Dublin, Sir Simon Bradstreet, of Stacumnie, in the county of Kildare, bart. to Miss Clare Murphy.—The Hon. Hector Graham Toler, second son of the Right Hon. John Norbury, to Miss Elizabeth Brabazon, daughter of the late Wm. B. of the county of Mayo, esq. and niece to the late Sir Anthony B. bart.—The Rev. Thomas Peyton Slapp, of Newton Flottman, Norfolk, to Miss Beatty, only daughter of the late David B. esq. —T. Needham, esq. banker, to Miss Thompson.—James Gibson, esq. of Cootehill, in the county of Cavan, to Miss Margaret Mayne, daughter of Thomas M. esq.—Lan. Cuffen, esq. of Rock hill, county of Limerick,

rick, to Miss Sandes, daughter of Wm. Sandes, esq. of Swallow-Glin, county of Kerry.—Mr. Joseph Leonard Darley, of Bullinacarrick, in the county of Wicklow, esq. to Miss C. Darley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Darley.

At Carrick hill, county of Dublin, Nath. Trumbull, of Beechwood, esq. to Miss Woodcock, daughter of Robert Woodcock, late of Killowin, in the county of Wexford, esq.—James Orr, esq. of Stralford, county of Wicklow, to Miss Sophia Read, daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Dorset street, Dublin.

Died.] At Cold Blow near Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Lyster, D. D. aged 66 years. He was a curate in the city of Dublin forty-four years, in the parishes of St. Warburgh and St. Peter, and acted as secretary to the Dublin Society for thirty-five years, with the strictest integrity and assiduity. This gentleman was married to Miss Ould, only daughter of Sir Fielding Ould, who was knighted by the father of the present Duke of Bedford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Lyster's situation as secretary made him known to all the nobility and landed interest in Ireland. Many were the livings bestowed on amiable persons during thirty-five years; yet this worthy unassuming man died a curate at the age of 66.

At Limerick, Robert Warburton, esq. captain in the royal navy, to which he was promoted in 1795, and for twelve years regulating officer of that port. He was a few days before appointed by the Admiralty to the port of Dublin.

At Birr, Thomas Woods, esq. He had served his king and country during the American war, in the 45th regiment, as captain, and closed a life of honor and integrity in the midst of a numerous and most respectable family.

At the advanced age of 110 years, Dennis Hampson, the blind bard of Magilligan, of whom so interesting an account is given by Miss Owenson in her elegant work, "The Wild Irish Girl." A few hours before his death he tuned his harp, in order to have it in readiness to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family, who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who wereln the habit of stopping to hear his music; shortly after, however, he felt the approach of death, and calling his family round him, he resigned his breath without a struggle, being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the Hon. Richard Gore, brother to the Earl of Arran. His landed property devolves upon his only son, Arthur Gore, esq. He had been many years a member of the Irish parliament, where his conduct was marked by disinterested patriotism. He had visited most of the courts of the princes of the continent, and he neglected no opportunity to store his mind with the most useful information.

At Tralee, Mrs. M'Gillicuddy, wife of Daniel M'G. esq. sister to Lady Kinsale, and to Herman Blennerhasset, esq. a native of Kerry, at present confined upon a charge of high treason, in the United States of America.

At Lisnover, county of Cavan, Robert Hume, esq.

At Cork, Lieut. George Phillimore, of his majesty's ship Polyphemus, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph P. of Orton, Leicestershire.

In Dublin, Mrs Jane Landsey, sister to the late Lord Kilwarden.—The Lady of Sir Frederick Flood, bart.—Sir Francis Hutchinson, bart. aged 80. Possessed of a very large fortune, and having no family, he was the patron and promoter of every charity in Ireland, the friend of the oppressed, and steady guardian of the poor.

Mrs. Farran, maiden lady, and paternal aunt to the present Countess of Derby, 80. Tho' totally blind for the last twenty-nine years of her life, she bore the affliction of Providence with religious composure and cheerfulness; and possessing the advantages of an amiable disposition, and a well cultivated mind, she gained the respect and admiration of a numerous circle of relatives and friends, who sincerely regret her loss.

At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Maloy Crofton, Bart. after a lingering and painful illness, that had confined him to his bed, nearly the whole of the last 25 years of his life, and rendered existence a tedious burden. His illness principally arose from the extreme hardships he endured at the siege of Quebec with the glorious and immortal General Wolfe, where Sir Maloy lost two brothers, captains in the regiment to which he belonged, who bravely fell in the same field of honour. He was carried to the grave by gentlemen, attended by the greatest multitude of persons of all ranks ever seen at a private funeral, and several corps of yeomanry attending to pay the last military honours to his remains.

James Kearney, Esq. a most respectable Attorney, he appeared in perfect health during the previous part of the day before his death, but in the evening complained of some uneasy fulness in his head; he was sitting at breakfast with a friend, who perceived some alteration in his face, and asked him if he was well, he replied, "I can't see you," and suddenly fell back in his chair and expired.

Dudley Loftus Esq. who was married to Lady Jane Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran, and sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.

Mr. Alderman Hutton, a gentleman in whom every amiable virtue was centered, which endeared him to society of all descriptions, from the peasant to the most exalted person. His decided attachment to the cause of religion, connected with an ardent zeal to promote its happy influence, was such, that it is to be feared his loss, in this respect,

reſpect, as well as in many others, will be a laſting cauſe of regret.

The Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Bagot-ſtreet. Riding on the ſands near Rigſend-beach, he was, by the ruſh of the tide, whelmed into the waters, and both horſe and rider unfortunately periſhed. There were ſeveral perſons near him, who at firſt imagined he was only waſhing his horſes feet; as the tide ſurrounded him he called out for aſſiſtance, but none dared venture to him. The body has ſince been found. He had property to the amount of 3000l. about him.

At Ennis, the Rev. Dr. James Barret, Titular Dean of Killaloe, &c.—a character as near perfection as the lot of humanity admits of. For upwards of half a century he continued to ſhew to the world what a clergyman ought to be, and how much real good a hearty lover of mankind may do in that ſtation. If domeſtic diſquietude annoyed any of his flock, the dæmon was ſubdued by the precepts he inſtilled, and the morality which he inculcated. The writhings of diſeaſe were mitigated by the balm of his divine counſels, and poverty never applied to him in vain: indeed a principal part of his life was ſedulouſly employed to diſcover the hovel of wretchedneſs, or the manſion of miſery, there to adminiſter that comfort and relief which it ſeemed to be the leading feature of his character to diſpenſe. Under his protecting influence, youth found an aſylum from vice and wretchedneſs, and was trained up in the paths of virtue and of truth. The ſhivering mendicant was prepared to meet the ſeverity of approaching winter through his bounty and his influence: and now, alas! the tears of the ſons and daughters of affliction, bowed down with a double weight of anguiſh, embalm his memory. Upon his deceaſe, the ſhops were all cloſed, and buſineſs completely at a ſtand in Ennis, whilſt the general gloom which ſat on every countenance, more forcibly pourtrayed the character of departed worth, than volumes written on the ſubject could poſſibly convey. Doctor Barrett was in the 80th year of his age, for 46 years of which he was the faithful paſtor of that pariſh. Though deeply converſant in the beſt ſtores of literature, innate modeſty veiled the wide range of his acquiſitions; for, humble and unaſſuming, he obtruded not his opinions with that air of authority to which their merit entitled them, but adorned juſtneſs of ſentiment by delicacy of application. Some people imagined that the dean was poſſeſſed of money; but thoſe who thought ſo did not follow his ſteps into the manſions of miſery and diſtreſs; if they had, their coffers would be like his—deſtitute of a ſingle guinea! And—Divine Reflection!—their reward, like his, would be in Heaven!

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is with pleaſure we have to inform our readers that a convoy is appointed for the ſhips bound to the Brazils, upwards of forty ſail of veſſels are at this time ready loaded with Britiſh manufactured goods for South America, among them are ſeveral Portugueſe veſſels lately arrived here from Oporto and Lisbon. We ſincerely hope the adventures will turn out advantageous, and with reſpect to the *returns*, there is no doubt of their coming to a good market at home, as the cotton-wool of that country is perhaps the fineſt in the world; of this article alone were exported, from the Brazils to Portugal, annually about 140,000 bags; of ſugar, 25,000 cheſts; of indigo, about 1200 ſerons; and of hides, 1,200,000 with horns and tallow in proportion. It will be neceſſary for ſpeculators to be very careful in the quality of the Britiſh manufactured goods they ſhip for the *Rio de Janerio*, as none will ſell there, but of the very fineſt quality; and it is the very contrary in the other parts of South America, where every kind of coarſe goods, ſuch as we uſually ſend to our Weſt India Iſlands, meet a ready ſale. Tallow from that quarter of the globe, will, no doubt, find a ready ſale, particularly at a time, when it is impoſſible to import it from Petersburgh. Their indigoes will not ſuit this market, being too flinty and come at a much dearer price, in proportion, than thoſe of other countries. At a ſale, a few days ago, a parcel of 3,185 Buenos Ayres hides were ſold by Meſſrs. Keymer, M'Taggart, and Co. from 2d. to 6⅝d. per lb. weight.

Sugar. With reſpect to the market for ſugar, it ſtill continues very dull indeed, the prices of raw ſugar be called from 55s. to 79s. per cwt. according to quality; lumps from 5l. to 5l. 6s.; powder-loaves, from 4l. 18s. to 6l. 1s.; and ſingle loaves, from 4l. 12s. to 5l. 6s. per cwt. In the courſe of the next month, we may expect a Jamaica and a Leeward Iſland fleet to arrive, with, no doubt, a large quantity of this article, and we hope, prior to it, that the market will be ſtill better than at preſent it is.

Rum has rather lowered in price ſince our laſt, fine Jamaica is worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon, and Leeward Iſland rum, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. per ditto.

Cotton. This article is rather flat in the market except the Brazil wool, called *Maranams* and *Fernambucco's*, which have advanced in price nearly 2d. per lb. and are now worth from 2s. to 2s. 3½d. per lb.

Coffee is rather advanced ſince our laſt Report, and there have been ſome public ſales: the prices of Britiſh plantation coffee may be called from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. according to quality. If this article could be ſhipped for the Continent, at this time, it would bring nearly 100 *per cent. profit*, and, notwithſtanding all *Buonaparte's* plans againſt our commerce, this very article has found its way into France, Germany, and Holland.

Tea-

Tea. At this time the Company's tea sale is going on, and the prices of all kinds of black tea, such as Bohea, Congou, and Souchong, have advanced nearly 4d. per lb. Hysons and all kinds of green teas continue in price as usual.

Wine continues to advance in price, and fine old port cannot now be purchased under the enormous price of 100 guineas per pipe. Claret is plenty in the market, and that of good quality, sells from 85l. to 90l. per hogshead. Good old sherry is rather scarce, and that of fine pale coloured wine brings 90l. per butt. Old Madeira from the East Indies, brings 125l. per pipe of 110 gallons.

The late public sales of merchandize have been as follows, viz.

By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, & Co. 933 casks & cags of coffee from 50s. to 172s. per cwt.
..... 430 hhds. & 411 bags of ditto, from 72s. to 121s. 6d. per do.
..... Coles and Son.. 238 casks & 342 do. of coffee, from 76s. to 121s. 6d. per do.
..... Blacke & Kemble 378 hhds. 21 trs. & 2 barrels of Mus. sugar 40s. to 69s. per do.
..... J. & M. Woodhouse 540 hhds. ditto from 58s. 6d. to 71s. per do.

On account of the distress of the poor silk manufacturers, for want of work, owing to the great scarcity of raw silk as usual from Italy; the East India Company have issued a declaration highly honourable to them, which they have agreed to put up to sale, on the 5th of April, 977 bales of Bengal raw silk, and 177 bales of Organzine, being, in the whole, an increase of 84 bales beyond what was named in their declaration of the 3d. instant, and 204 bales beyond what was originally intended to have been sold on that day.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Mar. 8.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 15.
Hamburgh..	34 6	34 6 ..	34 6 ..
Altona	34 7	34 7 ..	34 7 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	36 7 ..
Paris	23 10	23 10 ..	23 10 ..
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	60	60	60 ....
Dublin	10½	10½ .. .	10½ ....

Agio of the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 15s. to 6l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. 10s. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 9th of March, 1808, is 34s. 9d. per cwt. inclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court.—London Dock Stock, 109l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. for the opening.—West India ditto, 143l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 110l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, from 5s. to 7s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, from 55l. to 60l. per share premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium.—South London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—London Institution, 85 guineas per share premium.—Commercial Road, 118l. per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the last number of the Botanical Magazine, we find, 1. Gethyllis *spiralis*, a genus of plants peculiar to the Cape of Good Hope, in many respects resembling Colchicum, but the fruit is a berry, which, in the present species at least, if not in all, is very fragrant and eatable. Mr. Gawler remarks, that this genus, in the natural order to which it belongs, affords a singular instance of great diversity in the number of stamens, but that this diversity is constant in the particular species, and not varying as if occasioned by the sporting of a too luxuriant nature; consequently the number of these organs affords excellent discriminative characters in defining the species. Very few species have as yet been seen in this country, and none that we know of have perfected their fruit. 2. Amaryllis *humilis*, β. a beautiful variety, with flowers of a pale minium colour. In this article, Mr. Gawler has given a synopsis of all the species of Amaryllis known to him. About one half of these have been figured in the Magazine. 3. Amaryllis *venusta*. This species is very nearly allied to *A. sarniensis* and *curvifolia*. From the latter it scarcely differs but in the leaves and stem not having the same glaucous hue. Botanists often appear to us to be actuated by somewhat of caprice in determining whether two plants shall be considered as distinct species, or mere varieties of each other. Surely the preceding article is fully as distinct from the variety of *humilis*, before figured, as the present one is from *curvifolia*. 4. Veltheimia *glauca*, Aletris of Hortus Kewensis. 5. Anthyllis *cretica*, of Lamarck and Willdenow; Ebenus *cretica*, of former botanists, a handsome greenhouse shrub, long known in our gardens by the latter name. 6. Ziziphora *Pourcketini*, a second new species of this genus lately introduced from Caucasus by Mr. Loddiges.

Dr.

Dr. Sims remarks the very near affinity that the whole genus of Ziziphora has with Thymus, from which it is hardly distinguished by any other character, than that of being diandous. "Faux villis clausus" is as applicable to these two Caucasean species, at least as to Thymus. The species here figured bears the same relation to *serpyllacea*, as Thymus *lanuginosus* does to T. *Serpyllum*; we wish therefore that the specific name of *lanuginosus* had been adopted for it, instead of that of Pouschkini, the latter name never having been published though applied to it by the discoverer. 7. The common Catalpa, Bignonia *Catalpa* of most authors, but Dr. Sims, following Jussieu, has applied the usual specific title as that of the genus, and of course was under the necessity of giving a new specific denomination. He has adopted the very applicable one from Duhamel of *syringifolia*. The beautiful figure of the flowering branch of this tree, although rather too large even for the double sized plate, does great credit to the artist, as does indeed the whole number.

The Botanists' Repository contains, 1. A folded plate of that well known flower, the night blowing Cereus, Cactus *grandiflorus*, of Linnæus. As the author professes to give only new and rare plants, or such as have not been previously figured, we wonder he should have gone so far out of his way to give us a representation of this plant, certainly inferior to what we have before seen. 2. Gentiana *fimbriata*, not the *fimbriata* of Retzius, but as the latter plant is probably no other than the G. *Saponaria* of Linnæus, we should not object to the name, were this, as Mr. Andrews supposes, a new and undescribed species. It is the American variety of G. *ciliata*, according to Miller and Linnæus, and we believe the G. *crinita*, of Froelich and Willdenow. The drawing being made from a pot of seedling plants, as they stood crowded together, gives no true idea of the proper habit. 3. Aspalathus *globosus*; of what country this is a native, we are not told, we doubt if it belong to this genus. 4. Solanum *betaceum*, a gigantic species of night shade which grew in Mr. Lambert's garden to the height of twelve feet. As it possesses little beauty and smells very offensively when bruised, it will probably, as the author remarks, be always a scarce plant in this country. 5. Protea *pinnata*; supposed here to be a new species, but as there is a whole section of the genus called *pinnatæ*; the name is peculiarly improper, we suspect it to be the P. *ciancodes*, of Linnæus.

The English Botany for February, omitted in our last Report, contains, besides cryptogamous plants, which, in our limited account, we have not thought it necessary to particularize, 1. Trifolium *striatum*. The figure here given is very characteristic of the plant, but the one refered to in Ray's synopsis can only tend to mislead, being drawn with peduncles longer than the leaves, instead of having the heads of flowers sessile. It is, however, undoubtedly the plant described by Ray, but we suspect Dillenius erroneously added a wrong figure. It is well represented by Vaillant in his Botanicon Parisiense, under the same name as applied in the third edition of Ray's synopsis. 2. Zannichellia *palustris*. 3. Quercus *sessiliflora*, first raised to a distinct species by R. A. Salisbury, esq. who gave it the very appropriate name here adopted, preceding authors having considered it as a variety of Q. Robur; from which it is distinguished by its female flowers and acorns being sessile, and, as Dr. Smith says, by its leaves being more regularly and oppositely sinuated, a circumstance however not very remarkable in the figure, and we suspect therefore not to be much depended upon. The timber of this species is said to be far less valuable than that of Q. *Robur*, it should therefore be carefully rejected from all plantations for valuable purposes. 4. Fagus *sylvaticus*, the beech tree. Dr. Smith remarks, that the eatable chesnut having been made a distinct genus from the beech by Gærtner, "is one of those glaring errors of a great man, which should teach all naturalists caution, and, more especially, candour."

The phenogamous plants contained in the number for March, are, 1. Chara *translucens*, a new discovered British inhabitant of pools and ditches, described and figured by Vaillant, but not before taken up, as a distinct species, by any modern botanist. 2. Agrostis *canina*. 3. Galium *palustre*. The doctor observes, that it is peculiar to this species, to have two opposite leaves smaller, and two larger in the upper whorls. 4. Pyrus *Aria*, Crataegus *Aria*, of Linnæus, and other modern botanists. Malus, Pyrus, Cydonia, Mespilus, Crataegus and Sorbus, are considered as distinct genera by Jussieu. All belong to the same very natural order and are extremely difficultly defined, yet we can hardly persuade ourselves that most, if not all, of them are essentially different, although botanists have not yet discovered in what the true generic characters consist. Dr. Smith, in which we believe he follows Gærtner, reduces all of them to two genera, Mespilus and Pyrus, the former containing the seeds within a hard shell, or nut, in the centre of a fleshy fruit, the latter containing them within a membranous capsule, also in a fleshy fruit. See the doctor's definitions of Drupa and Pomum, in his introduction to Botany. However satisfactory such a division may at first sight appear, when reduced to practice it arranges trees in many respects so dissimilar together, that we cannot help wishing that Linnæus's division had been followed, till all the genera could have been more satisfactorily distinguished. The plant here figured, the white beam tree is called by the Welch, for what reason does not appear, a Lemon Tree, "whence that tender exotic has been supposed, by ignorant travellers, to grow on the bleak crags of Penmaen Mawr Surely such travellers (says Dr Smith) might be more usefully employed at home!" This criticism, however, appears to us somewhat too severe. Who would have been more likely to have fallen into such

an error than the most learned of travellers? The observations of such men on any subject of natural history, must indeed have been useless; but natural history is not an indispensable knowledge for a traveller, to enable him to make instructive, as well as entertaining observations.

The unlearned English botanist seems likely soon to have every assistance in his native language to enable him to study this amiable science, as is to be found by the inhabitants of France or any other country in Europe. In addition to Dr. Smith's introduction, mentioned in our last report, we have to announce an Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamous Plants, translated from the German of Professor Sprengel, and published by Mr. J. White. This treatise, which has born so great a character in Germany, has never before appeared in an English dress. It explains, in a more familiar manner than it might be supposed the subject would admit of, the physiology and systematic arrangement of this numerous and difficult tribe of vegetables. The observations are illustrated by ten coloured plates, in 4to. containing a great number of microscopic figures, explaining the anatomical structure of the natural orders, and representing the characters by which the various genera are distinguished. By the help of these and more satisfactory definitions, than are to be met with elsewhere, the genera are more firmly established and rendered more intelligible to the student in cryptogamy, and this difficult branch of the science is made comparatively easy.

In the natural order of Filices, not only the genera but most of the European species are described. The translation of this valuable and interesting work is executed in a manner far superior to the generality of translations from the German language. It has evidently been performed by a person conversant with the science of botany, as well as with the languages of both countries.

We have not seen the Paradisus Londinensis for this month.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY,
Thawing Month.

Subdued,
The frost resolves into a trickling thaw
Spotted the mountains shine; loose sleet descends,
And floods the country round.

FOR several days in the beginning of February, we had mild and pleasant weather, accompanied by gentle gales from the south west. In the night of the 11th there was a heavy fall of rain; which was immediately succeeded by almost a hurricane. This subsided, the wind changed to the east, and before morning a hard frost set in, which continued for four or five days. From the 18th to the end of the month, the weather, however, was remarkably warm; on the 19th, it was as much so as it usually is in the middle of May.

February 2. On this day the first salmon that has been taken this year, was caught; and only one other before the end of the month. The old salmon are now returning down the rivers to the sea. They are black and appear almost lifeless; are often entangled in the nets but are always thrown into the water again, being out of season, and not eatable.

February 10th. The coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) and the ivy leaved speedwell, (*Veronica hederæfolia*) two of the earliest spring-plants, I observed this day to be both in flower.

February 18th. Two cock-chaffers were brought to me in a perfect state. They had been, with several others, dug out of the earth in a garden. It is yet much too early for these insects to make their appearance, as, at present, there are no leaves on which they could feed. These were therefore, no doubt, disturbed at least six weeks before the time at which they would, of themselves, have come forth.

About a week ago a siskin or aberdavine (*Fringilla spinus* of Linnæus) was caught in a net. In most parts of England this is an uncommon bird.

February 19th. The buntings (*Emberiza Miliaria*) have been in flocks since the beginning of the winter; and I had one brought to me this day with the tail and almost all the upper part of the back and wings, white.

The cow-keepers begin to cut the water crow-foot (*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *fluviatilis*) for their cattle.

February 24th. Serpents come out of their holes and lie in the sun on the sides of warm banks.

The nettle butterfly (*papilio urticæ*) is seen.

The first leaves of the tansey (*Tanacetum vulgare*) appear.

Several species of small birds are beginning to pair.

The yellow hammer and chaffinch sing.

February 28th. The brimstone butterfly (*papilio rhamni*) appear.

I remarked, upon the furze bushes, a great number of the seven-spotted or common lady-

bugs, *(Coccinella septem-punctata)*. As far as I examined, upon a tolerably extensive common, there was scarcely a bush on which there were not some of these insects. They had been roused from their torpid state by the unusual warmth of the weather, and had crawled forth from their winter retreats to enjoy themselves in the sun.

I have not hitherto observed any of the water-lizards (*Lacerta aquatica*) in the ponds where I have been accustomed to find them about this season.

The butcher's broom *(Ruscus aculeatus)* is in flower. This shrub, which in a wild state usually grows in woods and thickets, is singular from having its blossom on a fruit-stalk growing out from the middle of the leaf.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE easterly cold dry winds, which have prevailed almost during the whole of the present month, have continued to operate beneficially upon all the more early and more luxuriant young wheat crops, by affording a seasonable check to their too forward and rapid growth; while, on the contrary, the sharp keen dry frosts have had an unfavourable effect on most of the late thin crops of this valuable grain in many districts.

The same causes have likewise been prejudicial to those bean crops which had been got in at an early period, in the preceding months, and were now just beginning to appear above the ground, by giving a sudden check to their young growth, and in some more exposed situations, by almost destroying the young tender shoots.

By the same means also the portions of turnip crops, which had remained from the consumption of the preceding period, have been much destroyed, so that a much smaller quantity of this sort of cattle food had been left for use in the present month than is usually the case.

The cabbage cole and other similar green cattle crops have, however as usual, stood the severity of the season, will and must now be of vast service to the farmer.

The later sown tares, and other artificial grasses, have, on most of the better descriptions of land, continued to have a promising appearance, and will probably afford a very desirable supply of food for stock.

The dryness of the whole month, has been particularly favourable for all the different operations of the field, which, from the state of the weather in the two preceding months had been unusually retarded. The business of ploughing and sowing has been performed over a very great extent of land

From the very extravagant price of peas, a much more extensive space of land than usual, will be sown this year with barley and spring wheat, in situations where this last sort of crop is grown. A large portion of the latter has been already put into the ground. The work of making and repairing the fences has likewise been well executed throughout the whole of the month.

There has been but a very poor supply of feed for the store stock which has been wintered in the pastures, of course they have not gone on to the usual proof in many places; nor has the home feeding been performed without extraordinary expence, except in cases where great attention had been paid to the rising of beneficial articles of cattle food for winter use. The dearness of hay, straw, cake, potatoes, and other sorts of dry food, have contributed greatly to this circumstance.

In the spring months, the scarcity of feed for stock will probably be considerable in many districts where improved husbandry is but little practised.

The dryness of the weather, during the whole of the month, has been favourable to the lambing ewes, as well as the couples with young lambs. In many situations, sheltered by the hills and elevated grounds, the ewes, especially those of the South Down kind, have lambed down with much success, producing twins in great numbers.

The state of the weather for this month, has also been favourable to the fattening sheep, which have gone on to much greater proof than during the last.

All sort of fatted stock is upon the advance, and there is rather a scarcity of some sorts, as hogs. But store stock is nearly as in our last. Cows are rather cheaper, but low in condition.

At the Corn Exchange, on the 21st. instant. the fluctuations in the price of wheat were but trifling. Barley is a little dearer, but little variation in malt or beans. Peas of all sorts rather lower, but oats higher.

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Wheat	46	56	70	0
Fine ditto		74	76	0
Rye		45	50	0
Barley		40	46	0
Malt		64	74	0
White Peas		160	170	0
Grey ditto		50	55	0

	s.	s.
Beans	52	57
Tick ditto.....	50	55
Oats 33	36	38
Pollard	39	46
Rape Seed per last....	30	33
Fine Flour	55	60
Second	50	55

In

In Smithfield market, on the 21st, the supply was plentiful; beef, mutton, veal, and pork are dearer than last week.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	0	to	5	0
Mutton	4	0	to	5	0
Veal	6	0	to	7	0
Pork	5	0	to	6	6

Beasts	2,270
Sheep and Lambs	14,700
Calves	96
Pigs	380

Hay is somewhat on the rise in the Haymarket.

Hay	4	10	0	to	6	6	0
Straw	2	10	0	to	3	0	0
Clover	5	15	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.70. Feb. 25. Wind E.
Lowest 29.55. Wind S. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 33-hundredths of an inch. { On the 16th in the evening, the mercury stood at 29 99. and on the next evening it was at 29 60.

Thermometer.

Higheft 54°. March 2. Wind N. E.
Loweft 29°. March 23. Wind N. E.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 7°. { On the 22d in the morning, the thermometer was at 36°, and on the 30th at the same hour it was at 29°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the last two months, is equal to 2.768. inches in depth.

The variations in the atmosphere, both with regard to its temperature and density, have been very slight; the most striking feature is, that, with the exception of a day or two, at the end of February, when the wind veered to the N.W. it has blown entirely from the Easterly quarters; on more than half of the month it has come due East, and other days it has blown chiefly N.E. though in a few instances we observed it S E. The average temperature for the month is 39.23; some few warm days seemed to bring us appearances of vegetation, but the severe frost of this morning, (25th) must check these efforts. The average height of the barometer is 30.2 very nearly, which is higher than it has been for these last seven years Of course the quantity of rain has been small, and though snow has fallen three or four days, yet in these parts, at least, it has never lain on the ground many hours; nor indeed has it this month been sufficient to cover the ground. About twelve days of the twenty-nine, have been very brilliant, seven on which snow or rain has fallen, and the others have been divided into the fair and cloudy.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We are advancing fast to long days, the sun is now nearly thirteen hours, (April 1), above the horizon; and on the second, that Luminary rises exactly at half past five, and of course sets at half past six in the evening. The moon is full at about half past eleven, on the 10th instant.* With respect to the equation of time, the clocks and the sun are approaching to an equality, and on the 15th, viz. on Good Friday, the sun-dial and a good clock will be exactly together; at the end of April the clock, to be accurate, must be nearly 3' behind the time marked on the dial. On the 7th, the moon is on the meridian; soon after nine, in the evening, she is then under the bright star, Regulus, but to the East of him. When she is full on the 10th, she is about two and a half degrees from the ecliptic, of course there is no eclipse; on the 13th she passes the ecliptic; then, however, she is too far from full to admit of an eclipse. On the 22d, as the moon ascends in the heaven, she will be seen between Jupiter and the two planets, Mercury and Venus, but nearer to Venus; and on the 25th, the moon is at change or new moon. During this month, Saturn, and the Herschel planet may be seen at night. Mars is above the horizon in the evening, but too near the sun to be visible. We advertize our readers again, that on the 19th, Mercury is at its greatest height above the horizon, and not far from Venus: these planets, (if the mornings are clear at that time) and their motions to and from each other, will afford a pleasing appearance to those who attend to these subjects.

* It will be recollected, that the astronomical day commences at twelve at noon, of course half past eleven refers to the night.

THE
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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO few are the accounts of travels which have as yet been translated from the eastern languages, that Monsieur Langlès, member of the National Institute, and Professor of Persian in Paris, was induced a few years to present the public with the following anecdotes of Abdulrizak's Embassy to India, during the years 845, 846, &c. of the hegira, or of Christ 1442, 1443, &c. The ingenious professor translated them from the *Matlaá Saádein*, or *Jemáa Bahrein*, a Persian Manuscript in the Bibliotheque Nationale (No. 106), and they were published in the second volume of his *Collection Portative de Voyages*. As I cannot find that they ever appeared in an English dress, I hope my translation of them from the French may prove acceptable to the readers of your widely diffused Magazine, and that "they will enjoy (to use M. Langlès's words,) the astonishment of our devout Mussulman, who found himself transported into distant countries, and in the midst of people to whom he was a stranger, and of whom, at that time, the Europeans possessed but very imperfect and uncertain information." Abdulrizak, was sent by Shah Rokh, one of the four sons of Timur (or Tamerlane); and the object of his embassy was to establish a political and commercial intercourse between Persia, Tartary, and Hindoostan, at a time when there were few Europeans who ventured to cast a glance on regions so remote. Our own early travellers are not free from the reproach of exaggeration and misrepresentation; and religious prejudices must be excused in our pious Mahommedan. The French translator conceived that this journey would amuse and please his countrymen. I trust mine will find the present version not uninteresting. Your's, &c.

London, September, 1807. J. C.

Travels from Persia to India, &c.

Chap. I.—ABDULRIZAK having received his instructions from Shak Rokh and provided every thing necessary for a long journey, set out from Herat on the 1st day of Ramazan, 845 (January, 1442) and taking the route of Kirman through Kouhistan, arrived at the capital of the former province on the 18th. This is a fine city and admirably situated; here he passed the festival of Bairam, and left it on the 5th of Shoual, (February) directing his course towards Hormuz. On the 15th of the same month, he arrived at the port of Hormuz, on the borders of the Persian gulph. As soon as the Emir Fukhreddin Touran Shah, prince of Hormuz, had been informed of his arrival, a vessel was sent to bring him into the city, where he was entertained at the expence of that sovereign to whom he paid his respects.

The town of Hormuz (also called Jeroun) is situated in the midst of the sea. On the face of the earth one cannot find such a city. Merchants from the seven climates of the world assemble there: from Egypt, Syria, Anatolia,* Irak Arabi (Chaldea and Mesopotamia), Persian Irak (or Parthia), Khorasan, Maweralnahar (or Transoxania), Turkestan, the States of the Deshtii Kipchak (or desert of Great Tartary), the country of the Kalmucks, and all parts of the East, China, Macheen (Tartary), and Khanbalik (or Pekin).

By sea, the merchants come there from Bengal, Ceylon, the towns of Zyrbad, of Tanassery,† of Sokotra,‡ Schernou, the Diveh islands,§ the different parts of Abyssinia, from Zanguebar, the ports of Setchangor, Kelber, the Guzerat, Cambaya, and the coasts of Arabia, as far as Aden and Jiddah,‖ whence they bring all kinds of precious merchandize: so that one finds at Hormuz every thing that can be imagined. The trade is carried on both in money and by exchange: and a duty (tenth) is paid on all manner of

* In Persian Roum, which may also signify Europe.

† Called also Tannasserim; a great bay of the kingdom of Siam; the ancient Thinæ.

‡ The largest island at the entrance of the Red Sea.

§ Probably the Diu where the Portuguese established themselves in 1515.

‖ The nearest port to Mecca.

wares, except gold and silver. Here may be found men of all religions, even infidels who traffic in perfect liberty, and to whom justice is equally administered; on which account Hormuz has been entitled Dar-al iman, or the Habitation of Safety. The inhabitants possess all the affability and courtesy of those who dwell in Irak (Mesopotamia and Parthia) with all the acute penetration of Indians. Here Abdulrizak remained two whole months, or rather the governor detained him on different pretences until the monsoon proper, as they said, for his embarking; this is the first or the second, the third being the season when one may expect tempests and pirates.* Permitting him at last to depart, they furnished him with two vessels, one for himself and his attendants, the other for his horses who were fastened by the feet. As soon as they had set sail, Abdulrizak was exceedingly incommoded by the offensive smell of the vessel; and when they had sailed into the open sea, such a dreadful storm arose, that the mariners knew not how to steer their course. When the tempest had subsided, the merchants declared they would not any longer continue this voyage because the proper season or monsoon was past and their lives were endangered. After some other accidents, Abdulrizak landed at the port of Maskat, with the persons belonging to his suite. From Maskat he proceeded to Kuryat, where he proposed to remain awhile, and made his arrangements accordingly.

Chap. II.—Whilst Abdulrizak continued, against his will, at Kuryat,† on the sea coast, the new moon of Moharrem in the year 846, (May the 12th 1442) appeared and enlightened this habitation of uneasiness. It was still the vernal equinox, yet so intense was the heat, that marrow boiled within the bones, pearls in their shells, and the blades of swords dissolved like wax within the scabbards! This place was rendered so unhealthy by the excessive heat, that the ambassador, his elder brother, and all his attendants were affected with illness. After suffering from sickness during the space of four months, they were informed that the air was better in a neighbouring quarter, named Kalhat,* and that the water there was excellent. He had been, however, reduced by ill health to such a state of weakness, that he could not be conveyed thither in any other manner than by sea; but on arriving there, his fever so increased, that he passed the night in dreadful pain. At last, when the monsoon proper for his departure arrived, it was found necessary to carry him on board the ship which was to bear him to Hindoostan. The passage was so favourable, that he landed in eighteen days at Kalikut, in good health, to which he had been restored by the coolness of the sea air and the change of climate.

Chap. III.—Kalikut† is a secure seaport, and as much frequented as Hormuz by merchants from various quarters of the world, who bring thither the commodities of Zyrbad, Abyssinia, Zanquebar, and often of Mecca, and other parts of Hejaz,‡ with perfect liberty of staying there, or going away whenever they think proper. It is, however, a city of infidels, and, consequently, to be considered as the country of an enemy; but a great many true believers (Musulmans) reside at Kalikut. They have two mosques in which they perform their devotions publicly. They have also a cadi, or magistrate, to administer justice amongst them, and two imams, or chaplains. So great is the public confidence and security in this port, and so well observed are the decrees of justice, that the articles of merchandize, after having been landed, remain exposed in the market places without any danger, and, when sold, pay only

* An ingenious English navigator, Captain Forrest, reckons in like manner, three monsoons in these latitudes.

† This is but a simple station or halting place (*Menzil-i-Kuryat*); yet it is marked in the first part of the map of Asia, by Danville.

* Kalhat a promontory of Arabia, on the coast of Oman near Mascat.

† Kalikut, the capital of Malabar. According to Khaifa, a Turkish geographer, this is a city of great extent, but the houses are low. The King of Malabar is called *Samoury*, which signifies the Great Prince. This city has suffered considerably from the wars of the inhabitants with the Portuguese. Here are many idolaters who adore the devil under a most hideous form; but the object of their worship is to prevail on him to offer them no injury. From this place is brought tin, camphor, and Indian canes. This city was formerly called Simila. There are many tanks, or ponds, in which the people bathe. The country produces all sorts of spices, and abounds in silk and copper. To this account we may add that it was the first port of India which the Portuguese reached under Vasco de Gama, May 18, 1499, fifty-five years after Abdulrizak had left it.

‡ Hejaz, a province of Arabia Felix, of which Mecca is the capital.

a fortieth

a fortieth as the duty. It is the custom at the other ports on the same coast, that when, constrained by the divine omnipotence, a vessel destined for one harbour is driven into another, the cargo is seized and confiscated; but this is not the usage at Kalikut. All vessels which arrive there are well received, from whence soever they may have come; they depart whenever they please, and dispose of their merchandize on paying the mere custom-house duties, and nothing more.

Abdulrizak beheld, on landing, a race of people so strange, that the most fanciful imagination could not conceive the like; he had never believed that there existed in this world beings rather resembling devils than men. They were all black and naked, or wore only, tied round their middle, a piece of linen descending to the knees. They held in one hand an Indian javelin, brilliant as a drop of water, and in the other a buckler made of the skin of oxen; the king and the meanest of his subjects observe the same simplicity of appearance. The Musulmans, however, are clothed in long dresses, after the Arabian fashion, and their manners are courteous and civil. As Abdulrizak appeared amongst them in quality of ambassador to the King of Kalikut, he was received at his landing both by Musulmans and Infidels, and conducted to a lodging provided for him by the Monarch, and three days afterwards he had an audience.

Shah Rokh sent to the King of Kalikut a horse with his harness, some delicious perfumes, and a cap of ceremony, because his ambassadors returning from Bengal with the ambassadors of this kingdom, had stopped at Kalikut; from which circumstance, the Sovereign of this country had become acquainted with the power and magnificence of Shah Rokh.

Abdulrizak was then conducted to an audience of the King of Kalikut, and he beheld a man naked, according to the Indian custom. He was called *Ka-Samory*, which signifies *Padishah*, in Persian, or King.

When the King dies, he is succeeded by the son of his sister, and his throne is not possessed either by his sons, his brothers, or any other relations.

These Infidels are divided into many sects, or casts: brahmans, religious persons called Joquis, or Yogis, and others. Although polytheists and idolators to the utmost degree, they vary amongst themselves in certain customs. There is one sect which allows several husbands to one woman; they support her in common, and go to visit her by night or by day, every one at his fixed hour, so that whilst one is engaged with her, another cannot be admitted. The Samory, or King, is of this sect. He had two or three thousand Indians about him, and the apartment was adorned with paintings. When Abdulrizak went to receive audience, some Mohammedans of distinction, who sat near the ambassador, read and translated the letter of credence which Shah Rokh addressed to the King, and presented the harnessed horse, the pelisse, the cap of ceremony, and the gold-embroidered stuff. The Samory did not accept these presents with suitable acknowledgements, and the ambassador retired very much dissatisfied with his reception. In the mean while, those of his attendants whom the Prince of Hormuz had embarked in a different vessel arrived, after having fallen into the hands of pirates, who robbed them of every thing but life.

Abdulrizak remained at Kalikut from the beginning of October (1442) till April 1443. This long stay occasioned him many troubles, and he suffered considerable distress. One night Shah Rokh appeared to him in a dream, moving along in all imperial pomp: the Prince, approaching his slave, laid his hand upon his face, and said, "Be not disquieted." In the morning, having performed his devotions, he recollected his dream, and was filled with joy. Although he had not belief in dreams, he flattered himself with hopes that this might be ominous of good to him; and it so happened, that whilst he was relating what he had seen in his sleep to some friends, the news arrived that a messenger from the King of Bisnagor*, one of the most powerful Sovereigns of India, had brought a letter to the King of Kalikut, by which he begged that the ambassador of Shak Rokh might be sent immediately to his court. Although the King of Kalicut is, in fact, not dependant on the King of Bisnagor, yet he dreads him as possessing power infinitely superior. Abdulrizak, therefore, was permitted to set out for Bisnagor, the Sovereign of which, it is said, has in his dominions six hundred ports equal to Kalikut, and that his territories extend

* Bidjangor was founded in the year of our æra 1344, by Belaldeo, King of the Carnatic. Cesar Frederick, a celebrated Italian traveller, who visited India in 1567, describes the extent and opulence of this city, and places it at eight days journey from Goa towards

towards the interior from two to three month's journey, and abound in beautiful cities; whilst the Sovereign of Kalicut possesses but a few places along the coast, as far as the Cape, situated opposite the island of Senerib, or Ceylon. All this country is, in general, called Malabar.

Different cargoes of merchandize are sent from Kalikut to Mecca, especially pepper. The inhabitants are bold and enterprizing at sea; for which reason their vessels are not attacked by the pirates. All kinds of commodities may be found in their ports. The killing of a cow, and the eating of its flesh, are considered by them as most heinous crimes, and death is the punishment attending the perpetration of them. In such veneration do they hold the cow, that they besmear their foreheads with the dung of that animal. The curse of God [illegible] upon such infidels!

Abdulrizak having embarked at Kalikut, passed by Bendaneh*, a port situated at the entrance into Malabar, and arrived at Menelgur†, the first maritime place belonging to the King of Bisnagor. There he remained two or three days. As he thence proceeded by land, he perceived at the distance of three farsangs (about twelve miles) from Menelgur, an idol temple, such as no other region of the world exhibits. It is an equilateral square, of about ten cubits each side, and five in height, worked in porcelain and cast metal. There are four ledges, or sofas, on which is placed an idol of the human figure and size, made of solid gold, with eyes formed of two rubies, so admirably contrived that the image appears to look at, and to see objects.

Continuing his journey, he passed, every second day, through a large town well inhabited, until he came to a mountain, the foot of which would cast a shade on the disk of the sun. The lower part of this mountain was so thickly planted with great trees, and thorny bushes so considerable, that the obscurity they caused could not be illuminated by the brightest sun-beams. Having passed this forest, Abdulrizak arrived at a place called Beglour, the houses of which resembled palaces, and the lovely females were like the Houris of Paradise. Amongst the public buildings, there is an idol-temple, so lofty that it is seen at a distance of many farsangs.

Of this temple it is not possible to give an exact or adequate description. However, a few words must be said on the subject. There is in the midst of the village an even spot, of about ten jeribs*, like the delightful garden of Irem†, covered with the most fragrant roses, and a thousand other flowers, and surrounded with an enclosure of stone. In the centre of this space is a raised terrace, about the height of a man, and faced with stones so admirably joined together, that they seem to form but one solid mass. In the middle of this terrace is a magnificent dome of blue stones, highly polished, and so lofty as to reach the stars. The dome is adorned with three rows of pictures, and the whole edifice, from the base to the summit, is filled with bass-reliefs and idols. The temple itself is thirty cubits in length, twenty in breadth, and about fifty in height. Besides this, which is the principal, there are many lesser temples of different sizes, painted and filled with images. Every morning and evening superstitious ceremonies are performed in these places, followed by games, concerts of musical instruments, dances, singing, and various sports; and the inhabitants of the village support themselves on the presents which are brought by the people of the most distant towns, as gifts on the accomplishing of those vows which they had made.

After remaining two or three days in this place, Abdulrizak continued his journey, and arrived at the city of Bisnagor the last day of the month Zul Hadjah (April 30, 1443). The King had sent persons to meet him, and he was conducted to a very agreeable and commodious dwelling.

Chap. IV.—Abdulrizak found the city of Bisnagor to be a place of considerable extent, well built, and containing a numerous population. It is the capital of a great kingdom, extending from the island of Ceylon as far as Kalberkah‡, and from Bengal to the coast of Malabar, a space of above a thousand farsangs.

* M. Langlès supposes this a mistake of the transcriber for Cananor.

† Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, where the Portuguese had once a factory.

* Jerib, a measure of land containing 3,600 guz, or cubits, each, according to the Ayeen Akbery, of forty one fingers.

† Irem, a fabulous garden, resembling Paradise.

‡ Or Kalberga, as described by Mr. Orme, a fort dependant on Viziapour, situated in a plain, and surrounded with good ditches The Hindoos had once here a fine temple, which the Musulmans destroyed.

All

All the country is very thickly inhabited, and it is reckoned to comprize six hundred good harbours. The King possesses above a thousand immense elephants, equal in strength to giants, and in size to mountains. He has also eleven hundred thousand soldiers. He is the most powerful Sovereign in Hindoostan. The title of Rai (or Rajah) signifies, among the Indians, a King, as Padishah, in Persian. The Brahmins, however, are above him in every thing; and one may judge of Kings and Brahmins by the stories in that book entitled, "Kolelilah Dimnah," and which has been translated into Persian*. We find in that work a conversation between a Brahmin and a King; and the Brahmins of this time preserve the same character and principles as those of former ages.

The inhabitants of Bisnagor are blacks; their city is described as superior to any thing seen elsewhere. It is surrounded with a seven-fold wall, and as many castles. Before the first enclosure, there is an esplanade fifty cubits wide, all of great stones, the height of a man, and sunk half way into the ground, for the purpose of preventing the approach of cavalry to the walls. From the northern gate of the first castle, and of the first enclosure, to the other gate facing the south, is reckoned a distance of two farsangs (nearly eight miles), and as much from the eastern to the western gate. Within the first, second, and third enclosures, there are cultivated lands and gardens interspersed amongst the houses: but from the third to the seventh inclosure, the whole space is filled with dwelling-houses, shops, and markets. The King's palace is surrounded by four great bazars, or covered market-places. On the north side is the mansion of Saturn, the royal palace. Near each market-place is a covered dungeon, very lofty, with a gallery all round. The highest is the King's dungeon. These market-places are very long, of great width, and have shops on both sides. One particularly remarks the flower-merchants in those places. So fond are the inhabitants of flowers, that they seem as necessary to them as food. The shops of the different merchants are placed one adjoining another, each following his own trade or profession. The jewellers publicly expose to sale pearls, rubies, diamonds, and emeralds. Several streams of water pass through the royal palace, and flow along in canals lined with stone. On the right of the King's apartment is a vast hall, supported by forty columns, wherein the council is held; in the front is a raised bench, or seat, higher than a man, on which the secretaries take their places. It is called, accordingly, the secretary's office. They have two modes of writing, first, on the leaves of the *Jewz hindy* (Indian nut, or nutmeg). These leaves are two cubits in length, and two fingers broad. On these they write with a steel pen, not using any ink or colours. Writing of this kind does not last very long. The other manner of writing in use amongst them is with a stone, cut like a pen, on leaves previously blackened. In writing with this kind of pen, a white impression is left on a black ground; and this is the most admired kind of writing. In the middle of the hall of forty columns is the seat where the grand-master of the palace administers justice, and from his decisions there is not any appeal. Below him, in front, are placed the *chopdars* (macebearers, or officers carrying wands). Those who come for justice, advance between the two rows of those officers, kiss the ground, and having risen, explain the nature of their suit. The grand-master of the palace pronounces judgment according to the laws and usages of the state, and none dares to murmur at his sentence. The sitting being over, several parasols of different colours are brought to him; the trumpet sounds, and all present compliment and applaud this great man, whilst he goes to wait upon the King. Before one can reach the royal apartment, it is necessary to pass through seven doors, each guarded by a porter; the minister stops awhile at each door, arrives at the seventh, and enters alone. Having conversed with his Sovereign on the affairs of state, he retires to his own apartment, situated behind that of the King. On the left of the palace is the mint. There are three kinds of gold, more or less refined, in the kingdom of Bisnagor. The first is called *rehneh*. In this is one *miscal** of alloy to about two dinars of pure gold. The second is called *bertab*; about half the proportions

* These are the fables attributed to Bidpay, Lokman, Æsop, &c well known in every language. The original work in Sanscrit is called Hitopades, by *Vishnou-Sarma*, a Brahmin of great antiquity.

* Miscal is both a weight and the name of a coin, the value of which is not certain. It is generally reckoned at a drachm and a half.

of

of the former. The third is the *fenem**, about the tenth of the first-mentioned.

That which produces most profit to the treasury is the *fenem*. There is also a metal composed of gold and silver, which is but a sixth of the fenem, and it is called *nak*. This, too, is very profitable. Lastly, there is another called *jetto*†. From each province the quantity of gold imposed as a tribute is brought every year to the mint or treasury. The pay of officers and soldiers is distributed every four months, and no one receives orders or assignments on the provincial revenues. The King's treasury consists of several chambers, like reservoirs, filled with ingots of gold. The riches of this kingdom are inconceivably great. Persons of the lowest, as of the highest rank, even the meanest artisans, wear jewels and golden ornaments at their ears, on the neck, arms, wrists, and fingers.

The stables for the elephants are near the council-room, and the King has many others in different parts of his empire; but the largest elephants are kept in the palace. Those which breed are lodged in the first and second enclosure of the city, between the north and the west: there they bring forth their young. The King has a white elephant of extraordinary size, which is brought before him every morning, as he considers the sight of this animal to be fortunate, and ominous of good. The elephants are fed twice every day. When one of them dies, the others attack the keeper, and the king himself is very angry. Each has a separate stable, the walls of which are uncommonly strong; they are fastened by chains round the middle of the body and the side, to the great beams in the cieling, and their feet also are tied.

Elephants are taken in the forests by means of a deep pit dug in the earth, and covered in such a manner as not to be perceptible; this is in the way by which the elephant comes to drink at the river. When one falls into the pit, no person approaches him for two or three days, at the expiration of this time, a single man appears, and gives the elephant several blows with a stick: another man then comes, drives away the former, and seeming to become the friend and defender of the animal, breaks the sticks before him and offers him food; this process is repeated by the two men until the elephant conceives a grateful attachment to the second, who gradually approaches, caresses him, and furnishes him with such food as will most gratify and please him; at last the man contrives to pass a chain over him, and leads him to the river, where he suffers him to drink.

They relate a story of an elephant taken in this manner, who had escaped and returned to the forests; but whenever he went to drink, he carried in his trunk the branch of a tree, with which he sounded the path as he proceeded, to avoid falling into any pit that might have been dug to ensnare him; so that it was found impossible to catch him in the usual way. The king, being very desirous of having him re-taken, by any method, one of the most courageous and active of the huntsmen placed himself in a tree near which the elephant passed in going to the river. At the moment of his coming under the tree, the man leaped upon his back, and seized the chain with which he had been fastened, and which he had carried off when he escaped. The elephant made various efforts to preserve his liberty, he turned from one side to the other, he defended himself with his trunk, flung himself on the ground, but the active huntsman skipped from side to side, without relinquishing the chain, and struck the elephant on the head several times with a stick, until he suffered himself to be led before the king, who rewarded the man's services as they deserved.

The kings of India take much pleasure in the hunting of elephants, and pass whole months in that amusement among the woods and plains; they are well satisfied, and even consider it as great success, if they take a few. Criminals are thrown under the feet of elephants, who, having tossed them in the air with their trunks, finish their misery by trampling them to death, or tearing them in pieces with their teeth.* There are merchants who export elephants from the Island of Ceylon, and sell them in different countries.

We return to the description of Bisnagor. The governor's habitation is situated near the mint. Under the command of this magistrate are twelve thousand men, who form the city-guard; they

* See the Voyages de Sonnerat, tom. 1. p. 146, 2nd edition.

† It is difficult to ascertain the exact particulars of these matters, as they have, no doubt, been considerably altered since the Musulman conquest of India.

* See Thevenot (the nephew), Le Bruyn's Travels, &c.

receive

receive twelve thousand *fenems* every day from the income of taverns and other places of debauchery; it is impossible to describe the place allotted for those buildings, or the beauty of those enchanting creatures who are found in them; we shall only say that they are situated behind the mint, and resemble a *bazar*, or market-place, of above three hundred cubits long, and more than twenty broad. On the right and left are two ranges of apartments, with alcoves and raised seats on the front, formed of handsome stone work. On the walls are painted lions, tigers, leopards, and other animals; so admirably executed that one would imagine them to be alive. After the morning prayer, young courtezans in the bloom of beauty seat themselves before the doors of those apartments, which are kept in a state of considerable neatness. All those females are richly decorated with jewels and pearls of great size; they receive all who come to see them, and even invite those who pass by in the most pleasing and engaging manner. The master of the apartments is responsible for the property of any person, who may be induced to comply with the invitations of those frail beauties.

There are many similar places devoted to the purposes of debauchery, within each of the seven inclosures; and the revenue derived from them, serves, as before mentioned, to maintain the twelve thousand men who guard the city. When any article is lost, those guards are obliged either to produce the thief, the thing stolen, or to pay its value. Some of Abdulrizak's people had purchased a few slaves, and these took an opportunity of running away. The Derougha, (or chief officer of police) on proper representation of the circumstance, ordered the guards of that quarter, in which the ambassador resided, to seek the fugitives and restore them to their masters, or to pay the full value of them. Such was the city of Bisnagor, and the greatness and power of its sovereign, when the Persian ambassador arrived there.

The habitation assigned to him was handsome and convenient, and there he soon recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The first day that he passed through this great city was the first also of *Moharrem* (May 1, 1443.) On the evening of the next day, some officers came to conduct him to the royal presence, and he offered to his majesty five valuable horses, two pieces of damask and of satin. The king was seated in state and ceremony, surrounded by a numerous crowd of courtiers, in the hall of forty columns; he was clothed in a robe of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with pearls, and he wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds so brilliant and precious, that the most experienced jeweller could not estimate their value. This sovereign was a young man, well formed, of a slender person and dark colour; the hair had only begun to shew itself on his cheeks. Abdulrizak, having been introduced and presented, saluted him with profound respect, and the king, desiring him to sit down beside him, received the letter which he had brought from Shah Rokh. "We are delighted," said he, "that so powerful a monarch has done us the honour of sending an ambassador."

As Abdulrizak's dress was very inconvenient, and himself much incommoded by the excessive heat, the king, willing to relieve his distress, presented him a Chinese fan, which he had held in his own hand: then two handfuls of betel were served to him in a dish; and a parcel containing five hundred fenems and camphor, in grains, to the amount of twenty miscals. After this he was permitted to retire.

The allowance from the king, for the daily consumption of Abdulrizak's household, consisted of two sheep, four pair of fowls, five *mauuds** of rice, a *maund* of oil, as much of sugar, and two *dirhems* of gold. The king sent for him twice every week, and took pleasure in inquiring about the actions of Shah Rokh; each time he presented the ambassador with a quantity of fenems, a handful of betel, and some camphor. On one occasion he said to him, "Your kings make feasts for foreign envoys, but as such a custom is contrary to our laws, we offer these presents instead of a feast, which we could not partake of with them." The betel is a leaf resembling that of the orange tree, but a little longer. It is much used throughout all India, in some parts of Arabia, and in the kingdom of Hormuz. They use it in the following manner: having in the mouth a little pepper, previously bruised, they take a bit of lime, about the size of a grain of Indian millet; this they moisten with a leaf of betel, and having formed a kind of pill, they take it into their mouth, having sometimes as many

* The *maund* is different in Persia and in India; the *bazar-maund*, or *market-maund*, is about seven pounds and a half French.

as four leaves, which they chew all at once, adding camphor, and from time to time discharging red saliva. Betel inflames the countenance, and intoxicates like wine; it satisfies those who are hungry, and gives fresh appetite to those already satisfied; it makes the mouth look red, is good for the teeth; invigorates and disposes to amorous enjoyments. The king keeps in his palace a great number of women; according to some reports, seven hundred. The children which they produce, remain in the palace only till the age of ten years. Each woman has apartments to herself, and every other accommodation. It is an established custom throughout the empire, that the parents should present to the sovereign their daughters, if beautiful, and if the damsels consent. None but the king can have access to them, from the moment they enter his palace; and their being thus admitted into the number of his wives, is considered as a very great honour.

Chap. V.—The idolatrous inhabitants of Hindoostan display their power and magnificence in a grand annual ceremony, or festival, called *Mahanady*.* The governors and chief officers of the empire, even those who reside at a distance of three or four months journey from the capital, are ordered to attend at court on this occasion. A thousand elephants are selected, of the greatest size and strength; these are decorated with the richest trappings, and carry on their backs towers open at top, containing musicians and dancers or tumblers. The trunks of those elephants, their ears, and the different parts of their bodies, are painted with vermilion, or other colours, forming the most strange and fantastick figures. When the generals, the governors, the other principal officers, and the most learned Bramins were assembled, the festival commenced, and continued three days during the month of *redjeb*,† in the midst of a plain where they had erected scaffolds of three, four, and five stories high, adorned with painted sculptures from top to bottom; these represented men and beasts, birds, insects, and flies, executed with considerable neatness. The scaffolds were so contrived, as to turn round and present a different front from time to time; even the decorations of the windows were changed, and various kinds of trees appeared in them. Occupying the whole length of the place was a great building of nine stories, supported by forty pillars, and ornamented and furnished like the other structures. In the fifth stage or story of this edifice, was the king's throne; the ambassador's place was in the seventh; those friends whom he had brought with him were requested to withdraw, as it was desired that he should be alone: the space between the scaffolds and the building with forty pillars, was filled with musicians, vocal and instrumental, and actors; amongst the singers were many beautiful girls, blooming as spring, and gaily attired; their very appearance inflamed the hearts of all. Some of them were concealed behind a curtain; this being drawn at both sides, they began to dance, and exhibited such attitudes as delighted and enchanted the spectators. The elephants were then made to perform several astonishing tricks: one of the largest mounted on a beam which seemed scarcely thick enough to admit one of his feet; yet on this he placed them all four, and then beat time with his trunk to the music. Sometimes a beam was placed across an immense stake, ten cubits from the ground, and one end of this beam was lowered; the elephant mounted on it, when immediately the other extremity was pulled down by weights, counterpoising the elephant, who was thus balanced, in presence of the king. Sometimes lifted high in the air, and at other times touching the ground, the creature still kept time by the movements of his body, and of his trunk.* The festival continued during three following days, the performers were magnificently rewarded by the monarch, who bestowed on those most distinguished for their activity or skill, gold and rich dresses. At length, on the third day, when every one was about to retire, Abdulrizak was conducted before the throne, which he perceived to be of massy gold, and of prodigious size, and adorned with jewels of inestimable value. The workmanship was still more admirable. There is not any part of the world in which the artists use gold with so much ingenuity.

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* Rather *Maha nandi*, "Great Joy," *Nandi*, in Sanscrit, signifies joy, and the goddess who presides over it. This festival is probably the *Drougah poujah*, described by Mr. Holwell.

† Corresponding to September 1443.

* Those who may be inclined to doubt the veracity of our traveller on this subject, should consult Pliny's Natural History, lib. viii. Seneca, Epistle 85. Suetonius, Vopiscus, and Dion; also Busbequius and others.

Before

Before the throne was a cushion of olive-coloured satin, embroidered with three rows of pearls, besides a number scattered all over it. The king sat with his back leaning against the throne, and thus he was a spectator of the festival during the three days. After he had retired to his palace, he sent for the ambassador at the hour of evening prayer; he was introduced into an apartment of about ten cubits square; the cieling and the walls of this cabinet were covered with plates of gold, fastened with nails of the same metal; these plates of gold were as thick as the blade of a sword; there were four raised seats, and the king sat on a golden throne of great value and beautiful workmanship, facing the door. He then conversed with Abdulrizak, on the subject of Shah Rokh's person, the great lords of his court, his troops, the number of his cavalry, and the state of his principal cities, such as Samarcand, Herat, and Shiraz. To prove his esteem for the Persian Monarch, he said that he would send him several elephants, valuable stuffs, and other presents, by an ambassador of great wisdom and discretion, whom he had chosen for the purpose.

A favourite, who acted as interpreter, said to Abdulrizak, that Persia could not exhibit so beautiful or magnificent an apartment; the ambassador immediately replied, that they could easily make one in Persia, as rich and as handsome, but that it was not according to the custom of his country. This answer pleased the king, who dismissed Abdulrizak with a present of fenem, betel, and fruits from his table.

There happened to be at this time, some natives of Hormuz, resident at Bisnagor; they became extremely jealous of the friendship and respect, which the king expressed for the ambassador, and the connexion which he was engaged in establishing between the two courts: they endeavoured by all means to disconcert his projects, and even insinuated that Abdulrizak was not ambassador from Shah Rokh. This report reaching the ears of the Brahmins and ministers, caused him much uneasiness during the absence of King Dananyk, who was obliged to undertake an expedition against Kelborkah: but at his return, he made amends for the conduct of the Brahmins and ministers; he caused seven thousand fenems to be coined for Abdulrizak, at the mint, and then appointed an ambassador to Shah Rokh, two natives of Khorasan, established at Bisnagor, named Khojeh Masoud, and Khojeh Mohammed. These were charged with many valuable presents, and they were to be accompanied by Hhemayeddin, envoy from Fetah Khan, of the race of Firouz Shah of Delhi, who had brought a letter and some gifts.

At his audience of leave, the king said to Abdulrizak, "I have been assured, that the Persian monarch did not send you to us as his ambassador, otherwise you should have been treated with greater distinction; but if you come again with such an appointment from Shah Rokh, it cannot be doubted, you shall experience proofs of our munificence, suitable to our power and generosity." In the letter which he sent to Shah Rokh, he noticed the insinuations of the people of Hormuz, on the subject of Abdulrizak, and mentioned the presents of which he was the bearer.

Chap. VI.—The ambassador having made the necessary preparations for his journey, set out from Bisnagor on the 12th day of Shaban, (December 1443) in company with the other envoys, and travelled during eight days without halting. On the first of Ramazan (January 1444) he arrived on the coast of the sea of Oman, at the port of Kanor: there he formed an acquaintance with Emir Seid Ala Eddin, a native of Meshed, in Khorasan, who was an hundred and twenty years old, and for a long time was in the highest esteem, both amongst true believers and infidels; his decisions were considered by them as sentences pronounced in courts of law. Khojeh Masoud, one of the ambassador's from the king of Bisnagor, died during their stay at this port; whence, having passed there the fast of Ramazan, and the Bairam, Abdulrizak proceeded to Bender Manor, where he laid in a stock of sea-provisions for twenty persons, during forty days. Whilst waiting for the vessel, he consulted the book of Omens, or Presages, composed by the Imam Sadik, from texts of the Koran. The passage on which Abdulrizak opened, was the following verse—"Fear not: for thou shalt escape from the tyrannical people;" he was at once surprised and pleased; and entertained strong hopes of escaping the dangers of a sea voyage, and arriving prosperously at the end of his journey. Accordingly, he embarked on the 25th of Zulkadeh (February 1444). After some days, a storm assailed the vessel, which was often on the point of sinking; but by throwing overboard several articles of merchandize, and other things, they escaped the tempest,

pest, and fair weather succeeding on the last day of the month Zulhadjeh, the crew discerned the mountains of Kalhat, where they arrived on the very day of the new moon of Moharrem, in the year of the Hejira 848 (of Christ 1444, April the twentieth.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM very happy to find that my hasty observations on comparatives have yielded any satisfaction to a person of Mr. Singleton's discrimination; and beg leave to mention to him, that a similar idea to that which he suggests, (p. 223) had struck me also, whilst writing, as applicable to *English* comparison. But it did not impress upon me the propriety of a similar deduction. In the rough sketch whence my remarks were copied, the following sentence now stands; "Indeed, English comparatives having no regular positive, *do not seem to admit a comparative construction with than.*" Recollecting, however, that *rather*, *other*, and, I believe, a few more, which have no regular positive, *are* used in comparison, that is, admit *than* after them, I suppressed this passage, notwithstanding my conviction of its being *generally* true. At the same time, it may be observed, that a regular technical comparison between two objects necessarily implies a positive, and compels us to infer, that such English words once had positives in common use, which are now become obsolete. Indeed, *rath* did exist; *other* always does refer to *one* mentioned before; *fore*, now used only in composition, or some similar word, may have been the positive of *former*. *Late*, though usually referred to *later*, belongs also to *latter*. *Eld* was once used, as the positive of *elder*; *up*, as in *upside*, *in* as in *inside*, likewise appear to have been adjectives of the positive degree or state. If such be the case, it may be asked, why, then according to the mode of resolving English comparison, do they not all admit the construction with *than*; why do we not, *ex. gr.* say either "upper *than*," or "upper *to*," in the sense of "higher than," or relatively, since their comparative or their relative construction must have been settled, even if a positive be essential to it, before their positives became obsolete as adjectives? No other rational answer can, I apprehend, be given, than such as may result from some *peculiarity in the signification* of these words*, or from the well known circumstance, the existence of anomalies in every language, coupled with the authority of usage. This is, perhaps, *cutting* the knot; but if it be not likely to be *untied*, it is the only resource. We find, in Latin, an anomaly even of the genitive after a comparative, and this, too, not the genitive of partition, but that of comparison; thus *Nec tamen sui molliorem provocuverat.* Apul. Met. ix. p. 306, for *se* or *quam ipse erat.*

My objections to considering certain Latin words as English comparatives, rested chiefly upon their usual import and signification, and upon the nature of English comparison, strictly and technically so called. To these, even were they comparative, the general mode which I suggested of resolving English comparison, could not, I apprehend, be applicable.

In regard to them, the same difference still exists between Mr. S. and myself. I did not certainly, speak decisively of these, although my own opinion respecting them was almost fixt; because I am well aware, that in discussing constructions connected with the subject of etymology, great caution is requisite; and, for the same reason, these additional remarks, and repetitions, are offered with the same diffidence, and with becoming deference to the ideas of Mr. Singleton. My opinion still is, that words when they are construed with *to*, and not with *than*,

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* I am inclined to think, that according to their use and signification, several of these have lost the designation of comparison, and have merged into positives. Thus, when we employ the *upper* and the *under* side, we do not commonly refer to two sides both *up*, and to two sides both *down*; of the former of which *one* is the *upper* or *higher*, and of the latter, one the *under or lower*: but to *one* side, which is *upper* or *above*, contradistinguished from *another*, which is *under* or *below*. Thus, also, *above* and *over*, although, in the external form of the latter, something comparative may be recognised, are, generally, employed as nearly synonymous, and as equally positive. The construction and import of those words, originally comparative adjectives, which we now name prepositions, are easily deducible from the principles of this paper. *After*, *under*, and *over* are adjectives; as such they cannot govern a case. Their construction appears to be "after [in regard *to*] him," &c. And thus used, their signification is positive just as much as "*behind* him," "*below* him," "*above* him," words which appear to be construed in the like manner.

or words which admit *to* only, have, then, neither the character nor the signification of comparatives, whatever their external form, or their termination, may be. He is inclined to think that such words as *superior* and *inferior* are not construed like English comparatives, because they have no positive; I, on the contrary, still think the reason is, that they are *not*, in sense, comparatives, but either positives, or words approaching nearer to the signification of these, than to that of comparatives. Besides, if such a word as *exterior*, (which, if I rightly recollect, Johnson interprets *external*, *outward* or the like) be a comparative, *external* would then be, if not precisely a regular, yet, at least, a suitable positive. And, if *exterior* be a comparative, what is *extreme* to be considered? A superlative? All are, in my apprehension, equally positives. Such words have neither the external form nor the intrinsic meaning of English comparatives and superlatives; and this appears to me the reason, that they have not the same construction.

"He is inferior to me," and the like, I conceive to be, strictly speaking, equivalent, not to "he is *lower than* I," or to "he is lower [in regard] *to* me," but to mean nothing more than "he is *low* [in regard] to me." "He thinks them *clowns to* him," in which the appellative is used for the attributive, denotes "He thinks them *clownish*, [in regard] to him;" but does not insinuate so plainly that *he* also may be *clownish*, as "He thinks them *more clownish than* he is," does. The vulgar commonly use our own adjectives in precisely the same way; when they say "He is rich *to* me," or, more generally, "He is rich *to* what I am." All such phraseologies imply, as I before stated, the existence of a *relative* state, but do not express direct, technical comparison. That when we hear the word *superior*, or *interior*, mentioned, we have an idea of two states related to each other, I have already intimated. But what are these two states? not a *high* state, and a *higher*, or an *inward* state and one *more inward*, as denoted, comparatively, by *high*, *higher*, or by *inward*, *more inward*; but two states contradistinguished from each other by words different *in kind*, a *superior* one, and an *inferior* one, or an *interior* one and an *exterior* one; that is, a *high* one and a *low* one, an *inward* one and an *outward* one. The *same* sense, as in *high*, *higher*, *inward*, *more inward*, is not the basis of their respective imports or bearings. They denote different states, by *different properties*, and not, according to the nature of technical comparison, by different degrees of the *same property*. They do not imply a modification of the same common term.

That when these words were first introduced into our language, they might have retained all their original comparative nature, I shall not dispute; that they may retain a portion of it even now, I have, I shall not say how justly, already conceded; and that, when a classical scholar sees them used in English, he is apt to associate with them the same ideas as belong to them originally, is sufficiently evident. While, however, this may be the case; and, although I may not feel myself to be at present *fully* prepared to contend for the strict propriety of *all* the following usages, I must add that I frequently find in the critical works of the learned, the expressions, "the *more* interior parts," "*less* inferior than," "*so* superior to," "*very* inferior to," phraseologies which appear to me utterly inconsistent with the nature of English comparatives, without the supposition of unwarrantable or very suspicious ellipses, and clearly decisive of the *usual*, *positive* acceptations of such adjectives. In prolonging this discussion, I am afraid that I trespass on the patience of your readers, and may be pronounced guilty of a waste of paper, considering the present dearth of this article; I shall, therefore, say no more, than that I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Crouch End, J. GRANT.
April 5, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, to inform your Correspondent G. A. p. 207, that I am credibly informed, that upwards of *seventy* post-horses were killed by overdriving, and beating, during the late contested election for Yorkshire, and that many of them had been driven from *eighty to an hundred miles in a day*; a circumstance which I should hardly have thought possible, and which I should not have believed, had I not had it from very good authority.

The insertion of this in your next, will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

London, S. R.
April 5, 1808.

HADDINGSTONHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Aberlady	222	224	410	465	128	106	875
Athelstaneford	216	236	394	503	161	71	897
Berwick, North	253	358	708	875	200	137	1,583
Bolton	58	61	117	135	30	11	252
Dirleton	237	243	517	598	1,074	39	1,115
Dunbar	696	1,036	1,736	2,215	335	602	3,951
Fala (Haddington Division)	26	26	60	60	26	2	120
Garvald	137	171	355	394	273	63	749
Gladsmuir	345	353	668	802	210	64	1,470
Haddington	688	973	1,874	2,175	402	376	4,049
Humbie	187	195	362	423	215	39	785
Innerwick	186	189	408	438	249	84	846
Morhame	52	53	137	117	45	18	254
Oldhamstocks (Haddington Division)	103	105	217	249	81	46	466
Ormiston	176	188	359	407	108	4	766
Pencaitland	228	234	440	485	153	113	925
Prestonkirk	296	330	723	748	290	126	1,471
Preston-Pans	260	495	890	1,074	31	345	1,964
Salton	175	182	372	396	203	114	768
Spott	119	120	226	276	77	26	502
Stenton	146	160	270	350	178	42	620
Tranent	552	736	1,457	1,589	309	332	3,046
Whitekirk	204	201	456	469	120	69	925
Whittingham	130	132	285	373	82	39	658
Yester, alias Gifford	159	215	449	480	366	311	929
	5,851	7,219	13,890	16,096	5,346	3,224	29,986

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Arngosk (Kinross Division)	44	45	92	92	69	23	184
Cleish	154	155	286	339	48	71	625
Forgandenny (Kinross Division)	6	6	22	16	5	1	38
Fossaway, and Kinross Division of Tullibole	131	132	270	297	120	29	567
Kinross	379	560	1,001	1,123	109	398	2,124
Orwell	400	513	920	1,116	166	220	2,036
Portmoak	258	275	525	626	150	146	1,151
	1,372	1,686	3,116	3,609	667	888	6,725

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	
Alvie and Inch	247	236	489	569	128	29	1,058
Ardersier	241	260	479	562	88	115	1,041
Ardnamurchan	579	579	1,030	1,135	1,690	37	2,165
Barra	339	339	899	1 026	449	17	1,925
Baraccadale	369	369	819	1,046	1,817	48	1,865
Cromdale, Inverallen, and Abernethy (Inverness Division)	235	501	979	1,208	779	170	2,187
Croy ..... Do	256	256	489	550	292	56	1,039
Daviot and Dunlichty	324	324	842	976	439	85	1,818
Dores, Boleskine, and Abertarf	695	700	1,380	1,733	2,063	88	3,113
Durinish	414	414	1,519	1,808	1,569	109	3,327
Glenelg	528	528	1,358	1,476	2,795	39	2,834
Glenmoriston	135	135	306	383	182	11	689
Harris, 1st Division	348	351	890	1,042	1,847	85	1,932
..... 2d Do.	204	204	490	574	1,040	24	1,064
Inverness, 1st Division	116	189	291	372	7	144	670
..... 2nd Do.	468	468	776	939	124	97	1,715
..... 3d Do.	216	229	486	580	101	29	1,066
..... 4th Do.	592	1,275	2,165	3,116	36	1,119	5,281
Kilmaillie (Inverness Division)	553	689	1,480	1,761	1,907	181	3,241
Kilmanivaig	497	500	1,177	1,364	975	66	2,541
Kilmorack, East Divsion	339	281	667	828	318	92	1,495
..... West Do	180	139	498	468	185	53	871
Kilmuir	484	484	1,164	1,391	459	36	2,555
Kiltarlity	557	452	1,171	1,417	611	143	2,588
Kincardine	112	112	223	307	70	31	520
Kinguisie	382	382	578	728	970	58	1,306
Kirkhill	359	314	688	894	186	80	1,582
Laggan	276	283	609	724	185	18	1,333
Moy and Dalarossie (Inverness Division)	302	305	576	744	650	40	1,321
Petty	382	387	685	900	770	95	1,585
Portree	411	430	1,030	1,216	411	121	2,246
Rothiemurchus	91	96	214	251	34	68	465
Sleat	310	317	858	1,045	940	101	1,903
Small Isles (Isle of Eigg)	87	87	217	283	67	16	500
Snizort	412	412	991	1,153	330	55	2,144
Strath	335	335	827	921	1,563	38	1,748
Uist South, 1st Division	572	572	1,446	1,552	2,858	59	2,998
..... 2d Do.	309	309	784	813	1,507	53	1,597
Uist-North	693	689	1,450	1,560	2,699	102	3,010
Urquhart	402	402	869	1,075	927	85	1,944
	14,357	15,353	33,801	40,491	34,068	3,864	74,292

KINCARDINE.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Arbuthnott	190	191	446	496	534	255	942
Banchory Devenick (Kincardine Division)	310	311	603	719	214	46	1,322
Do. Ternan	336	336	706	759	306	98	1,465
Benholme	353	391	595	817	283	749	1,412
Bervie	208	278	490	578	184	246	1,068
Drumoak (Kincardine Division)	46	46	82	108	—	—	190
Dunnottar	351	511	891	1,082	691	925	1,973
Durris	152	155	290	315	129	67	605
Edzell (Kincardine Division)	20	20	49	58	54	24	107
Fettercairn	423	434	828	966	427	372	1,794
Fetteressoe	757	864	1,684	2,005	2,018	852	3,687
Fordon	465	480	1,050	1,173	604	909	2,223
Garvock	91	93	223	245	153	17	468
Glenbervie	275	279	570	634	253	518	1,204
Ginneff and Catterline	190	193	444	495	156	96	937
Lawrencekirk	249	266	532	683	192	111	1,215
Maryculture	169	171	315	395	192	31	710
Marykirk	360	373	722	808	289	139	1,530
Nigg	246	256	497	646	374	73	1,143
St. Cyrus	355	375	744	878	798	308	1,622
Strachan	164	166	341	389	273	192	730
Gaol of Stonehaven	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	5,688	6,179	12,104	14,245	7,924	6,023	26,349

Stewartry of KIRCUDBRIGHT.

Anworth	103	136	298	339	102	70	637
Balmaclellan	120	128	265	289	86	29	554
Balmaghie	181	181	474	495	421	92	969
Borgue	160	166	374	446	503	117	820
Buittle	177	184	403	460	167	41	863
Carsphairn	92	93	236	260	25	14	496
Colvend	241	252	503	603	423	93	1,106
Crossmichael	219	219	512	572	254	53	1,084
Dalry	190	164	396	436	120	62	832
Girthon	251	370	822	905	180	364	1,727
Irongray	150	162	357	373	61	18	730
Kells	170	187	371	407	126	52	778
Kelton	351	424	926	979	178	166	1,905
Kirkbean	142	156	336	360	113	37	696
Kircudbright	365	529	1,042	1,338	356	285	2,380
Kirkguinzion	215	116	244	301	85	24	545
Kirkmabrick	231	281	558	654	120	70	1,212
Kirkpatrick, Durham	218	225	459	548	114	71	1,007
Lochrutton	112	117	235	279	139	28	514
Minnigaff	335	354	711	898	520	85	1,609
Newabbey	150	172	399	433	95	50	832
Parton	89	94	192	234	80	17	426
Rerrick	233	253	569	597	342	116	1,166
Terregles	194	108	232	278	175	46	510
Tongueland	131	141	304	332	129	48	636
Troquere	437	689	1,274	1,500	147	293	2,774
Twynholm	131	135	350	353	492	60	683
Urr	352	397	796	923	233	131	1,719
Kircudbright Gaol	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	5,600	6,433	13,619	15,592	5,856	2,532	29,211

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE method of sweeping chimneys by the use of machines, which you have several times noticed, is likely to become more general, I have reason to imagine, than it has yet been; several circumstances having occurred to favor it. One which I consider of importance is, that Mr. Smart, the inventor of a machine, has lately been employed by the Prince of Wales to sweep with it the chimneys of Carlton House, several of which his men have lately done, and have given great satisfaction, as to quantity of soot brought down, and cleanliness to the rooms. Another circumstance which may be mentioned is the death of a poor boy, who was killed by the cold, on the 12th of last month, the morning the great quantity of snow fell. He had, as is stated, been sent from Lambeth, at three o'clock in the morning, to Norwood, and in coming back, from fatigue and cold, could proceed no farther than Dulwich-lane: he was taken into the Half Moon, near that place, where he died.

Dulwich, Your's, &c.
March 11, 1808. A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. XI.

HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL.

ROUNCEVAL, says Peacham, (in his "Compleat Gentleman," ch. 10.) was the name of a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, where Rowland, nephew to Charlemagne, was slain in a battle against the Saracens. "The place, to this day, is called Rowland's Vallie, and was in times past a great pilgrimage; there being a chappel built over the tomb, and dedicated to our lady, called commonly, but corruptly, *Our Lady of Renceval.*"

The hospital, however, of this name by Charing Cross, received its appellation more immediately from the alien Priory of Rouncevall, or *de Rosida Valle,* in the diocese of Pampelon in Navarre, to which, among other estates, several tenements, in the upper part of the Strand had been given in the time of Henry the Third, by William Marshall Earl of Pembroke. The English hospital is said, by Leland, in his "Collectanea," to have been suppressed among the Alien Priories in the reign of Henry the Fifth; but it was restored either by Henry the Sixth, or Edward the Fourth, for a fraternity.

Among the parish accompts of St. Margaret, Westminster, 1494, is an entry of 4s. received of the brotherhood of "Rynsyvale," "for the *plow-gere;*" and another entry of 11s. under the year 1517. (See Tann. Not. Mon. Lel. Coll. vol. i. p. 113. Stow's Survey, B. i. p. 124, vi. p. 4. Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 443. Newe Rep. i. p. 693.)

ST. MARY ABCHURCH.

The present structure of St. Mary Abchurch, appears to have been erected in 1686. The interior was painted by Isaac Fuller, one of whose best works, the altar cloth at Wadham College, Oxford, is mentioned by Lord Orford. It is just brushed over for the lights and shades, and the colours melted in with a hot iron.

In early times, the advowson appears to have belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, whence it passed by exchange for other property, in 1455, to the College of St. Laurence Pountney, to which it was appropriated, about the 26th year of Henry the Sixth. (See Harl. MS. 744. f. 629.) After the suppression of religious houses, it became vested in the crown, and continued so till Archbishop Parker obtained the perpetuity of it for Benet College, Cambridge.

Among the rolls belonging to the Harleian Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum, is one which contains a variety of evidences between the 49th year of Edward the Third, and the 19th of Richard the Second, relating to two tenements which afterwards formed the principal support of a chantry founded here, at the altar of the Holy Trinity, by Simon de Winchecombe, for two priests. By his will it was endowed not only with 12l. a year issuing out of the two tenements here-mentioned in Candlewick-street, but with 8l. issuing from a tenement elsewhere. Stow mentions two other founders of a chantry here: viz. John Littleton and Thomas Hondon: probably about 1430. The chapel of this chantry was dedicated to St. Mary.

After the fire of London, the parishes of St. Laurence Pountney and St. Mary Abchurch were united.

GRUB-STREET.

The fletchers, bowyers, bowstring makers, and of every thing relating to archery, inhabited in old times Grub-street, the last street, in this part of the town, in being about the time of Aggas's Map of London; all beyond, as far as Bishopsgate Without, were gardens, fields, or morass. (Pennant, p. 262.) Grub-street, however, had been very long built

built, as its existence, by the same name, is identified in charters as far back as the fifth year of Edward the Second. At a later period it seems to have been the residence of needy authors.

MARK-LANE.

"Blanch Apleton, says Stow, (edit. 1633, p. 160), was a manor belonging to Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamelake, knight, 7 Ric. II. at the north-east corner of *Mart*-lane, so called of a privilege some time enjoyed to keep a mart long since discontinued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remaineth for memory, but in the name of *Mart*-lane, and that not uncorruptly termed *Mark*-lane. I read that (3 Edw. IV.) all basket-makers, wyer-drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have sheep on the mannour of Blanch Apleton, and not elsewhere within this cittie or suburbs thereof." Dugdale, however, who carries the history of Blanch Apleton somewhat higher, states that William de Ros, the ancestor of Sir Thomas, in the 16th year of Edward the First, had only a moiety of the manor, which came to him by his wife on the death of John de Vaux; the other moiety going to William de Nerford, whose wife Petronilla was likewise a co-heiress. (See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 526—527.)

TRINITY CHAPEL.

A short account of Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate-street, was collected from the evidences and records not seen by Stowe, in a half-sheet, folio, by the Rev. Robert Orme, M.A. minister of a nonjuring congregation who met there, and entitled, "An Account of the Foundation of Trinity Hall, now the place where the most antient Court of Inquest is kept, for the Ward of Aldersgate; humbly presented to the Worshipful Sir Daniel Wray, knt. foreman, and the rest of the gentlemen of the aforesaid court, for the year 1709."

It seems to have been the "Common Hall of the gild of the Holie Trinity," founded in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate; to which belonged eight messuages, all below Trinity Hall. It was founded 51 Edw. III. refounded by Dame Joan Astley (sometime King Henry VI's nurse), Richard Cawood and Thomas Smith, for a master and two custodes, brethren and sisters, val. 30*£* per ann. granted 2 Ed. VI. to William Harris, alias Somers. (Strype's Surv. B. iii. p. 112.) He says in the windows were arms of *Cavendish* [Cawood], Smith, Agard, Gatton, William Purchase Mayor, &c. (See Gough's Brit. Top. vol. i. p. 614.

OXFORD-STREET.

At the upper part of Oxford-street stood anciently the church of Tybourne, mentioned as early as 1291. In the year 1400, Braybrooke, Bishop of London, granted a licence to remove the old church, which stood in a lonely place near the highway, (on or near the site of the present Court-house, at the corner of Stratford-place) subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of stones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the mean time be used. The old church-yard was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to inclose another adjoyning to the new church. (Lysons's Env. of Lond. vol. iii. p. 248.) On the spot Mr. Lysons alludes to, a great quantity of bones were a few years ago dug up. (See Maitland's Hist. of Lond. p. 778.)

REMAINS OF LONDON-WALL, BY LUDGATE.

This part of London Wall is not the very antient part. In 1274, we are told, the wall went strait south from Ludgate down to the river Thames; but for building the Black Friers Church, the said wall was by commandment taken down, and a new wall was there made strait west from Ludgate to Fleet Bridge; and then by the water of Fleet to the river Thames. (See Strype's Stow. vol. i. B. ii. c. xi.)

LONG ACRE.

At the upper end of this street, stood formerly *the Duke's Bagnio*, erected in the reign of Charles the Second; an account of the mineral bath, and use of which, was published in duodecimo, by Dr. Haworth, in 1683. This bagnio was erected on the ground called Salisbury stables, by Sir William Jennings, bart. according to his patent for making public bagnios and baths for sweating, rubbing, and washing. The price of bathing was then 2s. 6d. or less to those who bathed two or three times a week. The women had separate days.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO disease has, for several years, been more prevalent than the various degrees of inflammation of the eyes, and it has generally been so obstinate as to baffle medical aid.

The causes may be referred to the easterly winds which have blown for

eight or nine weeks without interruption, and which, by drying up, as it were, the greater part of the secretions of the eye, have those which remained in a state of concentration, and inflammation has been the necessary consequence of defect of humour, or of increased pungency.

The same effect produces the same disease in England and in Africa.

The remedy is so *plain* and so *obvious*, that it is not to be wondered it has escaped the detection of professional enquiries and philosophical investigation. Professional men and Philosophers generally think so *deeply* that what is simple and natural is unworthy of their consideration! They search into the centre of a mill-stone for that which less sapient investigators readily discover on the surface!

Restore the quantity of the secretions, and the disease occasioned by the defect of them vanishes as matter of course.

How is this to be done?—The Oculists seek to effect it by injecting a quantity of various preparations with a syringe, to the certain torment, but seldom to the relief, of the patient!

What says Nature?

If Nature were to apply the remedy, she would afford it as soon as the wind changed from its drying quarter, by the consequent impregnation of the atmosphere, with aqueous particles. The artificial means then are indicated, and steam will plainly effect that which nature would by an atmosphere filled with vapour.

The remedy, therefore, for eyes in a state of irritation from defect of humours; for eyes becoming inflamed; and for those already in a state of disease and inflammation is STEAM!—the SIMPLE STEAM OF WARM WATER!

The Eyes kept open over a vessel filled with hot Water, will imbibe a plentiful portion of the subtle yet simple aqueous particles, which will supply the place of the natural secretions when they are defective, and dilute those which have become acrid from concentration. Two or three applications will give relief, and half a dozen will generally effect a cure.

London. Your's, &c.

March 25, 1808. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *eldest* sons of Peers, by *courtesy*, use their father's supporters, but *no others*; unless their *ancestors, previous to the family's elevation to the peerage*, were entitled to them. By way of illustration I shall mention a few peers, whose ancestors did, and *all* whose *lineal male* descendants may, use supporters, though *not* peers themselves:

Percival, E. of Egmont.
Sherard, E. of Harborough
Wodehouse, Lord Wodehouse.

Many ancient private families, no part of which ever enjoyed the honour of the peerage, are, in their *different* branches, intitled to supporters, as, Houghton, Deering, Folyambe, Chudleigh, Popham, Lutterel, &c. &c.

In Scotland, supporters are more common in private families than in England, but they are confined to the heads of the clan.

The Lord Lyon, in Scotland, has the power to grant supporters: our heralds cannot, but by special command from the king. Your's

April 4, 1808. N. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANSWERS *from* SHROPSHIRE *to* QUESTIONS *proposed by the* COMMISSIONERS *of* NAVAL REVISION, *respecting the* STATE *of* OAK TIMBER.

Question I. — HAS the quantity of large oak timber in general, fit for the use of the navy, increased or decreased within the last fifteen years, in that part of the kingdom with which you are acquainted; has the quantity of ground, planted with oak timber, been greater or less than the quantity cleared by grubbing up underwood, or selling timber, and where have any considerable plantations of oak timber been made?

Answer I. — The quantity of oak timber fit for the navy and other uses, has greatly decreased in the last fifteen years.

The plantations of oak, either by sowing the acorns, or setting out young plants, is considerably less than the large tracts of underwood and timber that have been grubbed up, and the land brought into cultivation. The late Reverend John Robert Lloyd, of Aston, obtained the honour of a gold medal for a plantation of oaks, &c. but I do not know how it has succeeded.

Q. II.—Has the general consumption of oak timber for building, or other uses in the country, increased or diminished within the last fifteen years, and to what purposes has such timber been generally applied?

A. II.—The general consumption of oak timber for building, may not have exceeded the former period of fifteen years, as deal has been in some measure (especially in towns) substituted for it; but the demand has been great for the use of navigations, steam-engines, iron-works, lead-mines, collieries, &c.

Q. III.

Q. III.—Has the price of oak timber for carpenters' or country uses increased within the last fifteen years, and in what proportion?

A. III.—Increased in home consumption from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings and six-pence, or three shillings per foot the average, or better.

Q. IV.—Have the plantations which have been made within the last fifteen years been chiefly of oak, or of the kinds of trees not fit for shipbuilding, and to what cause do you impute the circumstance of one description of timber having been preferred to another, in making plantations?

A. IV.—The quantity of acorns sown, or oak-plants put out, have been very inconsiderable; the different kinds of firs and larches have been more used; they are of quicker growth, and come much sooner to profit, and are thought (though a perversion of true taste) more ornamental. Oaks make little shew in less than thirty years, by which time the former will be fit for many purposes in building. I have used them at that age for every common purpose of building. From that period, they grow not so rapidly, but the quality improves. After thirty years' growth, the oak begins to thrive rapidly; and give it proper room, it will continue to do so, till it arrives at its great age of one hundred years, and often for a much greater length of time.

Q. V.—When plantations have been made of trees of different descriptions, including oak, has the proportion of oak in general been such, where the soil was fit for the growth of oak, as, when the other trees have been thinned, the oak trees remaining will be sufficient to cover the ground, and is it the practice to thin out the plantations by taking the other trees and leaving the oak?

A. V.—It has been common to make mixed plantations of fir, beech, ash, sycamore, and oak, and it is proper to keep the young oaks warm and sheltered; as their tendency is to spread horizontally, they should be pushed forward by the interference of other trees, but great care taken that they be not over-topped, or smothered, especially by the baneful shade of evergreens, and to watch against their too near interference, which is much to be apprehended from their quick growth. The oak, though it be necessary to give it an aspiring tendency, yet should have some small lateral shoots. It has been said, "that you must not prune the oak:" but by doing it with care, you may forward its growth in its early stages; perhaps till it is fifteen feet high or more, some of its laterals may be cut close to its trunk; the bark will heal over in a year or two. Though I have not tried it, I think the sycamore the best plant to nurse up the oak; it is easily raised, it will keep warm and protect without over-topping; and may be cut out for stakes and small poles.

Q. VI.—Has any considerable quantity of oak timber been planted in consequence of the numerous enclosures of commons which have been made within the last fifteen years?

A. VI.—I do not recollect any considerable plantations of oak made on newly inclosed commons.

Q. VII. — What parts of the kingdom do you think the best suited for the cultivation of oak timber, either in respect of soil or climate, or owing to the land not being so applicable to the purposes of agriculture as it is in other parts of the kingdom?

A. VII.—I can only speak to the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Montgomery; which have afforded large supplies of excellent oak timber, and in which there are a variety of soils and situations, admirably calculated for the growth of oak, which flourishes best in rather strong soils, tending to clay, and on the north side. Though the higher situations are more frequently applied to the growth of trees; yet for rapidity of growth and size, the lower lands have greatly the preference, as I have seen in various instances.

Q. VIII. — Have owners of woods become more careful, in enclosing and protecting them, than formerly, in consequence of the encreased value of timber of late years,

A. VIII.—No regard is paid to the statute that requires a certain number of trees upon an acre, to be left at every fall of coppice wood, and it is best to leave every one

and do they leave a greater number of standard trees, when they cut the underwood, than was formerly the practice?

one to pursue his own interest; in some instances it would not answer, though successfully practised in part of Warwickshire, particularly on Lord Aylesford's estates.

The magistrates having paid me the compliment of requesting me to furnish answers to the questions you have addressed to them; I have sent to you the result of the experience and observation of a pretty long life, in which I have paid particular attention to planting and the growth of trees. I should gladly have received the assistance and correction of some other gentlemen, particularly the Reverend Mr. Wilding, of Stretton.

N.B. Any other observations or information on the subjects connected with the preceding questions will be very acceptable.

The larch and fir tribe are so rapid in growth, and having been much planted for ornament, as well as early profit, becoming of use in the course of thirty or forty years, we may look for a supply from that quarter for common building purposes. At this time Mr. More of Linley furnishes the neighbourhood for some miles round him, with boards and scantling timber, from the drawings of extensive plantations made by his father.

I hope and believe the time will arrive, when ships of war will not be wanted; till then, it has been again and again recommended, to apply such of the crown-lands, as are fit for that purpose, as a nursery for timber for the navy. But if it is carried into execution, it will probably be at an expence that will more than counter-balance the profit. I do not understand that it would diminish the royal income.

In my memory (fifty years) the falls of fine oak timber have been great indeed. Lord Weymouth's, now Marquis of Bath, from the forest of Hawkstowe; the Earl of Powys's, from Oakley park estate; Lord Craven's, from his extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Ludlow; the great Bradford estates, now earl of Darlington's; the late Duke of Bridgwater's; Mr. Corbet's, of Park, &c. &c.

The present high price of bark, which has advanced in a more rapid proportion than the price of timber, has been an additional excitement to the fall of oak; but it will be a strong inducement to raise up, and be careful of the future growth of oak timber, and thus, like other evils, produce its own cure.

I have known fine oak groves produced from a careful attention to the young saplings, that will grow up in coppices where cattle are not suffered to be turned into them, and cutting away the growth from the shoots that interferes with them; and if the shoots are cut close to the ground at the time of falling, the poles that arise from them may be so selected, that they will grow to be useful, though not to timber of the first rate. In a wood of fifty acres adjoining Mr. Child of Kinlet's park, there is every appearance that it will arrive to a considerable size; it is about fifty years growth, or more. In coppices, I think it injurious to draw them at an earlier growth than twelve years, but give proper room to the self-growing saplings.

It has been justly observed, by Mr. Arthur Young, that planting lands that may be cultivated, or yield good pasturage, is reducing them, comparatively, to an unproductive state; the employment and produce which they afford, is small indeed, compared with what they will yield under cultivation. We may obtain timber from America and the northern states.

Narrow dingles, where the inequalities prevent the plough from working, and the sides of such, to a certain height, I think favourable to the growth of oak; most of the oak woods in Montgomeryshire are on the sides of Dingles. A black, moory, shallow soil, with a bad bottom, may answer for the growth of fir and larch; in such, the progress will be slower, but the texture of the grain of the wood, harder; these trees will stand much nearer together than the oak, and grow to a greater height. Perhaps at forty years growth, there may stand four times the number and quantity of feet, than there will be of oak in the same period. Mr. More, of Linley, has made for some years, and is still continuing to make, a considerable income from the drawings from the plantations raised by his father. Boards are sold at one pound five shillings per hundred, larch boards at

one

one pound ten shillings per hundred, fir timber at one shilling and three-pence per foot.

I particularly recommend the planting of poplars by the sides of streams from the rills to the river, if the bottom soil is not clay. For rapidity of growth, in soils adapted to it, no tree is so profitable; the boards make good chamber floors, particularly for servants rooms, as they are almost proof against fire. I have an account by me of the produce of boards, from two poplar trees planted by my grandfather, of above forty-five years growth, which would have sold at this time for twenty-two pounds.

In confirmation of what I have said before, respecting the growth of timber on the slopes of dingles, and carefully nursing up the young saplings, that are self-growers, in coppices; there is in view of the place whence I write, forming a side of the narrow, but romantic vale of Habberley, a wood, called the Vessens, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, consisting of about two hundred and fifty acres, in which is regularly scattered, young timber, finely grown, that in thirty or forty years will be of the largest size, and best quality; their value very great, five hundred marked for sale.

Higher up the vale, which contracts and assumes a different form, is some oak timber of Lord Berwick's, not inferior to that below; his lordship's property here is said to be four thousand acres, in which plantations may be raised of a variety of trees, and of great extent. I can only presume to say, that if I were a young man possessing it, I would pursue what his lordship has just begun, by planting or rearing wide spreading woods.

Adjoining to this property is an estate of Mr. Lyster's, of Rowton, at Kinnerton, perhaps not much inferior in quantity to Lord Bernsik's, at Gatten; however, here is a large field for improvement, by planting, and the timber has been much stripped from Mr. Lyster's estates.

Next, and adjoining, is Mr. More's, in Linley, who passed a long life in the employment of building a large and excellent house, raising the plantations I have before mentioned, which are so ornamental to the country, and profitable to the present Mr. More; and shew, in the most convincing manner, what may be done, in the proportion I have mentioned, and many others in this part of Shropshire.

From my early days, it was a favourite idea, that oft employed my thoughts, to have purchased some such tract, and to have planted largely. Circumstances have arisen that prevented my carrying it into execution. I have done somewhat towards it, and in some degree preserved what my ancestors have raised. Alas! one favourite grove of oaks was sacrificed, which I then thought prudence required me to part with; but in this, as in other instances, I was mistaken.

Your's, &c.

Shropshire, 1807. E. HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT attempting to vindicate the principle of confining song-birds in cages, I may perhaps be permitted to ask Dr. Lettsom, whether his objections will not also attach to the confinement of the yard-dog, who is chained to a small house in which he can scarcely turn himself, and whose miserable howlings testify the pain and uneasiness he experiences from the want of exercise, and the deprivation of liberty?

Will they not likewise attach to the confinement of that noble animal, the horse, who is shut up in a hot suffocating stable, wrapped in cloths to render the heat still more insupportable, and tyed by the head to the manger of a stall, in which there is but just room to lay himself along; when, oppressed and fatigued by standing so long in an erect posture, he attempts to obtain some relief by recumbency? In either of these cases, a natural desire of ranging at large must exist, as ardently as in the song bird, and the places of their confinement are more contracted in proportion to the size of the animals, than in the cage of the feathered prisoner. Whether Dr. Lettsom thinks that the confinement of the dog and the horse is excusable, whilst he condemns the confinement of the song bird, is not for me to determine. Perhaps he will have the goodness in some future number of your publication, to favour the world with his opinion in reply to the cases above cited. Your's, &c.

Woburn, April 10, 1808. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the query of Mr. C. Wesley in your last concerning the quantity of Amramides, allow me to observe, that the vowel *e* in patronymics being common, and words ending in *m*, short by the rule of prosody, I conceive that the *a* in Amram may be therefore, at the pleasure

sure of the classic writer, rendered either long or short. Permit me also to make my present communication a vehicle for one or two remarks on classical communications in your former volumes. Mr. S. Wesley (in the 2nd vol. for 1806) discovers an inconsistency in Ovid's story of Phaëton, when the poet informs us that the rivers were dried-up by the effects of the flaming chariot of the sun, and afterwards makes use of the words *flammantia ablait ora*, as applied to the River Po, or Eridanus, wherein Phaëton fell. To this it may be replied, that the space of at least one day, according to literary precedent, may be with propriety supposed to be occupied by the fall of Phaëton, in which time, the face of nature might be in a considerable degree renewed. I give one of the most well-known instances, that of Vulcan, (Hom. Iliad 1, 592).

Καππεσον εν Λημνῳ, &c.

Every seeming incongruity is thus removed from the text of Ovid.

While the remarks on Heyne's Virgil were promulgated in your Miscellany, an enquiry was made, (Sept. 1805) respecting the propriety of a line in Virgil, to which no answer has yet been offered, excepting what I now submit.

Rhœbe diu, res *si qua* diu mortalibus *ulla* est.

This phraseology, says the querist, is equivalent to *any any*, or to the Irish phrase *at all at all!*

May we not regard the word *ulla*, Mr. Editor, as existing in the ablative, with a subaudition of *parte*, so frequently understood in the Roman tongue?—"If, *in any point of view*, duration can be ascribed to mortality." This sense appears reasonable.

I have combined these subjects in a single letter, from a desire of attaining a brevity consistent with your limits, and I trust, Sir, that these strictures will prove not unwelcome from

Tower-hill, April 7, 1808. SYMPHORUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SAW Mr. Cumberland's letter with great respect. The *cruelties* suffered by young *women* who are *apprentices* to *milliners* or *mantua-makers*, are not always perhaps deliberate and *intended* cruelties: but they are dreadful in their consequences to health, comforts, and life.

I only object to *extra-pay* for *extra-hours*, being convinced that, unless within very cautious limits, it would defeat the benevolent attention. Many, and those of the most respectable, the active, and industrious, would be tempted to make a voluntary, though unsuspected sacrifice of health and life.

To limit the hours of work to be performed in those houses by law, except in extreme cases to which the law already is open, may be perhaps impracticable. But an *association* of *ladies* might do great good to their sex, by resolving *never* to sacrifice to *unfeeling fashion* and vanity, by *demanding* a dress to be furnished with *unreasonable* dispatch: and to encourage those shops where such demands do not meet with compliance: and by treating those, who are often in every respect equal with the best, with a kind and unaffected attention, instead of supercilious *hauteur*.

COMPROMISE OF DEBTS.

Your Correspondent appears to have confounded two very *different classes*.

Properly speaking, an *insolvent debtor* is a person entitled to be discharged *out of custody*, under the *temporary* acts which pass *occasionally* on the *surrender* of all his property; not being a *trader*, nor consequently a subject of the *bankrupt-laws*.

If he were a *trader*, he would be under a *better* provision; entitled, on obtaining his *certificate*, not only to personal liberty, but to an *allowance* fixed by law according to the dividend to his creditors, entitled to the extinction of all his debts merely personal, due at the time of his *bankruptcy*.

A *compromise* upon a *fraudulent* statement proposed by a person, whether he be or be not a trader, is indeed highly criminal: a compromise without sufficient information, is weak and reprehensible on the part of the creditors.

But a compromise may be very properly offered on one side, and accepted on the other, if it be made on a full, fair, honourable statement, and accepted by *all* the creditors who stand out. If *not* accepted by *all*, none are bound by it: and *any* to whom 100l. or upward is due, may sue out a *commission*; for to propose taking *less* than their *just* debts, is a *confession* of such circumstances, or a *proof* of such a *disposition* in the proposer, that the law has regarded it from almost the earliest commencement of the *bankrupt code*, as amounting to an *act of bankruptcy*.

Still, if done on an *honest* and *satisfactory*

tory statement with consent of *all* the creditors, I do not see that any person is injured. A *creditor* may still be a *friend*; and he may know circumstances which reasonably recommend an honest *debtor*, perhaps suffering under misfortunes, and neither from vice, negligence, nor ignorance, to be admitted by other creditors to a *compromise*. His having been once unsuccessful from causes, perhaps, which no human prudence could avoid, is no proof that he will be always so. He may go on in business prosperously, and be able, as some debtors have done, voluntarily, at some time, to pay all his creditors their full demands. Disclosing his situation before he may be absolutely *insolvent*, surely he is acting more honourably and better for his creditors than if he concealed it, and went on till a bankruptcy should find him indebted *three, four*, or perhaps *eight* times as much as he has means of payment.

Why, then, should he not be allowed in such cases to *compound* his debts; to save the expence of a *commission;* to save his creditors from being deeper and deeper losers, by his circumstances becoming worse and worse? Why should he be expected to strip himself of *all?*

That these compromises are often incautiously accepted by creditors, and deceitfully proposed by debtors, I very fully believe: but that they are never, or that they may not become frequently, in times like these, fair and proper, is what I cannot admit; and that there are no duties of assistance but those of friends or relations, I am sure neither religion nor common reason and benevolence will allow.

With regard to persons who are *not* in *trade*, I believe such compromises are but rarely, in comparison, either proposed by them or accepted.

If they are, it must be rather an individual case, when it occurs, than a public concern.

JURIES.

I own I object to *raising* the *qualification* of property. In *civil* cases a *special jury* may be had, if the nature of the subject, or extent of the property, seems to make it advisable. In all other, especially in *criminal*, raising the property would remove the *jury* too far from the *prisoner*; would reduce this invaluable institution into fewer hands, which ought, like our military defence, to pervade the mass; and would be productive of inconveniencies far greater than any good that can be expected from the change. I acted seventeen years as a *justice* in this county; and I found that *constables* soon became capable of returning *correct* lists of persons *liable to serve on juries* at *sessions* or *assizes*. And in a constant attendance upon both, I have not found that complaints have often arisen of names improperly *registered*, or improperly omitted. Your's, &c.

April 5, 1808, CAPEL LOFFT.
Troston, Suffolk, near Bury.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *upon* MR. SPENCE'S PAMPHLET, *entitled*, "*Britain independent of Commerce.*"

THE pressure of particular circumstances often gives birth to opinions and publications too momentous in inference to be hastily adopted. There are questions upon which *no single mind* is fitted to decide, but genius will nevertheless invade *the province of experience*. Of the ability which Mr. Spence has displayed, too much cannot be said: he reasons cogently, and elucidates satisfactorily: he treats his subject with a masterly hand, indeed!

It appears, however, that *without foreign commerce, the profit resulting from the ingenuity of the nation, and from much of its labour, is entirely lost.*

Let us suppose, that Sir Joshua Reynolds could in a month paint a picture, which would produce abroad a thousand guineas. This is pure profit, *as to national gain*, and it is spent at home. If it be sold in England, it is a mere transfer. It matters not whether it be a picture, or any other article, provided it be one which infinitely exceeds the prime cost in labour and materials. For instance, a merchant sells pottery and hardware at Surinam, at 200l. per cent. profit. Every effort, therefore, of this kind, whether in the arts, or otherwise, brings home an actual profit; and further, let the price paid by the employer at home, be what it will, it is *there* only a transfer, but if the prime cost be low, *of the material*, it is an actual national profit, in what it produces from abroad.

Thus it is, not from the *quantity* of *imports* and *exports*, that profit so much ensues, as from the *kind* and *quality*. When *raw* materials of *many kinds* are imported, and again exported in a *wrought* form, it is by no means a transfer. In the exchange for the *raw* material, there is the *profit* of each several branch, through which the work in its *wrought* state has passed, while that of the *raw material*

material is confined to one or two. Besides, in every manufacturing country we see the condition of the people much ameliorated. Their dress and their habitations demonstrate it; now, from this event, it is evident that not only the manufacturer, but the workman enjoys a profit upon his labour, more than his mere support amounts to, during the time he has been employed; and by this profit, *drawn from abroad*, he is enabled *to spend more at home*.

Whether the unproductive class of society are so injurious in relation to profit, as is represented, may be controverted. A., An unproductive labourer, must give the *same* price for a coat as B., engaged in commerce or agriculture; but in a barter between A. and B. there is no transfer *of profit*, as when the tailor buys of the shoemaker, and *vice versâ*: thus much of the loss occasioned by unproductive labour is corrected, and repaid.

A corollary may be drawn from Mr. Spence's remarks about the necessity of spending in the landholder. When the unproductive labourer spends, he augments individual and national riches; but when this happens in trade, it is a mere transfer, a compact of mutual support. But if the unproductive labourer *saves*, he adds, it is true to the mass of wealth; but he would do precisely the same thing, if he spent, and besides, add to the support of the trader. Perhaps general well-being requires, that the saving part of society should be the commercial.

Mr. Spence hints, *that the exportation of a durable commodity for the return of one of a different kind, is a loss to the nation: in some degree an injury to society.* It may be asked, is not this position in the inverse ratio of fact?

A is a gentleman of landed fortune: he orders a pipe of wine per ann. of his wine-merchant. The merchant buys it of the importer, who purchases it abroad by an export of woollen cloth: suppose, that instead of wine, he imported any durable commodity, he then brings a competition in the market against our manufactures, and deadens the source of individual and national profit. This may be made out by an existing fact. The East India Company export British manufactures, and import teas, callicoes, muslins, &c. Now the teas interfere with no manufacture; but the case is otherwise with the *calicoes* and *muslins*. The sale of them acts against the *Irish long-lawn*, and other national manufactures of consequence.

It is wrong to think that the import or use of *perishable* commodities, instead of *durable*, impoverishes; they can be obtained no longer than they can be bought, and so long as they can be bought, be the exchange by manufacture, the import is beneficial. The breed of sheep must, from food and other causes, be supported in this island. While this is the case, the wool must be wrought up, and this gives *employ* and *profit* to thousands: it is exported, and wine, perhaps, brought back in return: the *profit*, it may be admitted with Mr. Spence, is drawn from the consumer, who is so much the poorer; but then it is *the unproductive labourer only* who is so much the poorer (every species of *tradesman* replacing his capital), and that he should spend is acknowledged by Mr. Spence to be indispensable, and has been before attempted to be shown to be beneficial. We take it as a *datum*, that the produce of the soil must be disposed of.

A further case may be stated: we export *our manufactures* to Ireland, and bring back from thence their *butter, pork, beef, &c.* Thus we rob them of their stimulus to industry, at least; and suppose the case inverted, we should find that the national advantage is bartered away by such a transfer.

As long as the *durable commodity* is the produce of the soil, *foreign trade* must act upon the same principle *as the exportation of corn*, be the parent of plenty, and patron of industry: and that produce must be wrought up to the utmost possible extent, and *disposed of*, or encouragement ceases.

It is this very traffic in perishable commodities which is a strong aid to individual wealth. During the twelve years peace, such was the cheapness of money, that the three per cents. rose almost to par. Let us consider even the present wealth of the nation: the property-tax amounts to *fourteen millions*: multiply that sum by eight, and the product is *one hundred and twelve millions*. In every war, government employs more than half of this income, for which it pays an interest, almost entirely in the support of unproductive labourers (who take no profit away from the commercial man), and in perishable commodities. Let us consider, then, next, what a customer government becomes, how it supports *the value of trade*, and by taxing only

only the interest of the money it is necessitated to borrow, how little comparative burden it imposes, according to its very profuse expence. That the nation has not become poorer by its wars, is evident from the facility with which it borrows and pays: and the means afforded by these loans of realizing money, at a good interest and security, encreases the number, at least, of *the best customers*, the unproductive labourers; though we do not presume to dispute other just ideas upon that head.

That a *sponge* can ever be necessary, is truly absurd; or that it could be proposed by a thinking person, still more so. The soil is the source of all wealth, and the circulating medium a mere representative of it. In England there is an immense number of acres of waste land, and the national creditor wants no more, nor can want, but comforts and luxuries. The use to be made of this resource, and the manner how it is to act, is not the point in question. All that is meant is, that the national debt is a mortgage upon the kingdom, by no means adequate to the value of the estate; and the mortgagee not being able to foreclose, there can be no necessity for bankruptcy, on account of the interest.

In short, the Soil is a very prolific lady, and so often in the straw, that her family must inevitably be got rid of, by foreign and other commerce, or they will reduce her to beggary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN planting on high, rocky, and dry situations, I particularly recommend opening the holes to receive the plants, early in autumn, and to plant evergreens in the month of September, and deciduous trees in October, if the holes have been well moistened.

I believe the oak, and other deciduous trees may be pruned while young, (to the beech it is essential,) to give them a form, and to push on their height, and increase the trunk, by preventing a waste of nourishment to large and unsightly side branches. It should be performed early in winter, perhaps in autumn. I have noticed in pruning vines in my grapery, that from such as are cut after Christmas, a bleeding ensues when the sap begins to move; whereas, when in full leaf, you may apply the knife without any such danger. If the sap does not issue from the wound in deciduous forest trees, I would prefer pruning in the summer months, as part of the cicatrix will be formed before winter. Beech bear the knife better than any other trees; it may be performed with safety till they are a foot round.

Hagley, Your's, &c.
November 23, 1807. E. HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pleasure you express (pages 87 and 88, vol. xxii. of your Magazine) to have derived from hearing of the institution of the Annuitant Society at Liverpool, and of the beneficial effects resulting from the establishment of the Friendly Societies at Lancaster and Ulverstone, induces me to trouble you with a few observations. If you consider them to be of sufficient importance, I will thank you to give them a place in one of your numbers, at your earliest convenience.

It is certainly pleasant to hear from all quarters, of the extent of relief afforded to thousands of individuals by Friendly Societies for the relief and support of their members in old age, sickness, and infirmity, and of the advantages resulting therefrom to the community at large. The legislature has wisely encouraged their establishment, and by 33d Geo. III. chap. 54, passed sundry salutary and liberal enactments in their favour: in consequence of which, and of their evident utility, their number is continually increasing on the north, as well as the south side of the Tweed. But in my opinion the greater part, at least a considerable number of those already established in Scotland, and I am told the case is the same in England, are established on very erroneous principles, and without due attention to the proper calculations for ensuring the permanency of their beneficial effects, until the period when these effects would be of the greatest utility, agreeably to the original design. Their means, unfortunately, prove inadequate to the liberality of their principles. They prosper for a while, but when at maturity, are found unable to bear their full weight. For a few years their funds necessarily accumulate, and a few are happily relieved from want: but afterwards, when the claimants become more numerous, the resources became inadequate without continued additional levies, and even after these levies have been repeatedly exacted, the societies go to ruin. This certainly must proceed from

from a vital error in the original organization, and particularly from not forming a proper estimate of the sums necessary to be paid at entry, and annually thereafter by the members, to enable the societies to bear their weight when at maturity, whereby they unknowingly and unexpectedly fall short of giving full effect to their original intentions. At their formation they merely copied from others, without looking far enough into futurity, or anticipating the probability of a deficiency of supplies in various possible events. No calculation was made of the probable number, out of every hundred, of members and widows which at a distant period it might be necessary to support: nor was any information solicited, from which proper data for acting upon might be furnished, and a criterion afforded whereby to judge of the utmost probable extent of pressure. Without regard being had to these considerations, it was impossible to fix upon the original requisite extent of levies.

I feel myself interested in the proper formation of a new Friendly Society amongst the servants of a manufacturing concern in this place, expected to consist of about one hundred members, and to be divided into two classes, according to their rates of wages. The first class members to receive 10*s.* weekly, if confined; but if able to walk about, 7*s.* 6*d.* only; those of the other class being entitled to half the amount. It is also proposed to allow the members of the first class to bequeath to their families or relations 5*l.* at death and those of the second 2*l.* 10*s.* To allow for defraying the funeral expence of first class members 2*l.* and 3*l.* yearly to their widows during their widowhood; half the amount being also allowed for the funeral expence, and to the widows of second class members: to allow 2*l.* for the funeral expence of widows of first class members, and 1*l.* for that of those of the second. It is lastly proposed, that to meet these contingencies, there shall be exacted 21*s.* at entry, and 16*s.* annually thereafter, from members of the first class, and half the amount from those of the second.

With many societies in this place, it is customary to accept of a certain sum from a member at entry, after which he is what is called a free member, and afterwards exempted from all further contributions. I beg leave to ask what sum should be exacted at entry from a person wishing to become a member of that description, as a fair equivalent for the 21*s.* or 10*s.* 6*d.* at entry, and 16*s.* or 8*s.* annually hereafter?

Now, Sir, I am, from the foregoing considerations, induced to request that you, or any of your well-disposed Correspondents who may be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, will be so good as to communicate through the medium of your Magazine, your opinion of the propriety or impropriety of these propositions, and of the probable permanent utility of the society on such a footing: and to point out the best treatise you know of, on the origin, progress, and present state of Friendly Societies of the above description, and which suggests the best fundamental principles to be laid down as their basis, with the most judicious maxims to be observed in framing the rules, orders, and regulations for their government. Will you also mention the names of a few societies, whose rules and regulations you can recommend as models worthy of imitation?

I have searched your Magazine back to vol. 11th, without observing any discussion on this subject, and have seen none elsewhere. If it has not already been brought under the amplest discussion, I think its importance is such as entitles it now to be so, and I am confident that a signal and lasting service will by that means be rendered to the community.

Your's, &c.

J. M. A CONSTANT READER.

Dumbartonshire, March 17, 1808.

P. S. If it be of any use to your Correspondent Dr. Mavor, to know the circumstance, I can inform you on the authority of three persons, on whose veracity I can implicitly rely, that a swallow was seen by them, and several times fired at, on the banks of Lochlomond, about six miles north from Dunbarton, so late in the season as the 11th of December, 1807. On being informed of the circumstance, I hinted the possibility of its not having been a swallow, but some other bird of a similar appearance. This they insisted could not possibly have been the case, having viewed it with the most marked attention, and under the impression that they might have been under that mistake on first view.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when such enlightened ideas are entertained by the commercial part of the community, it appears a mysterious affair that we submit to such

disadvantages in our trade with the Chinese, especially if there be any remedy against it, within our power. It is said that they refuse to take any articles of our manufacture in barter for their tea, but require gold, silver, or tin, and also treat the Europeans with contempt, as if they did them a kindness in trading with them at all. Now, considering the vast advantages they must derive from their trade with us, it might render them more accommodating, did they know that we could be supplied elsewhere; and it has often been a subject of wonder to me, that no attempts have been made to bring this to bear. It may be said perhaps truly, that tea is a native of China and of no other country; but has the plant never been introduced into any other part of the world, or will it grow in no other? A plant has often been exhibited in England as the tea-tree; but whether it be really so, I know not. Perhaps it would not thrive in our climate, but among our numerous settlements, some of which are situated in the same latitude as China, it might probably be introduced, and cultivated with advantage; such as the Cape of Good hope, some parts of New Holland, &c. Why, then, among the many speculations of the present age, is not this attempted?

I should be obliged if any of your Correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the tea-tree is cultivated with success in any country except China, or whether the Europeans are possessed of the genuine tea-tree at all, or not. Your's, &c.

March 16, 1808. E. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for April 1800, there is a very curious and excellent paper on the subject of *Scotticisms*, which I regret has been discontinued; as the author, however, since that period may perhaps have devoted a little time in prosecution of his enquiry, and in adding to his list (for which from his acumen he seems eminently qualified), it will confer a favour on many of your northern readers, if he will revive the same through the medium of your Miscellany, while we shall trust to your compliance in granting his request of "a few columns" for that purpose. In vol. 9, p. 237, he introduces a verse of an old song, "composed in or about 1746," in illustration of *two* particular words:—

"Satan sits in his dark nook,
Breaking sticks to broil the *deuke*;
The bloody *butcher* gae a yell,
And loud the laugh gaed round a hell."

Or, as I have heard it—

"The deil sat grinin' in the *neuk*,
Riving sticks, to roast the *Deuke*;" &c.

If "Buchanan," or any of your Correspondents will have the goodness to furnish you with a complete copy of this Jacobite ballad, I shall feel gratified by its insertion.

In the second column of p. 238. vol. 9, Buchanan states, that the plantations, and other rural decorations about a gentleman's seat, are called in Scotland *his policy*; for what reason he never could discover, &c. In Sibbald's Glossary, the word is thus explained; "Policie, Politie, *the ornamented ground about a mansion-house*: from Fr. *Polir*, excolere:" but Pinkerton in his History of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 46, *et seq.* I conceive affords a more satisfactory derivation. "A parliament (he writes) assembled at Edinburgh 11th of March 1504, (it ought to be 1503) which deserves immortal reputation, from the prudence and public spirit of its decrees; the important tendency of which, towards national improvement and civilization, deserves the utmost attention:" then *inter alia* it was ordained, "that as the wood of Scotland was utterly destroyed," every lord, and landholder, would plant at least one acre of wood, if there were no great wood or forrest upon his estate: they are also required to form parks replenished with deer, and to make ponds, rabbit-warrens, dovecots, orchards, and hedges. (6 Jas. IV. cap. 74, Murray's edition). "It is statute and ordained anent *policie* to be halden in the cuntrie," that is, rural regulation: "hence seems to have arisen the Scottish term *policy*, for parks and pleasure grounds; a metonymy of the word in the statute." Your's, &c.

Edinburgh, October 21, 1807. D. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to correct a mistake of your Correspondent, "a Friend to the Friendless," who, in pleading the cause of justice towards animals, has suffered himself to be unjust towards a class of his fellow men, by miss-stating the practice of the Jewish butchers. He says, in page 25 of the present volume, "the Jews, I believe, in ancient times, pronounced

nounced every beast unclean in which there appeared any signs of disease; not so the modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel, who, I have reason to think, never reject an animal, which they have purchased, for such a trifle as the adhesion of the lights." I am not acquainted with any of the persons whom your Correspondent designates as the "modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel," nor with their practice; but "I have reason to think," that no animal is ever eaten by the Jews in which there is any blemish whatever. In this town and its neighbourhood, however, I have not only "reason to think," but to know the practice of the Jews to be in perfect conformity to the Mosaic, law in this respect; they uniformly reject as unclean, every beast or fowl in which there are "any signs of disease," and even "for such a trifle as the" least appearance of "adhesion of the lights." The minutest blemish in the animal is a sufficient cause for it to be rejected by the person who is appointed, by the high-priest, to kill for the Jews.

I am not a Jew, but "a friend to the friendless," the despised, and persecuted; and am only desirous that "justice" should be impartially administered to every class of my fellow creatures as well as to every species of animals.

Your's, &c.

Portsmouth, March 8, 1808. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XVII.

LUCRETIUS.

WE are now to consider Lucretius merely as a poet; and here, he is entitled to our commendation, however we may detest his principles as a philosopher. The language of his poem, the most captivating and perspicuous that can result from an equal combination of simplicity and elegance—its noble and impressive episodes, render it, perhaps, in excellence, as it certainly is in point of time, the first didactic poem of antiquity.

In consequence of the cloud that for many centuries posterior to the Christian æra, hung over the epicurean system, which it is the professed object of Lucretius to develope, this production was generally neglected or proscribed; till at last, it was rarely to be met with, but in the libraries of the learned. Having accompanied, however, Epicurus in his fall, it was destined to be a partaker of his rise; and hence, on the revival of letters, in the thirteenth century, when the atomic doctrine became again a subject of investigation, the Nature of Things was rescued from its learned dust, and its beauties as a poem acknowledged and unfolded.

It is comprised in six books, and some have been of opinion, that it was still farther extended; but this seems to be a mistake, for in those books is comprised the whole doctrine, and all the philosophy of Epicurus, as far as relates to the explication of nature, or natural causes and effects, and there is nothing left to be said on the subject. Add to this, the clear and obvious connection of one book with another, and the judicious method he has observed in arranging the several objects of which he treats. In the first book, he speaks of the principles of things; in the last, of meteors, and of the heavens. This has been constantly practised by all who have made the knowledge of nature the professed object of their studies. Even Epicurus himself has observed the same disposition, as appears by the few surviving remains of that philosopher, his three epistles to Herodotus, Menæceus, and Pythocles.

The poem opens with the invocation to Venus, and dedication to Memmius; Lucretius praises Epicurus whose doctrines he follows, and endeavours to clear them from the charge of impiety. He then enters on his subject, and sets out with the principle, that nothing can be reduced into nothing; that there are bodies, which though imperceptible to the eye, may be conceived by the mind, and of which all things are made. To these corpuscles he subjoins a void, and attempts to prove that there is nothing but body and void. He confutes the doctrine of Heraclitus, who held that fire is the principle of all things, and that of Empedocles, that things are not composed of the four elements. He derides the opinions of those who believe, that there is a centre in the universe to which all heavy things are continually striving, and the light work upwards of their own accord. In the second book, he treats of the properties or qualities of seeds or atoms; which ideal system comprizes cleary all the physical theory of Epicurus, and was fully explained in our last number. The third book also opens with the praise of Epicurus, whom he extols for having been the first who taught, that this world, and all things in it, were not made by the deity, but by a fortui-

tous

tous concourse of atoms; and for delivering, by that doctrine, the minds of men from the fear of the Gods, of death, and the punishment after death. He asserts that the mind and the soul are a part of man, as well as the feet, the hands, the head, and other members, and not a vital habit of the whole body; that the mind and the soul are but one thing, but that the mind is the chief part, and resides in the heart, because fear, joy, and the other passions which obey, and depend upon, the mind, discover themselves there; while the soul, in which the locomotive faculty is solely placed, being diffused through the whole body, is moved as the mind pleases: that the soul and body are so united together, that they cannot be separated without the destruction of both of them. He endeavours to prove, by no less than six and twenty arguments, that the mind and soul are born with the body and die with it. He, of course, derides the transmigration of Pythagoras. He then, inculcates, that death is nothing, because the soul being mortal has nothing to fear after death; and if it be granted, he says, that the soul is immortal, according to the opinion of Plato, yet still death is nothing, since the separated soul would not remember that she had ever existed before. The remainder of the book is filled with common-place maxims, such as that it is absurd to lament that we must die, since the greatest of monarchs cannot escape the invincible power of death.

In the fourth book, he begins with the *images* of things, and warmly insists that all *sensation* is made by them. He then asserts, that certain most tenacious and subtle images are continually flowing from the surfaces of all bodies, that they fly to and fro in the air; but that, nevertheless, they are invisible, unless they be reflected upon the sight from mirrors or water. He describes the extreme tenuity of such images, and confirms the doctrine he taught in the first book, concerning the exiguity of his atoms. He then proceeds to enumerate, and explain, the various senses, beginning with the sight. He also treats of imagination and cogitation, which, he says, are likewise made by the same *subtle images of things* presenting themselves to the mind. Sleep, dreams, and other affections of the mind, also present themselves to his consideration; and he finally discusses the subject of love, barrenness, and fruitfulness, &c. with a freedom of thought, and broadness of expression, which scarcely admit of excuse, unless we charitably presume that the necessity of explaining these physical causes, in the free language of philosophy, silenced the delicacy of the poet. In the fifth book, he asserts that the sun, the earth, the sea, that the whole frame of this world, has not existed from all eternity, nor will it continue to all eternity. This is a position which piety will confirm, and which the soundest philosophy will not reject. But he proceeds to inform us, that God did not create the world, for which he gives this absurd reason, that God is not sufficiently generous to do any thing for the sake of man; but that, whatever he does, is for his own ease and quiet. He describes the rise or birth of the world, and the description is lively and beautiful in a high degree. The atoms, he says, are moved by their own weight, they meet, this makes them rebound, and according to the difference of the stroke and weight, the resilition is made into different places, where they combine, and grow into bodies. The book concludes with a description of the uncivilized state of man, together with the origin and progress of governments, arts, and sciences. The sixth and last book is the least obscure and abstruse of any; being wholly taken up with describing the appearances of nature, and accounting for some seeming prodigies. It opens with the praise of Athens and another encomium on Epicurus; he then enters upon a long explanation of what we call meteors, their nature, causes, motions, and differences. He treats of earthquakes, their different kinds and causes. He enquires into the causes of the fires that are ejected out of Etna, and imputes them, either to the violence of the wind, or to the exestuation of the waters of the sea; which, entering beneath into the cavities of the mountain, extrude and force out the seeds of flame, that are engendered and collected there, through the apertures. The annual increase of the Nile he attributes, either to the Etesian winds that blow full against the stream of that river, and, thus hindering its course, cause the waters to overflow, or to heaps of sand which the sea drives to the mouths, and thus choaks them up; or, to the rains and snows, that fall, and are melted near the source. He explains, at large, the attractive power and virtue of the loadstone; and, lastly, exposes the causes and origin of plagues and diseases; and concludes

concludes with an elegant description, taken from Thucydides, of the plague that raged at Athens, and almost laid waste and desolate the whole country of Attica, in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Having thus given a sketch of the various points which form the subject of the poem on the Nature of Things, we dismiss this part of our analysis, with the observation—that amid all the errors which obscured the understanding, the absurd impiety which disgraces the memory of Lucretius, the attentive reader may trace the rudiments of that philosophy, which, under the plastic hands of Gassendi and Newton, has obtained a triumph over every other hypothesis of the Grecian school. He will be still more surprized to find a striking resemblance between some of the most beautiful passages of the poem, and various parts of the Scriptures. The Abbé de St. Pierre has supposed Lucretius to have been acquainted with the sacred writings. That this was the case with Virgil, is proved by some passages in his poems; and we know that Longinus has quoted Isaiah. It is perhaps not difficult to account for these, apparently improbable, circumstances. Different books of the Bible, especially the Pentateuch, appear to have been translated into Greek by the Jews, three centuries anterior to the Christian æra, for the use of their brethren who were then settled in Egypt, and other Grecian dependencies, and who, residing among the Greeks, had adopted their language. The literary connection which subsisted between Rome and Alexandria is well known; and it may reasonably be supposed that these inspired writings, which appear to have been so highly prized in one city, could not be altogether unknown, or received with indifference, in the other.

Lucretius has the great merit of having treated a very difficult subject, with ease and perspicuity, and cloathed the most abstruse points of abstract philosophy in intelligible and appropriate words. The undertaking was new and arduous, and it required uncommon genius and learning to frame a diction, that should correspond with its importance, and introduce it with success to the Romans. He might well assert that in writing his poem, he

——now inspired, traced o'er the Muses' seats
Untrodden yet—

He had to establish doctrines and ideas in poetry, with which poetry was as yet unacquainted; and to bend and modify the language in which he wrote, to a clear and familiar expression of these novel arguments. That he was perfectly sensible of this difficulty, appears from the manner in which he expresses himself to his friend Memmius—

Nec me animus fallit, Graiorum obfcura reperta
Difficile inlustrare Latinis versibus esse,
(Multa novis verbis præsertim cum sit agendum),
Propter egestatem linguæ, et rerum novitatem;
Sed tua me virtus tamen, & sperata voluptas
Suavis amicitiæ, quemvis perferre laborem
Suadet, & inducit noctes vigilare serenas,
Quærentem dictis quibus, & quo carmine demum
Clara tuæ possim præpandere lumina menti,
Res quibus obcultas penitus convisere possis.
Lib. i. 163.

The Latin was not only for a considerable time an unpolished, but a defective language. Its poverty of expression was a subject of complaint as soon as it began to be regularly studied: Cicero and Lucretius were sensible of the want of terms, adapted to philosophical topics. Even the names of physics, dialectics, and rhetoric, were unknown before the former of those authors introduced them into his works; and the latter laments, that his native tongue was not calculated to communicate, with adequate strength and copiousness of expression, the wonders and the beauties of the Grecian philosophy. Its defects were not so great when applied to subjects more congenial to the manners of the Romans. From their constant occupation in domestic and foreign wars, for many centuries, the language took a deep and peculiar tincture; and the marks of it were evident in many modes of expression. But till the conquest of Greece familiarized the Romans with the arts and learning of that enlightened country, their language and literature were comparatively barbarous and defective. They had no words by which they could explain, even by analogy, the terms of a philosophy with which they were as yet unacquainted. They were compelled to resort to the language of that ingenious people; from whom they derived these new accessions of human wisdom and knowledge. To adapt this novelty, both in the subject and the manner of treating it, to the understanding of the Romans, to superinduce a new idiom upon the barbarous and confined structure of their native language,

language, was a work of labour and of hazard. It has been attempted, and executed, by Lucretius with wonderful spirit and ability. He has not only occasionally introduced new and appropriate terms; but, in some instances, revived or given a new sense to antiquated words, which ought never to have become obsolete.* No poet has been more delicately or forcibly select in the adoption of his words, and idiomatic expressions. Some degree of obscurity may, indeed, be occasionally discovered; but, in every such instance, the defect must be ascribed to the subject, rather than to the author. Throughout the whole poem, it is impossible for order to be more luminous, for language to be more perspicuous or for the greater part of the deductions to be more consequent and legitimate. For this skilful arrangement he is praised by Cicero (Epist. ad Quinct. 2. 11.) "Lucretii poemata, ut scribis, ita sunt multis luminibus ingenii, multa tamen artis."

He gave to the Epicurean philosophy the wild but captivating charms of a vigorous fancy and nervous expression. His versification is sometimes rough and unpolished; and sometimes rises into so much grace and smoothness, as to resemble the hexameters of Virgil. There is a wild sublimity and originality diffused over his whole work. His pictures of nature are enchanting. As a genuine poet, it was in vain for him to affect the character of an atheist. He felt the necessity of some divine agency to animate the mass of the subject. He has, therefore, with a display of the most elegant images, and with a grace and majesty suitable to the occasion, opened his poem with an address to the Goddess, ascribed to her the creation of the world, invested her with the attributes of power and goodness, and assigned to her the controul over all human affairs.—

Æneadum genetrix, hominum divômque voluptas,
Alma Venus: cœli subter labentia signa
Quæ mare navigerum, quæterras frugiferenteis
Concelebras; per te quoniam genus omne animantum
Concipitur, visitque exortum lumina solis;
Te, Dea, te fugiunt venti, te nubila cœli
Adventumque tuum; tibi rident æquora ponti;
Placatumque nitet diffuso lumine cœlum.

— — — — — —

Quæ quoniam rerum naturam sola gubernas
Nec sine te quicquam dias in luminis oras
Exoritur; neque fit lætum, neque amabile quicquam,
Te sociam studeo scribundis versibus esse.

Nothing can be more beautiful, or appropriate, than this introductory address; yet it has been strongly and repeatedly objected to, as entirely inconsistent with the poet's avowed disbelief of the system of religion at that time established among the Romans. The Baron des Coutures, an early translator of Lucretius, has noticed this objection: "Cette invocation, (says he) a surpris beaucoup de sçavans, comme contraire à la doctrine d'Epicure." He has offered a vindication which, if not satisfactory, is at least ingenious. He denies, that the invocation has any reference to mythology, and contends, that it is pure and allowable allegory. Venus, he observes, is the symbol of universal generation; Mars, her paramour, of universal destruction. From the union of these two opposite powers, proceed the generation, recombination, and redissolution of all things, upon which the theory of Epicurus is founded. But, without resorting to this Epicurean mode of illustrating a passage, it is enough to say, that Lucretius has availed himself of the custom so general in epic and didactic poems, of invoking some protecting deity, and selected Venus as the most appropriate and most connected with his subject. "And what imaginary power, (asks a late editor) could be so properly invoked, since invocations have been resorted to in all ages, as the deity who was the acknowledged source of all animal and vegetable life? What power could be so properly invoked by a Roman poet desirous more especially of bespeaking the esteem of the multitude, as the divinity, from whose embraces with a mortal, immemorial tradition had derived their national descent?"

The genius of Lucretius was in a high degree lofty and poetical, and where he is not fettered by the recurring difficulties of his subject, it displays itself in the most impressive episodes, and the most magnificent descriptions. His thoughts are masculine, full of argument, and delivered in a style warm, animated, and clear. From this warmth of natural temper, proceed the loftiness of his expression, and that perpetual torrent of verse, where the barrenness of his subject does

* Antiquiora quædam verba, & penè obsoleta, in Lucretio, Ennio, aliisque vetustioribus invenire est, ab usu sano sanè nostro & sermone remota: sed in veterum tamen scriptis antiquitatis reverentiâ diligenter retinenda, & religiosè conservanda. *J. Lipsius, Var. Lect.* lib, 1. cap. 14.

does not too much restrain, the quickness of his fancy. He would no doubt have been every where as poetical, as he is in his descriptions, and in the moral part of his philosophy, had he not aimed more to instruct the reader in his system of nature, than to delight him by the richness of his sentiments or the glow of his imagery. He was determined to make Memmius a materialist, and teach him to defy an invisible power; in short, he was so much an atheist, that he sometimes forgot to be a poet. There are many parts of the poem, indeed, which in their own nature could not be capable of ornament. He is employed on subjects in themselves not susceptible of beauty, and which in other hands would hardly have been susceptible of regularity. But there are also many others, in which all that the poet's art can reach, is successfully displayed. Where nature is the theme, he has risen to heights, beyond which no poet has ever soared. We are happy to find these observations confirmed by the opinion of the late Dr. Warton. "The merit of Lucretius as a poet, (says that acute and learned writer) has never yet been sufficiently acknowledged. He seems to have had more fire, spirit and energy, more of the *vivida vis animi*, than any of the Roman poets, not excepting Virgil himself. Whoever imagines, with Tully, that he had not a great genius, is desired to cast his eye on two pictures he has given us, at the beginning of his poem. The first, Venus with her Lover Mars, beautiful to the last degree, and more glowing than any picture painted by Titian. The second, of that terrible and gigantic figure, the dæmon of superstition, worthy the energetic pencil of M. Angelo. Nor do I think that the description which immediately follows, of the sacrifice of Ipheginia, was excelled by that famous picture of Timanthes, on the same subject, of which Pliny speaks so highly, in the 35th book of his Nat. Hist. especially the minute and moving circumstances, of her perceiving the grief of her father, and of the priest concealing his sacrificing knife, and of the spectators bursting into tears, and her falling on her knees. Few passages even in Virgil himself, are so highly finished, contain such lively descriptions, or are more harmonious in their versification, as where the poet speaks of the fertility occasioned by the vernal showers.

Postremo pereunt imbres ubi eos pater Æther
In gremium matris Terraï præcipitavit;
At nitidæ surgunt fruges, ramique virescunt
Arboribus; crescunt ipsæ, fetuque gravantur.
Hinc aliter porro nostrum genus, atque ferarum.
Hinc lætas urbeis puerûm florere videmus,
Frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique sylvas:
Hinc fessæ pecudes, pingues per pabula læta
Corpora deponunt, et candens lacteus humor
Uberibus manat distentis: hinc nova proles
Artubus infirmis teneras lasciva per herbas
Ludit, lacte mero mentis perculsa novellas.
Lib. I. 251.

To these passages cited by Dr. Warton, we may add, the description of a person in a deep lethargy, lib. iii, 465; of the effects of drunkenness, lib. iii. 475; of the falling sickness, lib. iii, 486; the noble persopopœia, lib. iii, 944, where Nature is introduced chiding her ungrateful sons, for their folly and discontent; and the conclusion of the same book, where the poet allegorizes all the punishments of hell. Of his other descriptions, in which the richness of his vein appears in defiance of the dryness of his subject; that of the island of Sicily, lib. i, 718, is just and beautiful; the sacrifice of the calf, with the dam's concern for its loss, lib. ii, 352, is equally true and pathetic, and the short description of the shells that cover the sea-shore is the more remarkably beautiful, as it would appear rather a minute and trifling subject for the attention of the poet.

Concharumque genus parili ratione videmus
Pingere telluris gremium, qua mollibus undis
Littoris incurvi bibulam pavit æquor arenam.
ii. 374.

At the close of the poem, the description of the plague which infested Athens, is truly horrible.

Hæc ratio quondam morborum, & mortifer æstus
Finibus Cecropiis funestos reddidit agros,
Vestavitque vias, exhausit civibus urbem.
Nam penitus veniens Ægypti e finibus ortus,
Aëra permensus multum, camposque natantes,
Incubuit tandem populo Pandionis. vi. 1136.

He has but few similies, the subject upon which he wrote scarcely admitting of any. But though he generally pursues with great steadiness the objects before him, at the beginning of every book; yet his genius seems to shake off those fetters that would confine it, and rises with a spirit hardly equalled by any other writer. Sometimes it discovers itself in a generous pity of the ignorance of mankind, whom he supposes to be blinded by superstition and folly; or he triumphs in the

the fancied acquirement of true wisdom and knowledge, as communicated to him by Epicurus. From these occasional beauties it may be asserted, that had he not embraced the philosophy of Epicurus, in itself so little susceptible of poetical invention, he possessed a genius capable of the noblest compositions. His poem proves him to have been endowed with all the fire, the sublimity and harmony of expression, and dignity of style and sentiment, requisite to adorn the epic. In this, the first of poetical studies, it is to be lamented that he did not engage, or that, in preferring the didactic, he did not select a subject more worthy of his powers. His qualifications for either task are undeniable. He is sententious and succinct; strong in his admonitions; nobly elevated, and awfully serious in his exhortations; gay and florid in his descriptions, and in his disputes, although they are upon the most difficult and intricate subjects, if not always right, he has the appearance of right; he is close, argumentative, and convincing. Whenever he is right, which is sometimes the case, he is greatly so: his arguments are unanswerable, and the cogency and propriety of his applications are irresistible. It is therefore with the greater concern that we behold him perpetually degrading his fine talents, by employing them in the cause of atheism and impiety.

The best editions of Lucretius are,

Lucretii Opera, Brescia, by Ferrand, without date, but about 1472. Editio princeps.

Lucretii Opera, Veronæ, fol. 1486. Dr. Harwood states this to be the edit. princeps.

Lucretii Opera, Venet. 1495. Edit. secunda, according to Dr. Harwood.

Lucretii Opera, Venet, 4to. apud Ald. 1500. This is one of the rarest and most beautiful of the Aldini classics.

Lucretius, ab O. Giphanio, 8vo. Ant. 1565.

Lucretius, Lambini, 4to. Paris, 1670.

————Faber, 4to. Salmurii, 1662; reprinted at Camb 1672, 1686.

Lucretius, Creech, 8vo. Oxon, 1695. This is an excellent edition. No one more accurately studied, or better understood the system and dicti n of Lucretius. Wakefield (ad Lect. 7) considers the merit of Creech, as much below the general idea entertained of him. Valekenaër has proved him to be the plagiary of Gassendi.

Lucretius, 4to. Havercamp. L. Bat. 1725. This is also an excellent edition, executed with great learning and industry.

Lucretius, L. Bat. 12vo. 1744.

————Baskerville, 4to. 1772.

————Wakefield, large fol. This is a most superb edit. and from the late accident which has destroyed so many of its copies, is now become extremely rare and expensive. It is said, however, to be reprinting in Germany, on a smaller scale.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a past number of your Magazine, a Correspondent feelingly lamenting the frequency and dangers of conflagration, particularly objects to the present system of building windows perpendicularly over each other, on the account of the fire from a window below, oftentimes preventing an unfortunate sufferer from escaping from a window above.

He would seem to insinuate that it would be an improvement in domestic architecture to construct them otherwise. Now, without taking it into consideration, that a breeze of wind, either up or down a street, would blow the flames laterally to an opening not immediately above it, and thereby render the windows (except when there is no wind stirring) equally dangerous in the latter as in the former method of construction; could any eye bear the disgusting appearance of a house or row of houses, carrying the resemblance of the rear fronts of such houses as this metropolis abound with (for one instance Russell-square) occasioned by the staircase windows beginning at the mezzarine or half story, and the dwelling-room windows at the regular floor or a few feet above them, substituted for architectural regularity, however unpicturesque straight lines may be deemed?

I beg leave, Sir, through the channel of your widely circulated Miscellany, to offer to the public a remedy to this fault in construction, for a fault (as your Correspondent observes) it undoubtedly is.

The proposal is simple, though the advantage I hope may be deemed considerable, and without further preface is as follows:—Put over every window a hood of sheet copper, iron, or tin, either fixed, or to let up and down like the external sun-blinds that are so often to be met with; this, by checking the flames from rising higher than their bounds, will prevent the upper windows from being cracked and the apartments fired thereby, and permit any description of fire-escapes, either the ingenious one proposed by Mr. Cooper in your last Number but one, or any others, to be affixed over them. Even a stiff canvas blind, would for a long while answer the purpose; and if the asbestos stone is not a fiction,

a cloth

a cloth of it would be the best for the purpose I can possibly suppose. The appearance of them can never be objected to, as they may be made as handsome and as fashionable as the most dashing viranda in the kingdom; and in narrow dark streets they may be drawn up or down as suits the parties inside the room thereby answering the double purpose of a sun blind, and protector from the ravages of fire. Your's, &c.

College Hill, J. ELMES, Archt.
Queen-street, Cheapside.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY additional facts with regard to heating by steam, have lately been ascertained in this neighbourhood; and the application of steam to various processes in manufactures, continues to increase. Mr. Richard Gellespie is highly pleased with its effects upon copper-plate calico printing, at his works, as also for heating his calenders. For this last purpose, and to warm his warehouse and counting-house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards.

Steam was, I believe, tried many years ago at Leeds, for drying goods as a substitute for stoves; but for some reason, of which I am ignorant, was abandoned.

Mr. Lounds, at Paisley, however, has for a considerable time used it with great success, in drying fine muslins. Messrs. Leys, Mason, and Co. now use it at their bleaching-works, Aberdeen.

For drying of died yarn and pullicate a higher temperature than for fine muslins is required. I am glad, however, to have it in my power to say that Messrs. Muir, Brown, and Co. at their dyeing and bleaching works here, have found steam to answer that purpose much better than the usual mode by stoves.

Mr. Muir informs me, that although they formerly gave out their pullicates to be bleached to some of the best bleachers in this part of the country, they never had their colours in the same perfection which they now have, and which they attribute entirely to the superior effect of the steam.

It occurs to me that in many instances, steam might be applied for warming buildings in London, with great advantage; for instance, the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, as also large warehouses and shops, where a number of neighbouring buildings might be warmed from one boiler, which arrangement would save much in attendance and fuel, as well as in the cost of the apparatus.

Glasgow, Your's, &c.
March, 1808. R. BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LAMPLIGHTER, in the late frosty weather, was thrown down by the ladder sliding, and he was taken to Bartholomew's Hospital, his leg dislocated, and his face and other parts very much hurt. Now, Sir, if a strong nail were put in the top of the ladder in a horizontal position, this accident could never happen, as, when the ladder slides, the nail would catch the lamp-iron.

Your's, &c. AN IMPROVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your useful publication for July, a query respecting the legacy of the late Dr. Franklin to the citizens of this town; I beg leave to inform your Correspondent, that this, like other public donations, has in some instances, been neglected, and some losses have taken place.

For some years, while a municipal officer of this town, I was treasurer to that fund. It is now in the hands of P. Thacker, esq.

There have been nearly 140 loans, and the amount of the fund at this day is nearly 3,400 dollars. Your's, &c.

Boston, Massachusetts, R. S.
January 13, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your Correspondent Mr. Davis, Eastham, Worcestershire, p. 316, for Nov. 1807, who wishes to know "the cause of liquor, &c. turning ropy, or glutinous, and unfit for use,"—I have to observe, that porter, ale, beer, cream, milk, &c. will turn ropy and useless, on being thunderslain. Thunder will affect liquor whilst in the tun, or hogshead, but I never lost any in bottles. To prevent thunder affecting liquor, it is customary to put a common iron nail, about three inches long, into each cask, previous to a thunder-storm; and at the brewery, a

T t horse

horse-shoe, or any other piece of iron, is often thrown into the tun.

Your's, &c.

February 22, 1808. RELLUF.

Anfield Newhaven, near Edinburgh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter from Mr. Cumberland respecting "Milliner's Apprentices" amounts to a direct charge of cruelty against two classes of female society, for having ill-treated a third class of their own sex! The accusation is certainly novel, and we are led to hope, for the honour of the female world in general, that the statements have been considerably aggravated.

Does Mr. Cumberland mean to assert, that women of fashion and of high rank are *generally* prone to the conduct he reprobates, or does he merely allude to *particular* instances? The same question is likewise asked respecting the milliners, of whom he speaks in terms that, if true, cast a reflection upon the British Constitution, which does not recognize, and much less would sanction, "a barbarity that would disgrace a negro-driver."

I trust, Sir, that you will readily admit these brief observations, intended for the sole purpose of rescuing a large proportion of our fair countrywomen from that odium, which, we hope for the sake of humanity, attaches only to a few individuals.

Your's, &c.

Woburn, April 10, 1808. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, I observe there is an account inserted of the appropriation of the residue of my late friend Mrs. Ann Cam's personal estate to charitable purposes, which being both incorrect and deficient, I beg leave, from a motive of due regard to all parties, to transmit to you for publication the following particulars of this publicly interesting subject, extracted from the order made on the occasion by the Court of Chancery.

200*l.* 3-per cents. 360*l.* 45*l.* and 150*l.* sterling, are appropriated for the building and establishing a school in this parish, (Dymock) to be called by the testatrix's name.

1000*l.* 3-per cents. and 130*l.* sterling, are given to the Gloucester Infirmary.

1300*l.* sterling is allotted to the use of the intended Lunatic Asylum at Gloucester.

6000*l.* 3-per cents. and 1080*l.* sterling are transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, for the purposes of the Charity, "Instituted in aid of the Distribution annually made by the Stewards of the three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester to the relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese of Gloucester."

9167*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3-per cents. form a fund to be entitled "Account of the general Charitable purposes of the will of the testatrix Ann Cam."

Several sums of money are then given to different persons whose cases had been represented to the court by my late father, Mrs. Cam's executor, and who were either distantly related to, or connected with, or domestics in her family, and about 38,000*l.* 3-per cents. was ordered to be paid to the Governors of the Charity for the relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.

Your's, &c.

The Boyce, April 4, 1808. JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON returning lately after a visit of several weeks, from the seat of a gentleman in the country, I found that his select, though small collection of books had furnished my tablets with a variety of notes and extracts, and that I had also inserted some miscellaneous articles of original information, communicated by different strangers whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the hospitable mansion of my friend. Many of those notes relate to antiquities: I send you a few, just as they occur in my pocket-book; and should you esteem them worthy of a place in your interesting publication, others shall follow. Some are thrown into the form of queries, and may furnish subjects for such of your ingenious readers, as are better supplied with books, and more at leisure to use them than,

Your's, &c.

February 1, 1808. Z. Z.

I. What have been the most important or most extraordinary remnants of former ages, yielded by that multiplicity of tumuli, covering the bodies of ancient Scandinavians, which writers have described

scribed as visible in different parts of Sweden? Have they been all explored? or, can we believe what the learned Verelius (in his Runographia Scandica, Addenda, p. 74,) says on this subject, viz. that Olaus Rudbeck had examined above twelve thousand of those sepulchral monuments, and ascertained the ages of them by the strata of earth, &c. that he found (or supposed) many to be of the third century, after the deluge! "tertio post diluvium seculo congestos deprehendit;" and some runick inscriptions which he discovered in Upland, he declared to be three thousand seven hundred years old; another, three thousand two hundred years, and one between Upsala and Holm, (near Marstad) of three thousand years! In an additional note, (p. 14), Varelius mentions that in his time (the Runographia is dated 1675) there were six hundred and sixty-nine sepulchral tumuli near Upsala, besides a considerable number which had been opened or ploughed up.

II. The late Sir William Jones was much delighted with a Persian work, which he perused in manuscript, and which he declared threw great light on the primæval history of the human race; this work is called the Dabistan, and that part of it which related to the ancient Persians, may be found in the Asiatic Miscellany, translated into English by Mr. Gladwin, of Calcutta: but this fragment serves only to excite a desire for the entire work; which, as a learned orientalist lately assured me, contains many interesting particulars, relative not only to the Hindoos and Parsees, but also to the Jews and Christians, and a very beautiful translation (into Persian) of some passages from the Hebrew Scriptures. A complete version of the Dabistan in English or Latin, is a literary desideratum.

III. Virgil describes Memnon as black, "nigri Memnonis arma." Philostratus speaks of his dark complexion, and the Thebans declared that he was an Ethiopian; but Pausanias brings him from Susa, and, I believe, Suidas also represents him as a Persian. Some reconcile the difference, however, by saying, that he was, in fact, an Ethiopian, but had extended his conquests as far as Susa in Persia; and Dionysius in his Periegesis, denominates Susa Μεμνουσιονασα, or the "city of Memnon." Do any Persic, or other Eastern manuscripts, record the name or actions of this ancient hero, who fell by the hand of Achilles, at the siege of Troy, and whose father (Tithonus) was brother of King Priam.

IV. In a monthly publication which appeared seven or eight years ago, (the British Magazine) an account was given of a small island in Loch Mask, near Ballinrobe, in Ireland, called, Earl Mortimer's Island, from a strong local tradition, that an English nobleman of that name was decoyed by his Irish enemies into a boat, under a solemn promise that his blood should not be shed; but that they put him into a sack and dragged him through the water to this island, and a solitary bush now marks the spot where his body was interred. Some passages from the "Myrroure for Magistrates," confirm the tradition that Earl Mortimer was treacherously murdered by the "Irish Kernes;" and a gentleman who lately made a tour in Ireland was so much struck by the romantic situation of the island, the beauties of the lake, and its surrounding scenery, that he spent several days in taking views of the whole. What credit is to be given to this tradition? Has the island ever been explored? what do the Irish antiquaries say upon the subject of Earl Mortimer?

V. I was informed by the same traveller, that, likewise in the vicinity of Ballinrobe, are two immense cairns, or heaps of stones, supposed by the common people to cover treasures of considerable value; but which, no doubt, are the sepulchral monuments of ancient warriors. These cairns have not yet been opened, but a similar tumulus was cleared away about thirty-five or forty years ago, by order of Lord Altamont, a quantity of human bones found in a stone chest, or coffin, some weapons, and a skull, in which was a lump or knob of brass, somewhat resembling the pommel of an old-fashioned sword, and this, from a considerable fracture visible in the skull, was supposed to have been the instrument of death.

VI. In that beautiful picture called the "Madonna della Pesce," "Our Lady of the Fish," (of which Mr. Twiss has given a very fine engraving in his Travels through Spain,) Raphael, by a strange kind of anachronism, introduces young Tobias presenting to the Virgin Mary, or rather to the infant whom she holds, a fish, which, according to the rules of proportion, would not be much above a foot in length. Now, this celebrated painter availed himself of that license which we allow to poets on many occasions, and perhaps said, "Ut poesis, pictura sit."

The

the fish, drawn by Tobias, from the river Tigris, must have been of too unwieldy dimensions for a place in Raphael's picture; since it is described in the Book of Tobit, as having attempted to devour the young man. The story is, at best, but apochryphal, and we may consider the circumstance of the fish as altogether miraculous or preter-natural; yet I would be glad to learn from those acquainted with the ichthyology of Eastern rivers, what large and voracious fishes are found in the Tigris.

VII. Who was F. Jacob. Bonaventura Hepburn, a Scotchman, author of the Virga Aurea, a work which contains seventy-two alphabets of different languages? When did he flourish? Of his book I know not the date, but it is probably old, as Olaus Wormius quotes it in his Literatura Runica, printed at Copenhagen, anno 1651, page 47.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW edition of "The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," having been recently published under my name, and some surprize expressed by many professional friends and others, that it has been presented to the puplic without any preliminary observations, as to the manner in which it has been carried through the press, or the alterations and improvements made in the original copy; I request, through the medium of your widely circulating miscellany, to inform the public, that from an ardent desire to improve the work, and preserve that high character which it had obtained in the opinion of some of the first judicial authorities, I have, under some considerable pecuniary sacrifices, and the application of a very great portion of time, which might otherwise have been more beneficially employed, carefully revised the copy and brought the same down to the 46th of George III. inclusive.

In respect to the reading of the proofsheets, it may be also material for the public to know, that those of Vol. I. and Vol. II. to the end of the Table of Excise, have been carefully read and corrected by myself, but that the remainder were read by other persons engaged for that purpose by the proprietors; particular circumstances having obliged me, from a feeling of personal duty, to decline the reading of the proofs further than as above mentioned.

The Table of the Names of the Cases and Index, have also been prepared by another person, as well as the supplement generally annexed to Vol. IV.

But the Addenda, containing the acts and cases of 47 Geo. III. prefixed to the first volume of some few select copies of the work, chiefly circulated amongst some private friends, have been prepared by myself.

I transmit this communication from a regard for my own reputation, and to discharge myself from all responsibility, for any typographical or other errors, beyond the sheets which I have actually read. Yours, &c.

Inner Temple, T. W. WILLIAMS.
20th April, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I WAS informed the other day in conversing with a glazier who had the gout, that most of that trade, or who had been of that trade, were subject to it. I could wish (through your useful Magazine,) to be informed if there exists any truth in this statement; and if so, the cause. Such information might throw some light upon the nature of an excruciating complaint, so seldom relieved by any medical means. Yours, &c.

April 10, 1808. SITWELL SITWELL.
Renishaw, Derbyshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to thank your correspondent, J. A. for the particulars he has supplied relating to Sarah Lyons The name of the person called old Ingall, was Ingleby; he was 117 years of age at the time of his decease. Some account of him is given in Easton's "Human Longevity," p. 280. Yours, &c.

April 20, 1808. J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *relative to the present* STATE *of* HOLLAND.

IT must be very pleasing for a native of Amsterdam to read in the work of a celebrated author,* the following account of the industry of the inhabitants of this place. "It has been observed, that none of the inhabitants of Amsterdam are idle. This is so true, that an indolent person might traverse the city in all its parts without finding a companion. He

* Mr. Pratt's Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia, 6th edit. vol. ii. p 371.

would

would thus be driven by the very nature and miscarriage of his search, into action himself. Nay he would see every eye so busy, every foot so hard at work, and every head seem at least so full, that, forgetting his natural torpidity, or remembering it with reproach, he would catch the spirit of objects before him, and feel that it is at least as good and natural for man to be in motion, as at rest." In this manner the entertaining author proceeds, and gives such an exact and accurate account of Holland in this respect, that he proves to have been a very minute observer of the objects surrounding him, during his stay in that city, in which the writer of this article was born.

The above observations were made in 1794, the year preceding the revolution of the United provinces. But if the Gleaner were at present in Holland, and traversed the capital of that country, he would think and write very differently; for the French revolution has brought into that formerly happy and flourishing republic such a degree of distress, that the inhabitants are now compelled to forsake their natural propensity to labour, and must remain idle. An indolent person would find now many a companion in traversing the streets of Amsterdam. Some friends of the writer of these lines, very lately arrived from his native place, have given him such an unpleasant account of it, that it really distresses him for the sake of his relations and the friends of his youth. Nothing but complaints of the badness of the times, of the slackness of trade, and of the payment of heavy taxes, are heard in every society, as well public as private. Fortunately for the Dutch, it was always looked upon as a shameful behaviour, if a person lived up to his income, and did not lay by a little every year, for his old age, his wife or children. By this prevailing sentiment, which, generally speaking, was put in practice throughout the whole country, the inhabitants of Holland are able to endure adversity and the loss of trade much longer than any other nation. If we consider what immense riches and floating capitals have been taken from the Dutch by sea, and what large sums they have been obliged to pay to the French since 1795, every one must be astonished, that no national bankruptcy has yet taken place; nay that they are still able to pay enormous sums of money to an expensive court. The present king of Holland, though upon the whole liked very much, on account of his amiable character, and mild disposition, has lately lost a great deal of his popularity, by changing his place of residence. He did not like to remain in the Hague, which is reckoned one of the finest towns in Europe, where the seat of the Dutch government has been from time immemorial, and on account of which it was continually improving with large buildings, hotels, &c. This beautiful place will now be ruined in a short time, as there is no commerce; and it was maintained only by the different departments of government, and the court formerly of the Stadholder, and lately of the present King, who but a few months ago left this place for Utrecht, as it was said because the latter is healthier. After great expences had been incurred for fitting up several buildings for the reception of the court and the different departments of the government, the royal residence was changed again, and will be in the present month (April), transferred to Amsterdam, where new preparations are made for becoming the seat of government. The inhabitants of this place are by no means pleased with the alteration. The *Hotel de Ville*, (an elegant structure, which is always called the eighth wonder of the world, and is built upon more than thirty thousand stakes or rather trees, driven into the ground,) is now converted into a palace for the king. This town-house not being a national building, but erected by the magistrates of Amsterdam, the inhabitants of the place could not be silent, when their property was taken from them, and used for a national purpose without any compensation. Their murmurs and displeasure respecting this were so loudly expressed and so publicly shewn, that the magistrates have been obliged to order, that all public conversation upon this subject should be withheld, and that the transgressors of this edict would be severely punished. The lips of the people were hereby closed, but their dissatisfaction was not taken away. It really is affecting to see, that houses of orphans, receptacles for old age, repositories of workmanship, &c. are now converted into places, where public business will be transacted in future. The inhabitants of these charitable institutions will be conveyed to the Hague, where many empty houses and large buildings are now to be sound. All this must naturally be the subject of conversation. If, however, trade were established again and commerce renewed, so that the

the inhabitants of Amsterdam had something else to think and speak of, they would soon be reconciled to the present state of things; but as long as this is not the case, they will remain very much displeased with their present situation. It is therefore very impolitic of king Louis to make these great and expensive alterations now. It would have been a great deal better, if he had waited till peace was re-established; the only thing which can bring Holland, and chiefly Amsterdam, back again to the ancient greatness and prosperity of the country. The addition of East Friezland, &c. does not please the Dutch at all. They never wished for an increase of territory to their own country; they always looked and worked for the increase of their commerce, and the prosperity of their foreign settlements. The alteration of Holland, as well external as internal, is thus very great, but unfortunately for the worse, with the prospect, that the period which can open again the resources of prosperity, is still far distant, and that they will long remain deprived of their commerce and navigation.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IV.
KING OF SWEDEN.

At a time when the map of Europe is undergoing such extraordinary changes; when one kingdom disappears, and another rises of different government and extent; when fear seems to paralize the sceptered arm, and awful dread to bow the crowned head to the nod of the conqueror; how much ought we to admire and venerate the heroism of one sovereign, Gustavus the Fourth, the young King of the comparatively small realm of Sweden!

This heroic monarch is descended from a line of ancestors, whose names need only be mentioned to awaken remembrances the most honourable.

Gustavus Vasa rescued his country from foreign tyranny, and gave it freedom, prosperity, and happiness: Gustavus Adolphus drove its most powerful enemies far behind their own frontiers; and, at one time, nearly became master of Russia and of Austria: Charles Gustavus brought the haughty King John of Poland under his yoke: Charles the Twelfth's name alone, throws the victories of Alexander the Great into the back ground: Adolphus Frederick's virtues restored to his country the tranquil enjoyment of peace; and Gustavus III. like the illustrious Pericles of Athens, embellished it with all her blessings. The noble public buildings he erected, the museums, academies, and manufactories he founded, the arsenals he filled with warlike stores, the improved state of his army, and the increase of his navy, all these are greater monuments of his fame, than statues or triumphal arches; his history is written in the hearts of his people, and still may be read in their tears. In paying this tribute to the memory of a deceased good king, they do not defraud their present sovereign of any allegiance; for the same spirit of duty and gratitude that actuates them to love the brave reigning prince, moves them to weep, when recollection recalls the murder of his august father. The effects of the great victory of Schwenko-Sund, when Gustavus III. saved his crown and the liberties of his people from the grasp of Russia, yet exist before them; and, with redoubled ardour, they follow to the field the son and emulator of so courageous a defender.

After the death of this heroic and amiable monarch, who was assassinated on the night of the 15th of March, 1791, hardly more than eight months after the glorious victory of Schwenko-Sund; Gustavus Adolphus, not then fourteen years of age, was declared king; but being a minor, his uncle the Duke of Sudermania became regent. In 1782, Gustavus III. had made a will, by which he ordered, that, in case of his decease, his son, Gustavus Adolphus, conformably to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, should not assume the reins of government till arrived at the age of twenty-one. When the war broke out between him and Russia, he made a second will, by which the majority of the heir apparent was fixed at eighteen; on account of the extraordinary progress that young prince had made in his studies, his early indications of courage and judgment, and of the exigency of the times. The assassination of this monarch, ever anxious to ensure the welfare of his people, brought this provident testament too soon into effect. His brother, the Duke of Sudermania, was hardly seated

seated in the regency before the creatures of Russia, (a power ever hostile to Sweden), retired to various other countries. Amongst the most turbulent was the Baron von Armfeldt, who, by his intrigues with the court of St. Petersburgh, was very active in endeavouring to deprive the duke of the regency, and even of life. The Court of Sweden was not ignorant of his plots; all his steps were observed by spies; and an opportunity was seized to take his papers from him; they were sent to Stockholm and laid before the proper tribunal, who arrested all his accomplices that were in the kingdom. The greater part of the documents relative to this trial were published, and proved incontrovertibly to the world, that the conspiracy was managed by the court of Russia.

The Duke of Sudermania wished to unite his royal ward with one of the young Princesses of the house of Mecklenburg. The marriage was even agreed on, and the princess publicly announced as the future Queen of Sweden. At the news of this measure the Empress of Russia shewed great displeasure, pretending that Gustavus the III. had promised her the hand of his son for one of her grand-daughters. The regent would not hearken to her message, which was couched in terms rather of command than expostulation; and the misunderstanding between Sweden and Russia seemed ready to assume the most serious appearances, when a French emigrant, named Christin, arrived at Stockholm. He had come from England, and gave out that he was charged with a mission from Count d'Artois to the Northern Powers. But this was only a pretence, for it was well known afterwards, that he was a secret messenger from the Tzaritza to incline the regent to her views. His negociation was attended with success; and, in the course of a few weeks, General Budberg arrived in Sweden, with the title of Ambassador from Russia.

The regent having been completely gained over by the artifices of the imperial court, took the name of Count von Vasa, and repaired with young Gustavus (who concealed his royalty under the, appellation of Count von Haga) to St. Petersburgh. The pride of the Empress was at its height; her policy had gained one victory, and her presumption led her to anticipate another.

The most splendid entertainments were devised and given; and the Grand-Duchess Alexandra was introduced, in the full blaze of youthful charms and regal attire, to the young monarch. The sight of her easily made him forget the Princess of Mecklenburg. Proposals of marriage being instantly offered; they were readily accepted, and a day was fixed for the nuptials. All now was congratulation and joy.

When the contract was presented to the king to sign—(to the astonishment of the imperial assembly, who with wonder and disappointment at so much conscience and wisdom in a lover and a youth of nineteen) he said, that the princess must previously change her religion; for, till she complied with that condition, he could not set his hand to the contract.

Catherine at first had recourse to persuasion, flattery, and promises, to prevail on him to sign the deed; but still the young king, though often regarding the lovely Alexandra with a sorrowful and pleading look, remained firm to his purpose.—"The laws of my country command me, (continued he), and none can I make Queen of Sweden who refuses to comply with what they require."—Upon these last words, which were delivered in a calm and determined tone that declared them to be irrevocable, the empress rose sternly from her chair, and, followed by the grand-duke and his imperial sisters, left the room.

Gustavus was steady; and in defiance of the threats of Russia, and his love for the princess, the next morning, with the regent and his whole retinue, quitted St. Petersburg for Sweden. Disgusted with the designs of Russia, which were too apparent in the plot to separate the religion of the queen from the king's (for did the young arch-duchess possess any thing like the ambition of her imperial grand-mother, Sweden might one day have been forced to exchange the simple worship of Luther, for the pageantry of the Greek church); and devoting his mind entirely to the welfare of his country, the virtuous young monarch soon conquered his regrets for the lovely Alexandra;* and married the no less beautiful and amiable Princess of Baden-Durlach, sister to the present Empress of Russia. Before the expiration of a twelvemonth, the young Queen gave birth to a son; and in unison with the most distant provinces, as well as those nearer the royal

* This princess, in 1799, married Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria; and died in child-bed, March 6, 1801.

residence,

residence, while in every part the honest Swedes were rejoicing at this continuance of their illustrious line of kings, the happy monarch himself, on the 19th of March, 1800, summoned a diet at Norkoping, and thus addressed them:—

"*High and Noble, Reverend and Wise, Brave and Honourable, my Good Lords and Men of Sweden!*

"With the most heartfelt pleasure I see you this day assembled, for the first time, before my throne, convinced that I may safely confide my cares for the welfare of faithful subjects, in their own bosoms. Eight years have now elapsed since the opening of the last diet: It was then that my lamented father addressed you for the last time from this throne, and expressed his happiness at being king of so faithful a people; of a people on whose wisdom he relied; and whom he had called together to consult with them in confidence and harmony, on the affairs of the kingdom. Pressing was the occasion; a fanatical fury had seized on the minds of men; it convulsed almost every country, laying waste some and destroying others; and seemed with a sort of demoniac agency to throw itself amidst the senates of the most distant states, and possess their spirits to their own and their nation's destruction. Even in the midst of their counsellors, kings were not always sure of safety. The surrounding realms shewed horrid examples of these convulsions; and wherever sovereigns looked, they saw the minds of men like a train of gun-powder, ready to take fire, either by the touch of design or accident. Formidable it was at such a crisis to call together an assembly of the people; but the King of Sweden knew his own good faith and the loyalty of his subjects At the moment of their appearing before him he said,—it is my dear father's own words that I repeat, 'Few in a similar station would expose themselves to the ferments which often arise in large assemblies, but I do not dread them. I rely on your attachment, and on the frankness with which I shall lay before you the state of the country, and the affairs on which we must deliberate. If your confidence meets mine, the general good can only result from so natural and religious a union; the kingdom will become happy and formidable, and gain the esteem, while it commands the respect of foreign nations.'

"How did he then express his sincere love for his people; what hopes did he not declare of being able, with similar truth, to communicate his pleasure on the conclusion of the diet, at the harmony and wisdom which would guide its deliberations! Alas, he did not then think *that* death so near, which he had so often braved for Sweden in the field; and which he was so soon to meet at the hands of his ungrateful and treacherous subjects!—It wrings my heart, that I must renew, at this moment, when I first address my people from the throne, the recollection of a crime which ought to have been impossible in this country. But it is my duty to remind you of his virtues and his fate; and yours to continue to deplore and execrate the treason that deprived you of such a father. The remembrance of that dreadful deed, horrible as it is, would excite still more grievous ideas within me, had I not the consolation of being surrounded by faithful subjects who abhor alike the perpetrators and the crime, and still, with myself, bewail the loss of a just and gracious sovereign.

"The happiness, honour, and independence, of the kingdom, were the objects of my father's labours; the purity of his intentions can no longer be misconceived; for the times in which we live, and the events which we have witnessed, must convince us more and more of the wisdom of his measures and the benevolence of his zeal.

"As I have inherited, with the throne of my father, his affection for his people, I hope to experience from you the same fidelity which he received; and to have the like opportunity that he had, to felicitate you on the harmony and wisdom of the diet.

"Thus reminding you, my faithful subjects, of the fulfilment of your duties to your king and yourselves, I cannot forget the difficulties that lie before myself. On ascending the throne, from which so many great kings have governed Sweden, I feared that I was not equal to so high a calling; but, when I considered, that by my birth I was summoned to the post; and that my sincere endeavours to do justice to the royal duties, might atone for immature ability and inexperience; when I prayed for the assistance and grace of the Almighty, my courage was re-assured; my confidence was awakened by my trust in the arm of Heaven; and under that conviction, during the eventful course of the last three years, I have faced with intrepidity all difficulties within and without my kingdom. I have

myself sought the means, by useful arrangement and strict economy, to increase the resources of the state. The revenues and expences, together with the wants of the kingdom, I have caused to be estimated, that they may this day be laid before the members of the diet, to prove what I have been able to effect for the benefit of my country; and suggest what farther measures may be necessary for promoting our mutual endeavours to ameliorate and fix the standard of the current coin. The low course of exchange, arising from the pressing debts of the kingdom, has always thwarted my best designs and plans for the welfare of the state. Every individual feels this oppressive evil more or less, but the government feels it most sensibly; for in every way it sustains the load of responsibility. It has not only diminished the revenues of the state; but the low exchange has opened a wide field to selfishness and usury; than which, nothing can operate more prejudicially to the fellow-citizens of greedy speculators; who ought to be shunned by every honest man, and, when discovered, put down by every honourable prince.

"Two oppressive and disastrous years have not a little contributed to the present high prices of corn and other provisions; and the state, as much as individuals—has felt the deficiency of crops, and other heavy losses. I shall, nevertheless, and indeed in proportion to the difficulties of the existing period, find great consolation in any efficacious means to enable me to succour my distressed subjects, and to furnish them with farther proofs of my solicitude for their comfort, prosperity, and happiness.

"I have called this diet, purposely to obviate the pressing evils, and to advise with you, how to prevent future ones of similar nature and magnitude. To effect this important end, it is necessary that I should be *crowned* King of Sweden, in order to cement the sacred bonds of union in the most solemn manner, which ought ever to unite the sovereign with the nation. I conceived the most propitious period for this solemnity would be, on the birth of my beloved and first-born son, Gustavus, the fruit of my happy union with my most dear consort. I want words to express to you the joy I felt on seeing the throne of Sweden, by the grace of the Most High, still more fortified than before; and this happy conviction was mixed with the natural satisfaction of being a father. And if I this day recall these unspeakable emotions to my breast, it is in the fond hope, the perfect trust, that my beloved and faithful subjects may partake in these feelings with their prince, and when he is no more, find in Gustavus the Fifth, a worthy representative of his love, and of the high deserts of Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, and Gustavus the Third!

"When I gave a name to my son, which in so many respects must be dear to his country, I hoped to educate him in such a manner as to render him worthy to be called GUSTAVUS! I shall ever represent to him the great destiny to which Providence calls a King of Sweden; for I am not to be taught that the Almighty does not marshal his armies, by the number of their hosts, nor the extent of their territories. From time immemorial the Kings of Sweden have been the champions of the North; and under the blessing of the *Lord of Hosts*, I hope that the race of Swedish heroes shall not fail in me.

"In order that my son may, from his earliest infancy, be impressed with the importance of his future duty: and that he may never forget that he is born and destined to reign over a free, united, and independent nation, and to promote its happiness above all selfish gratifications, I shall imprint on his heart, that being born to the throne, he is the enlisted servant of the public, the devoted martyr to the ordinances of God. Severe as this tuition is, it is the only one to form good kings; and in the end will produce their content, as well as the people's happiness. All who have been kings, in the true sense of the word in which God ordained it, will know, that the consolation of seeing our people happy, is the only comfort that can sufficiently repay the heart of a worthy sovereign for his manifold cares and troubles.

"Having opened to you, in this august place, the inmost of my thoughts and principles; and revealed to you with sincerity and confidence my feelings, as a son, a sovereign, and a father; I, on the broad and open fellowship of virtue between man and man, expect from you, as my brethren whom I wish to serve, as my subjects whom I might command, and as my friends who ought to trust me, that ye will answer all my wishes, for they point to your own good! A few roods of land would satisfy

the desires of myself, my wife and child! My sovereignty is my people's; and for them alone I am, and remain a king!

"Be assured, that when, in your deliberations with me, unity and sincerity with piety shall be found to preside, we may expect from the grace of God, that this diet will terminate to the welfare and happiness of the people—Then—Yes, O Heavens, that is the witness of my vows!—then shall I think myself amply rewarded for all my past cares and future solicitude!

"Convinced that you, as faithful Swedish subjects, worthy of your ancestors! partake of my sentiments, I wish that the heavenly grace and blessing of the Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and rest on you for ever: And I remain, with royal benevolence and good will, your affectionate Gustavus Adolphus."

About this time his Majesty, taking precautionary measures against foreign ambition, entered into an alliance of armed neutrality with the Emperor of Russia; and after the lapse of a period marked with the most momentous events, on the 17th of June, 1801, a convention of a similar import was signed by the Kings of Sweden and England. By this agreement, the principle that neutral flags constitute neutral property, for the enforcement of which, the powers of the North had united, was modified to the satisfaction of the contracting parties. But, by a subsequent convention with Sweden, Great Britain was authorized to bring in Swedish vessels proceeding to the enemy's ports with certain articles necessary for the equipment of ships of all descriptions; and to exercise the right of purchasing them, upon condition of paying a profit of ten per cent, upon a fair invoice price in England or in Sweden respectively, at the option of the owner, with an indemnification for detention and necessary expences.

Some observations upon this treaty appeared in the French newspaper called the Moniteur, stamped with the character of official remonstrance. That remonstrance notes it as a lamentable circumstance, that the powers of the North should thus be obliged to abandon a principle, which had appeared to them of so much importance to the interests of commerce, and the navigation of neutral states; namely, that the flag covers the merchandize. But with respect to Sweden in particular, it asserted, that she was compelled to grant an additional benefit, by authorizing Great Britain to retain, not upon the terms which we have already stated, but according to her caprice, a part of the naval supplies, which certain states of the continent might endeavour to procure by the channel of Swedish vessels. Such remarks evidently betrayed the discontent with which the French government viewed the conduct of the court of Stockholm, in entering into a treaty with that of St. James's, which definitively adjusted every former point of dispute. The gross misrepresentation this affected remonstrance contained, was as impudent as it was contemptible and false.

The King of Sweden, on the other hand, as a member of the Germanic body, viewed the interference of France in the affairs of the Empire, with reasonable distrust and indignation. A dispute having arisen between several princes of the Empire and the equestrian order, relative to the immediate dependence of the latter upon the princes; this subject, and some other grounds of dissatisfaction, led to a serious misunderstanding between the emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, brother-in-law to the King of Sweden. Bonaparte directed Mons. Otto, French minister at Munich, officially to declare to the elector his displeasure at his conduct, and his expectation that his imperial majesty would take measures to inflict on him a suitable punishment.

To such unjust and insolent interference, the King of Sweden appears to allude, in a note, dated 26th of January, 1804; delivered to the diet of Ratisbon, by his Majesty's minister the Baron de Belt. After expressing the lively solicitude with which his majesty has always been animated for the welfare of the German Empire, and alluding to the illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of several princes; the note proceeds to state his Swedish Majesty's persuasion, that the Emperor and the Empire, when they shall have been requested by the interested states of the Empire, will cause these abuses to be investigated with the most rigid scrutiny, in order that justice may be done to each, and that in future, they may not afford room for discussions which might be attended with most dangerous consequences. The note also expresses his Majesty's conviction, that the deliberation which was to be opened for this purpose between the Emperor and the Empire, will take place with the reciprocal harmony and good understanding

ing so necessary to the general warfare; and that, in consequence, the mediation of foreign powers in an affair which exclusively relates to the internal concerns of the Empire, will be declined, as such mediation would be contrary to the independence and the dignity of the Empire, and might give birth to an idea that the Emperor and the Empire are two different powers while in fact they form but one and the same power, and are united by the most sacred and inviolable duties. No other mediator therefore was, according to his Majesty's conviction, required; but the maintenance of the constitution, and the application of the laws, of the Empire.

About seven months after the presentation of this note, it was made the foundation of a flippant and insulting attack, inserted in the Moniteur, upon the conduct of his Swedish Majesty. As these observations, with a just alarm at the spreading ambition of France, occasioned the cessation of all diplomatic intercourse between the French legation at Stockholm and the Swedish government, it may not be improper to repeat them here, in the precise words in which they appeared. It is also to be remarked, that they are drawn up in a style manifestly intended to establish an insidious distinction between Gustavus and his subjects.

After asserting that nothing could be more striking than the inconsistency of the steps which the King of Sweden had taken, if the stamp of folly which is impressed on them did not strike still more forcibly; and dwelling upon the former, and present state of Sweden, with respect to the relations of that power with France;—the observations proceed in the following indecent and frantic style—a style better adapted to the stalls of Billingsgate, than to the grave decisions of a First Consul and bench of Senators.

"How (continue these insolent questioners, addressing the King of Sweden) does it happen, that you are the only power that does not perceive how disagreeable are your proceedings at Ratisbon, even to the Germanic body itself? Whilst you sell your cities, you engage in a fantastic discussion of concerns in Germany; whilst you enjoy hospitality at Baden, you insult your father-in-law. There has not been a day of your residence at Carlsruhe, in which you have not given just cause of complaint to that prince. Lastly, during your abode with your brother-in-law the elector of Bavaria, you sign and date from Munich a note contrary to his interests. This prince was then weakened by the war; he was surrounded by armies; he was on the point of being invaded: he would have wanted your assistance, if your arm could have given him any; and it is at that moment, and in the very heart of his capital, that you write against him! You are yet young; but when you shall have attained the age of maturity, if you read the notes you now issue as impromptus while travelling post; you will surely repent of not having followed the advice of your experienced and faithful ministers; you will then do that which you ought always to have done: you will regard only the welfare of your subjects and the good of your country. What it has done for you, and for your ancestors, requires that you should not sacrifice its interests to vain and irregular passions. You will then attempt no more than you can perform; and you will not drive the Germanic body into a war, to the success of which you could contribute nothing; and in which your father-in-law, and your brother-in-law, would probably make a common cause with France. And then, if the interest of the Baltic induces you to unite with Denmark, you will feel that this interest is truly yours; that it is connected with the safety of your states, with the dignity of your crown, and the glory of your nation. You should have taken your precautions so as not to have left your coast unprotected; or to have suffered an enemy's fleet to pass with impunity, within half a cannon shot from your shores, to bombard Copenhagen. It is not by such trophies that your ancestors acquired glory, and adorned the page of history. In short, you will not make, from the inducement of a pitiful subsidy, what no nation in Europe has yet made, a treaty so unworthy of your rank, as to be nearly tantamount to an abdication of your sovereignty. We really think that if you read this advice, it will be lost upon you; but we believe at the same time, that you will not receive any other lesson from France. She is very indifferent to all your steps; indeed she does not call you to account for your conduct, because she cannot confound a loyal and brave nation, and a people who, being her faithful ally for centuries, were justly called the *French of the North*; nay, she does not confound them with a young man led astray by false notions, and unenlightened by reflection. Your countrymen will

be always well treated by France; the merchant-ships of the people of Sweden will be well received by her; even the squadrons of Sweden, if they be in want, shall be victualled in her ports; she will see in your flags only, the ensigns of Gustavus; the ships and the men shall be regarded as foreign from that boasting pageantry. And, with all this, when you have learnt the true situation of Europe, and have duly appreciated your own, France will then be ready to regard the true interest of your nation, to shut her eyes upon what *you have been*, or or what *you shall have done*."

Justly incensed at the publication of these insidious and impudent remarks, the King of Sweden immediately ordered an official note on the subject, to be transmitted to Monsieur Caillard, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm. It is short, but to the point; and these are the words.

"His majesty the King of Sweden has received a report of the impertinent, the insolent, and ridiculous observations, which Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inserted in his Moniteur of the 14th of August, 1804, under the article of Ratisbon.

"The tone, the style, and even the subject of this article, are all of so extraordinary a nature, that his Majesty has yet been hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it was done in the hope of misleading the public in their opinion of the conduct of his majesty, as appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of separation between his Majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instigation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will be, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never divided his prosperity from theirs; and who never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

"As his Majesty cannot, consistently with his own dignity or the honour of his crown, permit any official intercouse after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both public and private, is immediately to cease between the French legation at Stockholm, and his Majesty's government.

"As a sentence in the article above-mentioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France, would be attended with some advantages; his Majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he has always entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times."

As Duke of Anterior Pomerania, it does not appear that the King of Sweden had been accustomed to take a very active part in the affairs of the Germanic body: but a just sense of the danger to which the constitution of the Empire was exposed, from the views of France, and a wise foresight of a general subversion of all the ancient established forms of government in Europe, if the immeasurable ambition of the haughty Corsican were not effectually restrained, might well induce Gustavus, a monarch who inherited with his crown a hatred to tyrants, to express himself against France, with indignation, dignity, and firmness.

To add to these reasons, the recent, most unjust, and cruel murder of the young and magnanimous Duke d'Enghien operated so powerfully on the heart of Gustavus, as to determine his unappeasable enmity against Bonaparte; whom he could regard in no better light than as the dictator of France, and the general scourge of nations.

Since the King of Sweden first unsheathed his sword against his mighty enemy, it is marvellous to behold the conquests of the one and the resolution of the other. The bloody wreaths won on the plains of Austerlitz and Friedland, are yet green on the brows of Napoleon; and still Gustavus is undismayed. Stralsund and Rugen are lost; but no particle of their monarch's glory has fallen with them. No Swedish artillery or ammunition swell the arsenals of their enemy; no Swedish subjects fill his prisons: when overpowered by numbers, they either died sword in hand, or retired in the Parthian manner, making a dreadful havoc amongst the French troops, who dared to disturb their retreat.

The Northern ally of the King of Sweden is fallen from his side; the peace of Tilsit is signed; and Gustavus stands alone on the Continent, with all the arms of the conqueror levelled at his breast!

Comformably

Conformably to a separate article in the military convention concluded at the court of London, on the 17th of June 1807, respecting the sending of the German Legion to support the defence of Stralsund, the British government expressed (just before the close of the siege) its wish that the Legion should immediately return to England. The king of Sweden did not hesitate to comply, but without delay gave orders for its embarkation. This measure having taken place, the citizens of Stralsund, dismayed at the vast army which lay before their walls, and threatened them with all the miseries of a city taken by storm, threw themselves at the feet of Gustavus, and implored him, as circumstances had so fatally opposed his arms, that he would save their wives and daughters and aged parents from the rage of an incensed and cruel foe—that he would consent to surrender the town!

Having assented to these prayers, the king took every proper measure to secure the future safety of the terrified inhabitants. His brave troops marched out in honourable martial order; and, after spiking the cannon, and destroying the ammunition, on the 23d of August, he and the remnant of his faithful followers resigned the city to its own magistrates,—and embarked for Sweden.

Since that period, the French, have extended their conquests in Pomerania; have gained Denmark, and secured Russia; but still hope settles on the proud crest of the young and undaunted Gustavus! And to shew how deeply the principles of sublime patriotism, honour, and loyalty, are fixed in his soul; we shall close this sketch with an account of a conversation which passed at, Schlatkoff, between him and the French General Brune.

When the general came into the presence of the king, he bowed and said, "I am here in consequence of your majesty's command." The king then addressed him.

"I have wished to speak with you myself, General, in order to render unnecessary, all farther explanation on the article added to the conclusion of the armistice at Schlatkoff; as I wish that every thing be clear and distinct, so that no misconstruction may arise. My governor-general has already, in consequence of my order, told you in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements than those established in the armistice itself; and I now repeat to you, that it is that act only, which I regard as binding."

"Does your Majesty (asked the general,) permit me to speak? or is it your Majesty's pleasure to explain only your thoughts on the subject?"

"You are at liberty to speak yours," answered the king.—The general then began.

"I can mention an instance in which I was myself concerned; for I concluded a similar armistice in Holland with the Duke of York; and I had thought the additional article now in question, ought to have been as sacred as the armistice itself, when founded on the honour of both the commanders in chief."

"Yes, (said the king,) it is exactly on the same principle that I acknowledge only the armistice at Schlatkoff. Besides, Bonaparte has himself furnished me with a reason if I chose to make use of it; for did he not say, that when he took the command of the army himself, he ordered General Mortier, in case the additional article should not be accepted, to break off the armistice! Now, since I have taken the command of my army in person, I might have had, on these grounds, a sufficient plea for putting an end to the armistice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done so."

General Brune answered this by a reference wide from the mark, saying something about the ancient alliance between Sweden and France, and hinting at a union between the two nations.

"True, (said the king); I wish as sincerely as you can, that this alliance might be revived. But the French nation is no longer the same; those happy times are past, when a close alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms: the present state of affairs prevents the renewal of their old friendship."

"The French nation (returned the general,) is always the same. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progress; she has improved her agricultural resources; and if at a future time your Majesty might have an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps be interesting to your Majesty to see and to know that country."

"I look upon France as it now stands, (said the king), as the scourge of Europe."

"Yes, (answered the general), we have been much engaged in warfare. The emperor has a great character."

"I do not know of any emperor of France,"

France," replied the king. General Brune did not attempt to answer this remark, and Gustavus proceeded; "General, have you forgotten that you have a lawful king?"

"I do not even know (Brune ventured to say), if such a one exists."

"How, (exclaimed the king), *if* he exists? you all know that he does. He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful king, and his rights are unquestionably sacred. He only wishes to assemble his united subjects round his standard."

"Where is that standard?" enquired the general. The king made a quick reply; "If no where else, you will always find it with me." I am told (rejoined Brune), that he has abdicated his rights to the Duke d'Angouleme.

"I know of no such abdication, (said the king), on the contrary Louis the Eighteenth has issued a proclamation, a pledge of his sentiments towards his people, to which Monsieur and all the princes of the blood have given their consent. Do you know that proclamation?"

"No; (hastily replied the general), I know nothing of it, upon my honour."

"Then, (said the king), the Duke de Pienne, Marschal des Camps, in the service of his Majesty, is here, and it is likely he has a copy of it with him; I will order him to be called, and you shall see the proclamation." As the king spoke, he observed the great embarrassment, nay anxiety and dread which agitated the countenance of the general, and, in compassion to his distress, he stopped from giving the proposed order, and added, "but perhaps this would occasion too much notice!"

"Yes, (cried the relieved general), but if your Majesty would send it to me in a cover, to the outposts, I would read it myself, and my officers should also see it."

The king proceeded.—"In this proclamation, Louis the Eighteenth promises to all military persons who wish to return to their duty, to retain them in their rank and honours. Do you suppose, general, that the present state of affairs in France can last long?"

"Every thing is liable to change," replied Brune."

"Don't you think (resumed his Majesty,) that Providence who has hitherto permitted you so many successes, can put a stop to them, for the sake of justice and mercy?"

The general answered, "But it may happen that persons who mean well, act according to their conviction even against the decrees of Providence."

"I suppose, then, (said the king) that you promise yourself a continuance of success at any rate! But can you seriously think that your good fortune is beyond the control of fate?"—The general making no reply to this, his Majesty resumed;—"If you had it in your choice to serve your lawful king, or the cause you now have embraced, what would you do? Answer me sincerely."

Here the General looked down, rubbed his forehead, and said—"That is a question that requires some consideration."

"To me it seems, (said the king,) that you ought not to want much time to decide. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty, or would continue to defend the principles you have adopted?"

"In regard to that; (faultered out the general), yes, I shall defend those principles—I shall do my duty for the present."

"Do you know (asked the king,) that Bonaparte has proposed to the king of France to treat with him on his rights?—This is the greatest proof that he could give, of his acknowledging those rights."

"I am ignorant about that," replied the general.

"But do you know, (added his Majesty,) that the king has constantly refused it; and said, as Francis the First did, *We have lost every thing except our honour!*" General Brune echoed these last words with something like enthusiasm; and the king continued.—"I know the King of France intimately; and he deserves to be known for his great and excellent qualities.—You, general, can never have a quiet mind; for what will be your situation should all be changed?"

The general's heroic transport still continued, and he replied; "I shall then die an honourable death, sword in hand. As a military man, I am exposed to such a fate every moment. The question is not to die, but to die as one ought."

"That depends upon the attending circumstances, (replied the king); and surely, general, there exists a happiness which consists in peace of mind; the consequence of having fulfilled our duties, and acted according to the dictates of conscience! Bonaparte can never know that calm rest of the soul. He might have spared himself many crimes, and made his name gloriously immortal if he had restored the throne to the king. He may gain fortuitous honour, much celebrity,

brity, and many advantages, but he can never recover any peace of mind."

The general answered by speaking largely on the talents of Bonaparte; and said, there was none of the Bourbon family who had distinguished himself in war so illustriously. The king interrupted him by observing that "there occur favourable circumstances, and all that is required is only to take advantage of them." Brune seemed to admit this, and his Majesty added, "the death of the Duke d'Enghien—what an enormity!"

The general rather confounded, replied, "I was at that time in Constantinople, and cannot explain it.—But I belong to the revolution; and the revolution and its consequences were brought about by the will of the French people."

"No, (said the king,) it is not the French people who have made the revolution; it is the rabble. We now see plainly the contradictory effects of these mob revolutions. This one began with abolishing all distinctions, in order to introduce equality; and now, you yourself are a proof that these favorite principles are quite changed."

Here the general bowed and observed, "If your Majesty had been in the place of Louis the Sixteenth, the revolution had never happened."

The king answered, "I will not compliment myself on that head, as I never found myself in the like circumstances. Louis the Sixteenth was too good and conciliating; and has proved, that those amiable qualities, when misapplied, may have fatal consequences. You have yourself led me to this subject. I have been candid with you; and my character required that I should declare myself on the subject. It is my duty to speak as I have done. Could you imagine that I should look with indifference upon a people neglecting and outraging their duty to their lawful king, when I am a king myself? that would be to forget myself."

"Your Majesty (said the general,) considers the king as a brother!"

The king replied; "It seems to me that the French ought themselves to understand and fulfil their duties, without looking to any foreign power for an example."

General Brune did not attempt to follow up the subject, but turned the conversation on the additional clause in the armistice. "Your Majesty is then determined as to the ten days notice?"

The king decisively answered "Yes."

"But should not your Majesty, (insidiously asked the general,) wish to agree *privately*, that the armistice shall not cease till after a month's notice?"

"General, (answered the king,) you do not know me, if you believe me capable of entering into such an agreement."

With these words his Majesty broke up the conference; and General Brune retired in great confusion.

Since that period, this magnanimous monarch, has shewn the same steady and consistent conduct.

Though surrounded by enemies, he still holds firm to England and to honor: and like his brave ancestors, will acknowledge no peace that does not leave Sweden free.—His people are worthy of their king; and in all their proceedings manifest, rather the ardent affection of children to a parent, than the cooler feelings of merely faithful subjects. He mixes with them at their public festivals; they share in his domestic comforts; and while they look on his lovely wife and his beautiful offspring, their hearts acknowledge the empire of virtue; and when he turns his eyes on the people, his soul exults in a nation which love him as a Father, a Benefactor, and as a good King, *the noblest work of God.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ROSE OF ROSANNA,

WRITTEN ON READING MISS EDGEWORTH'S TALE OF "ROSANNA."

THOUGH bright the hues of Sharon's Rose,
And fragrance rich its leaves exhale:
A brighter, fairer blossom blows
In sweet Rosanna's simple tale.

Though witless Wealth, with care and cost,
His gaudy Tulips proud display:
Can they the Rose's sweetness boast
That decks the bower of farmer Gray?

There flows a fount of calm delight
For Innocence with smile serene;
While Industry, directed right,
Claddens the dear domestic scene.

Rosanna

Rosanna Rose! Rosanna Bower!
Be your's sweet Peace's halcyon reign;
And never may perverted Power
Your sun obscure,—your beauties stain!

O'CONNOR.

IMITATION OF AN ADMIRED ODE OF HORACE.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi, &c.

BY JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, ESQ.

WHEN Lydia chants Telephus' charms,
His rosy neck, and waxen arms,
With madden'd rage I sigh;
'Tis then my colour fades away,
My frigid limbs forget to play,
I languish, faint and die.

A dewy sweat within me glides,
That circles round my humid sides,
And robs my soul of rest;
The dewy sweats too plainly show,
The flames that now around me glow,
And torture now my breast.

I burn to see thy shoulders bare,
Thy snowy breast—thy charms appear,
Deform'd by madd'ning wine;
Or some fierce youth there swim in bliss
And with his tooth imprint a kiss,
And leave behind a sign.

Believe me, he'll ever rebel prove,
His heart from thee will fickle rove,
So barb'rous was his kiss;
Thy lovely mouth he steep'd in gore
Where Venus breathed Nectarean lore,
And placed quintessent bliss.

More happy they, who close are wed,
Who sweet enjoy the nuptial bed,
And are from envy free;
Whom mutual love removes from strife,
Who calmly pass the hour of life,
And daily comfort see.

London, January 26, 1808.

O Venus, Regina, &c.

BY THE SAME.

O VENUS! queen of every grace,
Quit, oh! quit your Cyprian place,
And hither speed with all your train,
Nor let these gifts be all in vain:
'Tis Glycira's temple here appears,
And all her gifts she hither bears.
For you the fair would sound the lyre,
And you with transports would inspire.
Oh! come, and with the fervid boy,
In wanton tresses love enjoy;
The nymph, and all the youthful band
With Mercurius here command:
What love, what rapture can there be,
If Cupid be not joined with thee?

London.

TRANSLATION FROM MAUZOTTI.

DEPART, my book, through country or through town,
Though envy will be sure to cry thee down;
And many a barking foe, to vent his spite,
Will seek, to tear thee with envenom'd bite.
Many, who, though they nothing can produce
Of worth themselves, take pleasure in abuse;
But who, by carping at another's claim,
Gain nothing for themselves but empty fame.
Do thou, my book, these snarling curs despise,
And only seek to please the good and wise;
For, though of wise and good but few there be,
Thou cans't rejoice in such minority.

Co. Down, Ireland. R.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TAKING OF NEW CARTHAGE BY SCIPIO, AND LÆLIUS.

FROM Dr. TYTLER's MS. TRANSLATION OF SILIUS ITALICUS.

AND now sev'n times Hyperion's rising light
Had chac'd away the darkness of the night;
When plainly they more near the city drew
And greater, as they came, its summit grew,
When Lælius, o'er the sea, just at the time
The chief* before had bid him reach the clime,
Arriving, to the walls his fleet inclin'd,
And close, with this, invests the town behind.
Carthage, by nature's kind assistance, heaves
Her walls on high, surrounded by the waves;
A little isle, before the harbour, keeps
A narrow entrance, and shuts in the deeps
Upon the side where Titan throws his rays,
When just emerging from the eastern seas.
But where it views his ev'ning beams, the main
Ejects his waters on a fenny plain;
And still the tide, that constant comes and goes,
Now seeks the seas, and now the land o'erflows.
But where the town stands on a hill sublime,
A front presenting to the northern clime,
It prone from thence into the deep descends,
And with th' eternal wave the wall defends.
Yet the bold host, as walking on a field,
Their victor-ensigns there in haste impell'd,
And strive to climb the hills, where Aris stands
As hostile chief; he, to the lofty lands,
Had call'd, t'oppose their arms, auxiliar pow'rs,
And fortify'd the mountain, and the tow'rs.
The nature of the ground against them strove;
For pushed by little force of those above,
Th' assailants lose their footing, tumble down
On ev'ry side, o'er precipices thrown,
And from their mangled bodies breath'd away
Their souls, as prostrate in the dust they lay.

* Scipio.

But

But when the tide retiring held again
Its refluent course, and sunk into the main;
Where late the waves were cut by lofty prows,
Blue Nereus safe to bring their feet allows.
This way the Dardan leader silent strove,
Intrepid, firm, his warlike bands to move.
His army sudden from the deep he calls,
And thro' the billows rushes to the walls.
They hasten up behind him on the side
Where Aris, trusting to the flowing tide,
Had left the town without a guard; and straight
The Carthaginian (miserable fate!)
Extends, now humbly prostrate on the ground,
His vanquish'd neck in fetters to be bound,
And bids the people yield their arms around.

ON HUMAN LIFE.

BY MISS STARKE.

HOPE'S cheering beams, Health's freshest flow'rs,
Ambition's sweets, and Pleasure's bow'rs,
Life's op'ning paths adorn;
Enraptur'd with the luring maze,
The youthful pilgrim fearless strays,
Nor heeds each lurking thorn.

With forests drear, with rivers vast,
With mountains never to be past,
Heav'n's narrow road seems barr'd;
But if, by Constancy impell'd,
Along this road our course be held,
How bright is our reward!

As sable shadows fade away
Before the glorious orb of day,
E'en so, before our sight,
Each doubt, each fear, each danger flies,
Till aiding Seraphs bless our eyes
With Realms of endless light.

No mind, how weak so'er it be,
Arm'd by celestial Constancy,
Shall fail those realms to gain;
But when, by dazzling phantoms led,
In Pleasure's treach'rous paths we tread,
Each step 's progressive pain.

The rose, so lovely in the morn,
At even only yields a thorn,
To lacerate our hearts;
Ambition's dreams soon cease to please;
Health vanishes before Disease,
And Hope herself departs.

MORNING SONG,

(MORGENLIED) FROM THE GERMAN OF GESNER.

WELCOME, early orb of morn!
Welcome, infant day!
O'er the wood-topp'd mountain borne,
Mark its coming ray!

Now o'er babbling brooks it beams;
Sips from each flower its *dew*;
Now with glorious gladdening gleams
Wakes the world anew.

Zephyrs first, o'er flowers that slumber'd,
Quit their couch, and play;
Breathe o'er flowers in sighs unnumber'd,
Breathe the scent of day.

Fancy now her reign gives o'er,
Every vision flies;
Chloe's cheek is wan no more,
Cupids round it rise.

Hasten, Zephyr, waft from roses
All their loveliest bloom!
Haste where Chloe now reposes,
Wake her from her tomb!

To the fairest's couch repair,
Wanton round her pillow;
O'er her lip and bosom fair
Bathe thy blandest billow!

She wakes, she whispers to the gale,
Wakes from her morning dream;
Whilst to the stream, and thro' the vale,
I er'st have breath'd her name. S.

AN INVITATION TO THE WAKE.

BY MISS M——, OF BIRMINGHAM.

SOFTLY steals the blush of morning
Through the sky, late veil'd in night;
Rising Sol the East adorning,
Bids all nature wake to light.

Hark! the village bells are ringing;
Mirth and pastime call away;
And the joyous milkmaid singing,
Welcomes in our holiday.

Haste, my fair, no longer tarry;
Soon we'll trip across the plain;
No sad cares our hearts shall carry;
And our joy shall banish pain.

When we reach the scene of pleasure,
We in every sport will join;
Glad I'd give my little treasure
For one transient smile of thine.

Ribbands gay shall be thy fairing
To adorn thy flowing hair;
Tho' no costly jewels wearing,
Thou'l't shine fairest of the fair.

Come, I see that smile, consenting,
Tells me all that thou would'st say;
That my lovely maid relenting,
Hastes to bless our holiday.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE,

BY THE SAME.

SWEET songster of the feather'd choir,
Still, still attune thy welcome lay;
In this sad heart some joy inspire,
And from it chase my griefs away.

Ah no! 'twere far beyond thy power
To heal these wounds so deeply made;
But thou canst sooth the lonely hour,
When night has spread her friendly shade.

When on yon stream the moon-beams play,
I'll haste me to my fav'rite tree;
And whilst I listen to thy lay,
I'll think I hear my love in thee.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

SALIC LAW.

THE Salic law was instituted by Charlemagne, who, when he had made a conquest of the country betwixt the Elbe and the river Sala, having observed that the women were lewd and voluptuous, and consequently unfit to have rule and government, cut them off from all successions by this ordinance; *in terram Salicum mulieres ne succedant.*

CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

Sir William Temple has recorded an observation of Charles the Second, on the climate of England, which he says he thought "new and right, and truly like a king of England that loved and esteemed his own country. It was in reply to some of the company that were reviling our climate, and extolling those of Italy and Spain, or at least of France. He said he thought that the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without trouble and inconvenience, the most days of the year, and the most hours of the day; and this he thought he could be in England, more than any other country he knew of in Europe. And (adds Sir William) I myself believe it is true, not only of the hot and the cold, but even among our neighbours in France and the Low Countries themselves, where the heats and the colds, or the changes of seasons, are less treatable than they are with us."

ENGLISH GARDENS.

Sir William Temple said he esteemed the true region of gardens in England, to be the compass of ten miles about London, where the accidental warmth of air from the fires and steams of so vast a town, makes fruits as well as corn, a great deal forwarder than in Hampshire or Wiltshire, though more Southward by a full degree.

ALPHONSO, KING OF ARRAGON.

It was a saying of Alphonso, surnamed the Wise, King of Arragon; that among so many things as are possessed by men, or sought after during the course of their lives, all the rest are but baubles, except, *old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to converse with, and old books to read.*

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

The following pun is recorded of James the first, King of England. Taylor, called the *Water Poet*, on account of his being a Thames waterman, had written a book entitled *Laugh and be Fat*, which gave much offence to Mr. Coryate, the celebrated traveller. This book, on complaint being made, was ordered by command to be burnt. Coriat following this with fresh complaints against Taylor, his Majesty was pleased to tell him, that when the lords of his privy council had leisure, and nothing better to do, they should hear and determine the difference between *Mr. Coryate the Scholar*, and *John Taylor the Sculler.*

DON QUIXOTTE.

An ingenious Spaniard has said, that Cervantes by his history of Don Quixot had ruined the Spanish monarchy; for before that time, love and valour were all romance among them: every young cavalier that entered the scene, dedicated the services of his life to his honour first, and then to his mistress. After Don Quixot appeared, and with that inimitable wit and humour turned all this romantic honour and love into ridicule, the Spaniards began to grow ashamed of both, and to laugh at fighting and loving; or at least otherwise than to pursue their fortune, or satisfy their lust; and the consequences of this both upon their bodies and their minds, the Spaniards would needs have pass for a great cause of the ruin of Spain, or of its greatness and power.

VENICE.

In 1574, Henry the Third of France, (who had been elected King of Poland,) returning to take possession of the former crown, which devolved to him on the death of Charles the Ninth, his brother, visited Venice in his way to Paris. On this occasion the Senate prepared an entertainment for him at the arsenal. On the King's entrance, and before he sat down to table, he was shown an empty dock, in which men were set to work to construct a galley within his sight, and proceeded with so much diligence and expedition that before the King rose from table it was finished, and a discharge of cannon made from it upon the King's drinking Prosperity to the Republic.

PHILIP THE GOOD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

The following humorous frolic is recorded of this amiable prince. Being at Bruges during a festival in the winter season, he amused himself in the long evenings, by sometimes walking about that populous city, attended by a few courtiers in a sort of *incognito*. In one of these walks he met with a fellow buried in sleep and drink, and snoring at full length on a bench. He ordered his attendants to bring him to his palace, but to be careful

at the same time not to awaken him. When brought into a proper apartment he gave directions for his being stript of his dirty cloaths; and then to be richly habited and laid upon a bed of state. When the fellow was fully awake and sober, he found himself he knew not where, in a dress he could not account how he obtained, and surrounded by a numerous train of servants in rich liveries, who anticipatud all his wants with the most officious and obsequious alacrity. At supper-time he was plied with the richest wines, of which he took off solarge a dose, that he was soon brought to the same state of stupid intoxication, from which he had been taken the preceding evening when conveyed to the palace. Now it was that they put on his former proper dress, and carried him to the same place, as he had been found in. The fellow had not made them so much sport the day before as he did when he returned to himself. All the jest was to see how he looked upon it. In conclusion, the poor man told his friends he had seen a vision, and could not be persuaded to the contrary: and thus ended the duke's frolick.

SPENSER.

Queen Elizabeth having directed her treasurer to give him 100*l.* for his poems which he had presented to her, Cecil thought this was paying two much *for a song*. "Give him then" replied the Queen, "what you think meet in reason;" and she was punctually obeyed, for the Poet received nothing. He took care however in the course of one of her progresses to present to her this petition.

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

This seasonable remonstrance succeeded and Spenser received his originally intended reward.

SHAKSPEARE.

"He was never any scholar as he would if alive confess," says an old author. "But by keeping company with learned persons, and conversing with jocular wits, he became so famously witty, or wittily famous, that by his own industry without the help of learning, he attained to an extraordinary height in all strains of dramatic poetry; so that Heraclitus himself might afford to smile at his comedies they were so merry, and Democritus scarce forbear to sigh at his tragedies they were so mournful."

"Many were the wit-combats between him and Ben Jonson, which two we may compare to a Spanish great galleon, and an English man-of-war. Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performances. Shakspeare with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."

An epitaph written for him at the time of his decease, thus commences

Renowned Spenser, move a bit more nigh
To learned Chaucer, and rare Beaumont lie
A little nearer Spenser, to make room
For Shakspeare, in your threefold, fourfold, tomb;
To lodge all four in one bed make a shift
Until doomsday; for hardly will a fifth
Betwixt this day and that by fate be slain,
For whom your curtains may be drawn again.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON

Was of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the author of a volume of epigrams, and I believe was the first translator of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. His father was imprisoned in the Tower, and put to an enormous expence before he could obtain his release, for carrying a letter to the Princess, (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. His mother was an attendant about the person of the Princess, and Sir John himself was her godson.

BEN JONSON

Was compelled by poverty to leave Cambridge after having entered at St. John's, and was obliged, for subsistence, to have recoure to manual labour. His mother had married a bricklayer, and with him he assisted in building Lincoln's Inn, where, tho' he had a trowel in his hand, he had always a book in his pocket.

DR. DONNE

Attained such an early proficiency in scholastic knowledge, that he is said to have to have entered at Hart-hall, Oxford, at nine years old. The death of his father put him in possession of a fortune of 3000*l.* after which he visited many parts of Europe. At length, by King James's desire, he took orders, and was appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards advanced to the deanery of St Paul's. He was eminent as a poet, but still more so as a preacher; and tho' the productions of his early years were chiefly of a facetious and satirical cast, yet those of the latter period of his life were more suitable to the sacred character which he had assumed. Take the following hymn, written in sickness, as a specimen:—

Wilt thou forgive that sin where I begun,
Which was my sin, tho' it were done before?
Wilt

Wilt thou forgive that sin through which I run,
And do run still, tho' still I do deplore?
When thou hast done, thou hast not done,
For I have more.

Wilt thou forgive that sin which I have won
Others to sin, and made my sin their door?
Wilt thou forgive that sin, which I did shun
A year or two, but wallowed in a score?
When thou hast done, thou hast not done,
For I have more.

I have a sin of fear, that when I've spun
My last thread, I shall perish on the shore;
But swear by thyself, that at my death thy son
Shall shine as he shines now, and heretofore;
And having done that, thou hast done;
I ask no more.

He was buried in St. Paul's Church, and a monument was there erected to his memory by the liberality of some unknown friend, who privately transmitted a sufficient sum for that purpose to his executors. It was unfortunately destroyed by the dreadful conflagration of 1666.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

Meeting one day at a tavern to form the plan of a new tragedy, the latter in the course of conversation undertook to kill the king. This intention being understood literally by a listener, they were in consequence of his information apprehended. The development of their dramatic plot however soon procured their liberation.

DRAYTON.

The works of this poet, tho' now neglected, were once read with rapture. The great Seldon thought the Poly-Olbion worthy of his comments, and England's Heroical Epistles were so well received, that they procured their author the title of the British Ovid. His legends of Robert Duke of Normandy, Matilda, Piers Gaveston and Thomas Cromwell, are by no means despicable. Query, whether some of the bards of the present day would not be better employed in modernizing the best productions of our older writers, than in deluging the literary world with their ephemerical reiterations of trite epithet and affected sentiment.

ANTHONY BREWER

Was the author of several dramatic pieces of little merit. A circumstance no less simple than singular has however rescued his name from oblivion. Cromwell in his juvenile days performed the part of Tactus in Brewers "Lingua," and there stumbled upon the crown, for which the five Senses, are represented as contending. He afterwards performed the same part so successfully upon a wider stage, that this adventitious rehearsal was recalled to remembrance.

JOHN DAVIS,

Who died in the reign of James the First, well deserves to be ranked with the other eminent characters that Hereford has produced. Fuller calls him the greatest penman of the age, and says he was celebrated for fair writing, for close writing, and for variety of writing. His expedition was incredible, and some consideration was required to determine whether his lines were written or printed. He could also so cunningly disguise and mix his various hands as to make them appear innumerable. He occasionally exercised himself in poetcal composition, and contributed a sprig to the Odcombian Garland that precedes "Coryate's Crudities."

PAGAN FISHER,

Alias Paganus Piscator, was Poet Laureat to Cromwell, and wrote many poetical pieces both in Latin and English. In the former language his Marston Moor, and Ode to Peace, were, at the time of their publication, very much admired.

POOR ROBIN'S ALMANACK.

When this singular production first made its appearance, (probably soon after the restoration,) a plate was prefixed to it representing Charles the First, Strafford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Darby, Lord Capel, and Dr. Hewet, crowned with wreaths of laurel; and on the opposite side were Cromwell, Bradshaw, Ireton, Scot, Harrison and Peters, hanging in halters; and between these groups was placed the Earl of Essex and Mr. Christopher Love.

TAYLOR THE WATER POET.

This eccentric man was a native of Gloucestershire. When he relinquished the oar, he kept a public house in Phœnix-alley, Long Acre, where, after the execution of Charles the First, he set up the sign of the mourning crown. This however he was speedily obliged to remove, and he then exhibited his own portrait, garnished with the following couplet.

"There's many a king's head hang'd up for a sign,
And many a saint's head too, then why not mine?"

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY,

Who fell a sacrifice to the vindictive fury of the Duchess of Somerset, was a native of Bourton in Glocestershire. To his poem entitled "a Wife," this character is prefixed in the "Epistle to the Reader." "Had such a poem been extant among the ancient

ancient Romans, altho' they wanted our easy conservation of wit by printing, they would have committed it to brass, lest injurious time might deprive it of due eternity."

BISHOP JEWEL.

It is related of this prelate that he had so improved his memory by art, as to be able to repeat verbatim any thing he had written after once reading it. He usually began to commit his sermon to memory at the ringing of the bell, and "hard barbarous names and strange words," he could after twice reading repeat *backwards and forwards*. To such perfection indeed did he arrive in this art, that he soon repeated the "whole gospel," by devoting to it only one hour in the day.

CORYATE'S CRUDITIES.

Ben Jonson was one of the wits that assisted in ushering this book into the world. He wrote a character of the author, an explanation of his frontispiece, and an acrostic upon his name. I transcribe the last for its oddity.

"Try and trust Roger, was the word, but now
Honest Tom Tell-truth puts down Roger, How?
Of travel he discourseth so at large,
Marry he sets it out at his own charge;
And therein, (which is worth his valour too,)
Shews he dares do more, than Paul's churchyard durst do.
Come forth thou bonny bouncing book then, daughter
Of Tom of Odcombe, that odd jovial author,
Rather his son I should have called thee, why?
Yes thou wert born out of his travelling thigh,
As well as from his brain, and claimest thereby
To be his Bacchus as his Pallas: be
Ever his thighs male then, and his brains she."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

DISCOURSES explanatory of the Object and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy; by Andrew Coventry, M.D. 8vo. 4s.

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The Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture concerning the Use and Culture of Potatoes. 4to. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Universal Biography; by J. Lempriere, D.D. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

DRAMA.

The World, a Comedy in Five Acts; by James Kenney.

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A French and English, and English and French Dictionary, by M. l'Abbé de Levizac. Small 8vo. 9s. bound.

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Instructeur Français, for the Use of Schools; by Mr. Keegan. 2s. 6d. bound.

New Geographical Exercises, being a Set of outline Maps, designed for the Instruction and Amusement of young Students in Geography; by L. Vincent. 4to. 4s. 6d.

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A History of the Island of St. Helena, from its Discovery by the Portuguese to the Year 1806; by T. H. Brooke, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Royal Paper, 15s.

LAW.

A Practical Treatise of Powers; by Edward Burton Shaw Sugden, Esq. Royal 8vo. 19s. boards.

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First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, being an Elementary Work for Students, and a concise Book of Reference for Practitioners; by Samuel Cooper, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 12s. boards.

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This mill may be described as a ring or circle of hard wood, stone, or cast-iron, either raised on arches or otherwise, or sunk below the surface of the ground, which is to be in the centre of the ring, or circle. On the spindle of the mill is a cog-wheel, and other apparatus; the whole is moved by one or more horses to be harnessed to a pole, which pole has a collar in which a lever turns, and thus, by a new construction, position, combination, and connection of the axis in peritrochio, the lever and lantern wheel or pinion put together like one solid and compact body, they all revolve together with two distinct motions, viz. a rotatory one on their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary one on the circle, constantly acting upon and impelling the cog-wheel and spindle by their united powers and combined actions.

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This invention is accomplished by introducing a minor spring to be wound up by the major or main-spring at certain periods. As the wheels revolve, the pins placed in a small circle, force up at certain periods, according to the number of pins inserted, a lever which is connected with the detent or small pallet, and thereby unlock a quarter piece which covers the minor spring, and the lever is brought again to its proper place by the pressure of the spring. This operation causes the main-spring to wind up the minor spring, and administers an equal impelling power to move the train of wheels.

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These improvements consist principally, 1st. In so managing the land in tillage, that in many cases, after producing a crop, it may be worked with great expedition, and capable of receiving another crop, by means of ploughs, &c. constructed in a peculiar manner. 2dly. In an expeditious, and ultimately economical, method of manuring or dressing land, by which the manure is more equally distributed, and rendered more effective than by the usual processes. 3dly. In certain convenient modes of combining and conveying manures to be laid on land, or incorporated with soil. 4thly. In the combination of any of the improvements in the culture of the same piece of land. The specification now before us, is much too long to admit of an abridgement suited to the limits of this publication, it will be sufficient to enumerate the leading features of the invention, if such it can be called, viz. an expeditious and economical mode of tillage:—A consequent disposition of the soil into alternate ridges and channels, by a peculiar management, preserved through various operations, which at once facilitates the cropping, prepares for subsequent improvements, and whilst it affords protection to the infant plants, secures the benefit of an advantageous fallow: the manuring or dressing land and plants by the medium of liquids introduced into such: the combination with liquids of the substances with which land is intended to be dressed. The patentee is aware that some objections may be urged against the several parts of his intended plan: these he anticipates, and undertakes to refute; and presuming that his invention be eagerly adopted by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, he mentions the terms upon which he is willing that they may be benefited by it. These terms are 5s. per acre, per annum, if the whole improvements are adopted; or persons may use a part, for half that sum. But labourers cultivating not more than three acres of land for their own advantage, will be permitted to make use of his invention without fee or reward.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Report of a Committee of the Institute on Galvanism.

M. HAUY, in the name of the committee of galvanism, reports that they had adjudged the prize of three thousand livres to M. Ermann, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin.

Bonaparte soon after the discovery of the true principle of galvanic electricity, by Volta, presented to this philosopher a gold medal, and further decreed an annual prize of three thousand livres

livres for the best experiments made upon this fluid in the course of the year, and the sum of sixty thousand livres to the person, who, by his experiments and discoveries in electricity and galvanism, should accomplish an advance comparable to that made by Franklin and Volta, in these sciences. Notwithstanding the publication of many interesting results, no one was deemed worthy of even the annual prize; the first honours of which, are now presented to M. Ermann.

It is well known that if the galvanic pile be insulated, the two halves of it are in different states of electricity. If the pile commence by a plate of zinc, the inferior part disengages resinous or negative electricity, and the higher part, vitreous or positive. The density of the fluid diminishes from the extremes, where it is at its maximum, towards the middle, where the electricity is neutral, or at its zero.

If a communication from the superior pole to the ground be established, the vitreous fluid will be withdrawn from the plate in contact with the conductor, this plate will replace its loss at the expence of its neighbouring plate, as will also occur with respect to the remainder. The conductor communicating with the earth, a mass infinite with respect to the pile, this will be deprived of all its vitreous fluid, and assume the state of resinous electricity. The maximum of this electricity still remains at the inferior pole, and we may conceive that the zero will correspond with the superior pole.

By inverting the proceeding, the whole pile will assume the vitreous electricity, and the zero will be at the lowest point or pole.

If a conductor be placed in contact with both poles at once, an uninterrupted circulation will be established between these fluids, which incessantly tend to an union with each other, and are continually renewed by the spontaneous action of the pile.

If the communicating medium between the holes be a non-conducting substance no change is produced.

These observations are necessary to give force to the contrast between common substances and those which were the subjects of M. Ermann's experiments, which seem to establish in these a conducting power, which is peculiar and varying according to circumstances.

Such a substance is well dried alkaline soap. If a stick of it be placed in contact with either pole of an insulated pile, and communicate at the same time with the ground, the pole which it touches will be discharged; the zero ascends or falls to the point of contact, and the maximum of electricity is found at the opposite extremity. The soap, therefore, acts as common conducting bodies.

Suppose now that the stick communicate at once with the two poles, and be at the same time insulated. Neither pole is discharged, nor is any perceptible change remarked in the state of the pile. The soap therefore has changed its character. It acts as non-conducting insulating bodies.

The apparatus remaining the same, a communication is formed by metallic wire, between any point of the soap and the ground; the resinous pole is instantly discharged, and the vitreous pole rises to the maximum of electricity. The soap thus acts the part of a conducting body in the portion of it near to the resinous pole, and the part of a non-conducting body in the part contiguous to the vitreous pole.

The flame of Alkohol presents analogous effects, with this difference, that, when a communication is formed between any point and the ground, the vitreous pole is discharged.

Here then are bodies, disposed to exert, according to circumstances, two opposite powers, neither of which exists in common bodies but to the exclusion of the other, and which, by a singularity still more remarkable, unite, in certain cases, both one and the other powers. Thus the galvanic electricity subjected in its production and developement to peculiar modifications, seems to be further distinguished by this kind of transformation of the actions of certain bodies upon the two electricities of which this appears to be an union.

These new phenomena will serve as valuable materials to extend or perfect the theory, when the natural philosopher, after having considered them in every point of view, by varying the experiments in which this recurs, shall have succeeded in developing through the dissimularities which appear to separate them, those common points which unite these to other phenomena.

M. Pilger, formerly captain of horse, now a veterinary surgeon in Hessia, has published a great number of experiments made to ascertain, by galvanism, the effects of certain poisons. There appears to be some essential differences between the human stomach and that of the horse, but the simularities and analogies are sufficient to warrant the expectation of

of the most useful results from such experiments. Probably no place in the world affords so great a facility for this object, as the well-informed veterinary surgeons of this neighbourhood enjoy; and we should be happy to learn that any such directed their attention to a subject which might be attended with such beneficial consequences to humanity.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LONDON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society of Architects of London, have recently published the first volume of their Transactions, and they propose to present the public annually with a selection from the labours of its members. This volume contains four papers, the first of which is by Mr. Edmund Aikin, on Modern Architecture, or that style of building, which, founded on the imitation of the remains of Roman antiquity, took its rise with the revival of literature and the fine arts, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and gradually, but finally, prevailing over the Gothic style, has for a considerable period been established throughout the countries of Europe. To compare ancient with modern architecture, to examine how far the latter has been successful in its imitation, and what are its characteristic defects, is the purport of this paper, which is only the first part of a more extended Essay.

Mr. Aikin then takes a short historical view of architecture, and first considers that of Greece, the extreme simplicity, and even uniformity, of which are the most striking circumstances. The temples of Greece were invariably quadrilateral buildings, differing only in size, and in the disposition of the porticos. The system of Grecian architecture is founded on the simple principles of wooden construction, and it appears probable that the earliest Greek temples were really of wood, since so many of them were consumed during the invasion of Xerxes. The Doric order bears the authentic and characteristic marks of its legitimate origin in wooden construction, transferred to stone. Fluting the shaft of columns is a practice never omitted in any great and finished Grecian work, and is a beautiful ornament, which is applied with equal happiness to break the otherwise heavy mass of a Doric shaft, or in the other orders to obviate an inconsistent plainness. The invention of the Ionic and Corinthian orders enlarged the bounds of architectural composition, and completed its powers of expression.

The Romans borrowed their architecture from Greece, but practised it with some peculiarities of manner and taste. In reviewing the most favourable period, and the best examples of Roman architecture, we find, in addition to the square plans of the Greeks, circular temples crowned with domes. The Corinthian was the favourite order at Rome, and appears to have been the only order well understood and happily executed.

Together with the other fine arts, though not exactly with equal steps, architecture declined in the Roman empire; while the principles of the art were neglected or forgotten, the execution progressively barbarized. The style of pointed arches, or that which is called Gothic architecture, succeeded this deterioration; it is an ingenious compendium of building, economical in materials and labour, and is essentially light and airy, only acquiring its awful grandeur by real magnitude, and the "religious light" of painted widows. In considering this style in a general view, we find a system of bold and ingenious construction, producing a grand, consistent, and admirable style of architecture; but this praise cannot be extended to the details of ornamental parts.

The second paper is, by Mr. Samuel Beazley, jun. and is on the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture. Some persons have attributed the introduction of this style of architecture to the Spaniards, from their so often employing Moorish architects; others, to the Italians, as being merely a corruption of the Grecian and Roman, through the progress of false taste. Each country appears to have a style of Gothic peculiar to itself; thus the more northern nations have been distinguished by a redundancy of ornament; in France it was light and simple, while Spain presents nothing to the eye but the gigantic and the massive; and in Italy again, contrary to all ideas of beauty and propriety, we find circular arcades and porticos, forming a mixture of the two styles, as in the cathedrals of Pisa and Orvietto. But it has flourished perhaps with greater success in our own country than in any other, being preceded by the Saxon and Norman styles, which in a great measure may be considered as introductions to the Gothic, and which so often have been erroneously blended with it.

In their first specimens, the Saxons appear to have been particularly plain in all

all their architectural productions; but as their buildings increased in number, the workmen improved in execution; and in some of their later instances we find a profuseness of decoration that appears little analogous to the principles of their style; particularly in the mouldings of their arches, in many of which may be seen a number of different ornaments blended together, giving the whole a rich appearance, though not with that degree of simplicity which we are led to expect from the plainness of many other parts of their buildings.

On an accurate inspection and comparison of these ornaments, we perceive the influence of the Roman architecture, particularly in the embattled and triangular frettes, which scarcely differ in form from those so frequently used among the ancients. The other ornaments that appear principally worthy of notice are, 1. The *billited molding*, composed of pieces of stone of a cylindrical form, placed at small distances from each other. 2. The *nail head* 3. The *hatched molding*, so named from its having the appearance of a thin substance of stone notched by the stroke of an axe; this was frequently used as a string course, and in Norwich cathedral, there are some columns entirely composed of it; but the ornament which appears by its more general use to have been the favourite, is the *cheveron*, or zig-zag work, of which many specimens may be seen in different parts of the kingdom.

It appears that the style first pursued by the Norman conquerors, differed in its characteristics very little from the Saxon; and that in the beginning of the twelfth century, not the least deviation from the circular to the pointed arch had taken place. The pointed arch, Mr. Beazley supposes to have been produced by the accidental intersection of two semicircles, which will be found to give that angle which was used in our earliest instances. The short massive column was changed for a cluster of small pillars, and the semicircular arched windows gave place to pointed ones, containing numberless mullions and intersections.

The style of this architecture being so peculiarly adapted to the solemnities of religion; it was at first principally used in cathedrals, but was soon adopted in public edifices, and till the end of the fifteenth century, reigned with a more extensive dominion than the most admired of the Grecian orders. Almost every cathedral was built on the plan of a cross, some having two towers at the west end, and others with a tower rising from the centre at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and frequently with the addition of a spire.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, most of the exterior of our Saxon and Norman churches were transformed into Gothic, which by this means became the general characteristic of almost every religious edifice in the country. Some of them were almost totally new faced with stone, others were altered in the arches, whilst porches, pinnacles, and statues, were added to others. From the end of the fourteenth century, no remarkable variation can be discovered, except as to the point of the arch, which was made more acute or obtuse, according to the fancy of the architects. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, no mixture of the Gothic with any other style had taken place, although this was a common error in succeeding years. At this time the depressed arch was in the most general use, and in many instances the lines were but slightly curved. Gothic architecture had now been at the height of its perfection for nearly two centuries; and if reference be made to the historical accounts of the styles of this art among the ancients, we shall find that none arrived at such a great degree of perfection in so short a period.

The third paper is by Mr. Joseph Woods, jun. president of the society, and is on the situations and accompaniments of villas. The word villa, Mr. Woods observes, as generally used, will perhaps neither include an ornamented cottage, nor a palace; but he wishes it to include both, if in the country, and therefore uses it in that sense. The cottage of a labourer may occupy many situations, but that of a gentleman must be secluded. No appearance of splendour or magnificence, no affected imitation of sublime objects is admissible, but every thing which can convey the ideas of neatness and comfort is to be sought for.

A cottage ought to be placed in a garden, this seems to be absolutely necessary. Adjoining to the garden an orchard is desirable, but neither park, nor dressed grounds, which are appropriated to dwellings of greater magnificence. If it is added that the whole should be in a sheltered situation, shaded by trees, but not buried amongst them, all that is necessary to be said on cottages will be completed.

In the intermediate class between a cottage

cottage and a villa, may be mentioned the *box*, a name extremely appropriate, but to which no delightful ideas are attached, except by those who build them. The box is not capable of the seclusion of the cottage, it does not reach to the dignity of the villa.

Mr. Woods then proceeds to treat of villas, properly so called. The form of the Grecian temple is very simple. The situation, when not in cities, is usually on the top of some naked rocky hill, and it must be confessed, that in such circumstances, they are exceedingly beautiful, and even appropriate; for the severe simplicity of the building seems to accord with the naked majesty of the hill.

The next form, in point of simplicity, adopted by modern art, at least of those worth notice, is produced by the addition of a portico. These usually form a parallelogram on the plan, with the portico on one of its sides, but it is sometimes added to the end. In proceeding from simplicity to richness and variety, the next step is the addition of wings, lower than the body of the building. These either may contain the offices or not. Wings, it is thought, are never added exactly on a line with the front, but fall back a few inches at least, though wings of this sort do not come forward enough to do their duty, to unite with the building, and take off the appearance of baldness and nakedness. Instead of adding lower buildings to the extremities of wings, some architects have added towers to them.

In this country the accompaniments of villas seem never to have been scientifically considered. In large edifices, detached buildings may be advantageously introduced as accompaniments, and obelisks or pyramids may in a few instances be happily employed; but the true and appropriate accompaniments of villas are dwarf-walls, ornamented with vases and statues, and in large buildings with columns, or a range of columns may sometimes occupy the place of dwarf-walls.

Besides the artificial accompaniments of villas, it may be proper to mention the natural ones, or at least the principal one, trees. There can be no doubt, that the villa ought always to be accompanied by trees, which, considered as accompaniments, may be divided into two principal classes, those with spreading, and those with ascending branches. Trees of a spreading growth, though in themselves by far the most beautiful, should be sparingly introduced; and perhaps some foreign trees, such as the tulip tree, the plane, or the acacia would be better than those of our own woods.

The fourth, and concluding, paper of the volume, is also by Mr. Woods, the president; the subject of which is *dilapidations.* The great uncertainty attending the surveys of dilapidations, and the different values affixed to them by different surveyors, make it desirable to point out some standard by which may be ascertained what comes properly under the term *dilapidations*, and at what rate they ought to be valued. This is a valuable paper to tenants, but especially to those who hold under leases—the object of the writer being to detail what *is* the rule, rather than what *ought to be*; and though on some points no legal authority can be produced, he, in those cases, has set down opinion, instead of law.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced a Fugue from the Subject of Mr. Salomon. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Dom, by S. Wesley, Esq. 2s. 6d.

THOUGH we cannot think this piece so calculated for the instrument for which it is announced as for the organ or harpsichord; and are of opinion, that it is rather a *voluntary* than a *sonata;* still, so much merit, science, and contrivance, do we find in every page of the production; such powerful traits of genius and real mastery, that we cannot dwell upon an objection from which we are hurried away by the feelings of admiration. Every bar does honour even to the high talents of the composer: but the *fugue* greatly transcends the other movements, and exhibits Mr. S. Wesley's abilities in the brightest point of view.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (*Ad libitum*). Composed by J. Woelfl, Esq. 7s. 6d.*

This work, in which Mr. Woelfl has introduced the popular Scotch melodies of "O, open the door," "The smiling morn," "Hear me, ye Nymphs," "One morning very early," "Down the Bourne," and "O, Waly, Waly," is pleasing and ingenious, and will form an excellent practice

for the juvenile learner. The old airs, worked into interesting and engaging movements, form a striking relief to the original matter; and the whole is productive of an effect which will not fail to recommend the publication to the general notice of piano-forte students.

Lieber Augustin, a favourite Suabian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Madame C. Dubost, by T. Latour, Pianiste to the Prince of Wales. 2s. 6d.

In these variations Mr. Latour has displayed much taste and fancy. The passages, generally speaking, are not only ingenious and attractive, but are commodiously formed for the hand. They are twelve in number, and they succeed each other very aptly and naturally.

Six Canzonettos, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Whitfeld, by John Clarke, Mus. Doct. Cambridge. 7s. 6d.

Traits of a pleasing imagination, and cultivated judgment pervade these canzonettos, the melodies of which have the merit of being novel as well as agreeable. The passages are, indeed, seldom common-place, and are every where natural and connected. The accompaniment is arranged with taste and calculated to heighten the general effect.

The Celebrated Address to England, written by the Marquis Du Fuboy, and set to Music by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

The melody Mr. Ross has applied to these affecting words, is naturally and impressively conceived, and does honour both to his talent and to his feeling. The sentiment and simplicity of the music keep pace with the unaffected pathos of the poetry, and the composition will not be listened to by real judges without much pleasure and interest.

A Selection of favourite Pieces, consisting of grand Marches, Waltzes, and Allemands for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and inscribed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Theodore Smith, Esq. 6s.

We recommend this selection to the notice of all juvenile performers on the instrument for which it is announced. The pieces are chosen with taste, and arranged with judgment, and, if duly practised, will not fail to promote the improvement of the finger.

Number I. of Le Badinage Amusant, a favourite Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Lewis. 1s.

This first specimen of a work which is to be continued occasionally, augurs well respecting what we are to look for in the future numbers. The subject of the present rondo is pleasingly imagined; and in the digressive matter, the author does not run into the too common error of losing sight of his *theme*.

Rosabell, a Ballad. The Words by J. Maire, Esq. the Music by T. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

These words, the poetry and sentiment of which do so much credit to the taste and imagination of this author, have been feelingly set to music by Mr. Attwood. The melody is uncommonly simple, and derives all its effect from a few of those touches which only the real master knows how to bestow.

Marche, Menuett et Gavotte, à Quatre Mains, pour le Piano-forte. Composées et Dediées à mi Lady Frances et mi Ladi Harriet Somerset, par L. Von Esch, Esq. 3s.

Mr. Von Esch, in this production, has furnished piano-forte practitioners with a very pleasant and useful exercise. The style is easy and familiar, and the general effect does great credit to his judgment in this cast of instrumental composition.

"Since Julia deserts me," a Rondo for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Cowling, by Joseph Major. 1s.

Mr. Major has displayed some fancy in the melody of this rondo, and considerable contrivance in the disposition of the middle and inferior *parts*. The effect of the *combination* is good, and does credit to his ingenuity and judgment.

Messrs. Page and Sexton's Selection of Sacred Music from Handel's Anthems has now arrived at its seventh Number, and will form no inconsiderable acquisition to the library of classical professors and amateurs. In the proportion of the work which has already appeared we find several of those excellent pieces which were composed expressly for the late Duke of Chandos, and which have always ranked among the best effusions of Handel's genius.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Company are offering to the public a New, Patent, Cabinet Piano-forte, with the advantages of which we have been particularly struck. The form is as curious as convenient, exhibiting a kind of demi-grand upright piano, elegant in its appearance, and not occupying more room than the smallest-sized bookcase. The tone is at once brilliant and delicate, and the touch peculiarly facile and pleasant; while the strength and simplicity of the whole construction tends to ensure its keeping in tune longer than most other instruments.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. Arthur Young, having by desire of the Board delivered two very interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the board, in Sackville-street, the first Lectures which ever were delivered on this subject in England, he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

At the same meeting, Sir John Sinclair exhibited Specimens of preserved Potatoes, which after a voyage to New South Wales and back again, were as good as on their first preparation. The mode of preserving them is to slice them, and to bake the slices on iron plates, or on a kiln; they then assume a horny appearance, but may be reduced to fine and wholesome flour by any of the means used to pulverise grain of any kind. This is perhaps one of the most useful discoveries that has been made for many years, and puts an end to all alarm on the subject of a scarcity of wheat and other flour.

Sir John Sinclair also introduced Specimens of Cordage, made from long coarse wool instead of hemp, and they appeared to possess all the valuable properties of hempen cords, and to be in some respects superior.

This important Board proceeds with increased zeal and activity in the preparation of the County Reports, twenty-eight of which have already appeared, and Oxfordshire, by Mr. Young, and Bedfordshire, by Mr. Bachelor, are ready to be put to press. New editions of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire, are also in forwardness. It is impossible to speak in terms of praise equal to the intrinsic worth and national importance of this series of books.

The Survey of Invernesshire, by Dr. Robertson, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by parliament. The work itself will contain a topographical description of the different districts and principal houses, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries and the woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment and wealth to the people; which may effectually prevent emigration, with extracts of Letters from Mr. Dempster of Dumchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing Directions on the Cultivation of Moss, by Sir John Sinclair; Letters on the comparative Value of different breeds of Sheep, and a short account of the British and Ecclesiastal Antiquities of the Country.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland is preparing for publication, and will appear this season.

The second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, by Mr. Parkinson, will be published in the beginning of June. It consists of Zoophytean Remains, and will contain twenty plates, representing nearly two hundred different fossils, coloured after nature; among which are the mineralized Remains of upwards of twenty species of the Encrinus; the greater part of which are to be found in this island.

Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Wakefield, has prepared for the press a work on a subject of considerable importance to the woollen manufacturers, and the wool-growers. Its chief object is to demonstrate the possibility of improving the quality and increasing the value of clothing wool, by means the most simple and easy, but which have been hitherto neglected from an ignorance of the real structure and nature of wool, and of the effects which difference of soil and climate produce on the growing fleece.

Dr. Badham, of Clifford-street, has in the press a small volume on the Inflammations of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ, comprehending Remarks on Peripneumonia Notha Chronic Coughs.

Mr. G. Nicholson, of Poughnill, near Ludlow, announces a new publication, which is in considerable forwardness at the press, called "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide and Pocket Companion," containing the collected information of the most authentic writers, relating to the Principality and parts of the adjoining counties of England, augmented with considerable original additions, the result

of

of various excursions. It is printing in a middle-sized octavo, in double columns, so as to include a mass of interesting particulars in a small compass.

Mr Richard Walker, of Oxford, will shortly publish, Experiments and Observations on the Production of Artificial Cold, a new edition, with considerable additions.

Dr. Werninck, pastor of the Dutch church in Austin Friars, who has successfully employed himself in translating the Life of Washington into Dutch; has also undertaken a translation of Mavor's British Tourist, into the same language; both works being to be published at Leyden, without loss of time.

The second part of Hints to the public, on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical preaching, by a barrister, is in a state of great forwardness. Report ascribes this work to the able and learned author of the Critical and Miscellaneous Remarks on Blackstone's Commentaries.

There will speedily be published in two volumes quarto, illustrated by a great number of copper-plate engravings, select works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his wonderful discoveries; translated by Samuel Hoole, from the original Dutch and Latin editions.

Mr. Gilchrist is printing an Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakespeare.

In November last, a geological society was formed in London. Its objects are to make geologists acquainted with each other; to stimulate their zeal; to induce them to adopt one nomenclature; to facilitate the communication of new facts; and contribute to the advancement of geological science, particularly as connected with the mineralogical history of the British Isles. The patron is the Right Honorable Charles F. Greville, F.R.S. &c.—The president, G.B. Greenough, esq. M.P. F.R.S. —And the vice-presidents, William Babington, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Davy, esq. Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.I.;—The treasurer is, W.H. Pepys, esq.—And the secretary, J. Laird, M.D.

A society has been established at Edinburgh for the cultivation of the different branches of natural history. It is denominated the Wernerian Natural History Society, in honour of Werner. The following gentlemen have been elected its officers.—President, Robert Jameson, esq. F.R.S. Prof. Nat. Hist. Edin.—Vice-presidents, William Wright, M.D. F.R.S.; — Rev. T. Macknight, F.R.S.;—John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.; and Thomas Thompson, M.D. F.R.S.—Patrick Walker, esq. treasurer.—Patrick Neil, esq. secretary.

Mr. John Ayrton Paris, of Caius college, Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, has now in the press a Compendium of Modern Chemistry, in the Latin language; a small work intended as the *fidus Achates* of the medical as well as chemical philosopher. It treats not only of the principal subjects in chemistry, but unfolds the processes by which the different compounds of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœiæ are prepared, and the theories upon which such operations are founded. The analyses also of animal and vegetable bodies are as fully given as the prescribed limits of a compendium will allow. This work will also afford easy instructions for the disciple of the Stahlean school to become the proselyte of Lavoisier. The language in which it is written, will, it is hoped, render it no inconsiderable assistant to those desirous of writing or speaking medical Latin. And if it be remembered that no such publication has appeared in the chemical department subsequent to Boerhaave, the hope may not be presumptuous.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, of Glasgow, has in the press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, accompanied by a Practical Enquiry respecting their Strength; and by Practical Observations relative to making patterns of Cast Iron Wheels.

The experiments of Mr. Davy on the alkalies have been repeated before the Askesian and Mineralogical Societies, by Mr. Pepys, with a very large galvanic apparatus, consisting of one hundred and twenty pairs of plates of 36 inches surface each, containing nearly seven hundred weight of copper and zinc. The solid caustic pot-ash was used, slightly moistened by the breath. The metalloid obtained was highly inflammable, swam in rectified naptha, but was with difficulty separated from the pot-ash, in which it is plentifully imbedded, after being exposed to the galvanic action. Water being dropped upon it, the particles explode similarly to grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire. The metalloid obtained from soda is not so highly inflammable, and can therefore be collected

lected more easily. A globule about the size of a small tare being thrown on paper moistened, instantly became apparently red hot, and running off the surface of the water, fell luminously through the air. Mr. Allen has also repeated the experiments of Mr. Davy, and obtained both the mettalloids by four troughs of fifty pairs, each of 16 inches surface.

Mr. TAUNTON, among some observations on the utility of dispensaries, states this interesting fact, that in three institutions of that description in the metropolis, upwards of nine thousand diseased poor are annually admitted and attended (those persons being visited at their own houses, who are too ill to go to the charity) for the annual sum of two thousand pounds, a sum not more than adequate to the maintenance of four hundred and seventy in an hospital.

Lord SOMERVILLE has again called the attention of the land-owners to the importance of growing upon our own soil, an ample supply of that valuable commodity—hemp. He estimates our annual consumption at thirty-five thousand tons, independently of what may be required for seed, and he points out the means of raising this quantity with great facility, without any material derangement of our present system, so far as regards the growth of corn.

The following directions are given in the foreign journals, for preparing a composition for resisting the action of fire and water. Take half a pint of milk, and mix with it an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk. Separate the curds from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after having beat them well up. The mixture of these two substances being complete, add quick-lime to them which has passed through a sieve and make the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty. If this mastic is carefully applied to broken bodies or to fissures of any kind, and dried properly afterwards, it resists water and fire.

GERMANY.

Lemon-juice has generally been employed for taking stains out of linen, but a German journal gives a more œconomical method, by means of aqua fortis. One or two drops are sufficient for taking out a large spot of ink without damaging the linen. It is necessary previously to moisten the spot with water, and to rinse it afterwards in water.

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FRANCE.

The cultivation of Indigo has taken place on a large scale and in the open air at an estate in Vaucluse. It appears that this plant may be naturalized in the department, and become a source of wealth.

In the present interruption of commerce, the writers of France are likewise turning their attention to the possibility of introducing the culture of cotton into that country. From a comparison of the climate of the regions in which this plant is cultivated with that of the southern provinces of France, one of these writers deduces the probability of its succeeding in the latter. In support of this opinion, he quotes the authority of two curious old works, to prove that the cultivation of cotton has already been carried on there to a considerable extent. The first of these, printed at Toulon, in 1566, is entitled, *Recueil et Discours du Voyage du Roi Charles IX. de ce nom à present regnant, accompagné de Choses dignes de Mémoire*, &c. by ABEL JOUAN. It is a kind of journal, in which we find the following passage:—"This day the king entered Yerres, a large and fine town. Around it there is such a number of orange, palm, and pepper trees, and other trees which bear cotton, that they look like forests." The same fact is certified by Peter de Quiqueram de Beaujeu, bishop of Senez, in the curious and scarce work which he published in 1606, entitled, *La Nouvelle Architecture, ou Instruction générale pour ensemencer toutes sortes d'Arbres fruitiers*, &c. In the fifty-second chapter of the second book, we find this passage:—"Have we not enough to admire in the rarities of our province, who is so kind and liberal as to grow most successfully the sugar-canes, planted within these few years. We now equal other countries, and like them possess a great quantity of cotton plants." The testimony of these two authors is confirmed by J. Bauhin, who informs us, that in his time cotton was grown in France, and that it had been brought from Italy.

M. CURAUDAU, professor of chemistry, in a memoir on the theory of soap-making, read to the Institute of France, has demonstrated, that oxigen is one of the component parts of soap; that to this principle oxigenated oils, or those which easily oxigenate, owe their property of making the best soap. He has also pointed out a very simple process, by which the fabrication of soap may be

accelerated, and at the same time improved.

The light of the Pyrosoma Atlanticum has not been described by naturalists. M. Peron, in his late voyage, observed this animal in between the 3d and 4th degrees of N. latitude. Its luminous property renders it one of the most splendid of all known zoophites. The darkness was intense when it was first discovered, the wind blew with violence, and the progress of the vessel was rapid. All at once there appeared, at some distance, a vast sheet of phosphorus floating upon the waves before the vessel. The ship having passed through this brilliant part, the crew discovered that the light was occasioned by an immense number of small animals, which swam at different depths, and assumed various forms. Those which were deepest looked like red-hot shot, and those on the surface resembled tubes of red-hot iron. Some were soon caught, and they were found to vary in size from three to seven inches. All the exterior surface was bristled with thick oblong tubercles, shining like so many diamonds, and these seemed to be the principal seat of phosphorescence. In the inside there appeared a multitude of oblong narrow glands, which possessed the phosphoric property in a high degree. The colour, when at rest, is an opal yellow mixed with green; but on the slightest motion, or spontaneous contraction, the animal instantly becomes luminous. As it loses its phosphorescence, it passes successively through a number of tints, such as red, orange, green, and azure blue.

M. Marcel, director of the imperial printing press at Paris, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, took a *fac simile* of the curious inscription of Rosetta, which has lately been engraved and published.

M. Millin, a recent traveller through the south of France, adopted the same mode of taking a copy of an arabic inscription under the entrance of the house of M. Meiulaw, at Aix. After washing the stone, and covering it with printer's ink, he applied over it wetted paper, which on being withdrawn, bore a very distinct impression of the characters, which appear white on a black ground, when they have been hollowed out, and black on a white ground, when the inscription is in relief. But as the letters are reversed, it is obvious they must be read backwards; on holding up the leaf, however, to the light, they are readily decyphered in their proper position. In order to give to the letters the greatest degree of transparency, the paper which is employed ought to be as little sized as possible. The stone can be afterwards freed from any remains of the ink, by washing it with a solution of pot-ash. This process has been long known in Italy, but it would appear that its application has been hitherto confined to taking impressions of inscriptions executed on bronze tables. It is evident that this method possesses many advantages, since it can not only be performed with the greatest ease by a single individual, but since persons the least versed in the science of inscriptions, may by it obtain copies with the greatest accuracy.

The Irish College in Paris is the only school in that metropolis that has a course of Latin philosophy and logic, such as existed in the University of Paris. The prefect of studies in this college, M. Fontanel commenced a course of philosophy in November with a speech in the Latin language.

ITALY.

Experiments lately made at Venice shew, that the oil of the Chinese raddish (rasphanus sinensis) is preferable to any other kind known, not only for culinary purposes, and giving light, but also in medicine. From the experiments lately made by Dr. Francis de Oliviero, it is extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections, and has been employed with much success to convulsive coughs. It is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils. The plant is not injured by the strongest frosts. In May and June the seed is gathered, which is very abundant.

AMERICA.

The southern wing of the capitol at Washington is so far completed as to admit the house of representatives to hold their present session in it. It is a superb and magnificent structure, and is decorated with great taste and richness. It contains accommodations for a large audience, and is fitted up with seats for 160 members.

Proposals have been circulated in Charleston, Carolina, for publishing the Life and Secret History of Macbeth, King of Scotland, from authentic manuscripts in the possession of the noble family of the Howards, and from original papers and deeds now in the hands of the

the ancient family of Cummin, with the original Laws and Statutes of Kenneth II. It appears remarkable, that if these papers be authentic, they should first see the light on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. J. Workman has announced his intention of publishing at New Orleans, in four volumes octavo, A Digest of the Laws of Castile and the Spanish Indies, with a general View of the Principles of the Roman Code, on which those Laws are founded.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

MR. BUCKLER, of whose very fine taste in drawing it is not easy to speak in higher terms than it deserves, has just published a View of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in Oxford, engraved by R. Reeve, and dedicated, by permission, to the Reverend the Dean and Chapter; and a South-East View of Ely Cathedral, engraved in *aqua tint* by F. C. and G. Lewis, and dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Ely, and the Dean and Prebendaries.

These very fine specimens of Mr. Buckler's skill in Gothic architecture, form part of a series, which, considering its magnitude, is in a state of forwardness that is highly honourable to the artist; and has, by the manner in which it has been conducted, revived a taste for views of Gothic buildings, which was previously nearly dormant, except with a few studious characters, who were almost entirely absorbed in their attention to the antique.

The following are already published:—Canterbury, Wells, Peterborough, Winchester, and Rippon Minster, and of York two plates.

Size of the print is twenty-four inches by seventeen. Plain prints one guinea; but if coloured, a guinea and a half. Subscribers names are received by Mr. Buckler, No. 2, Spa-road, Bermondsey, Surry, and by Mr. Smith, printseller, Oxford.

Besides these admirable specimens of Gothic grandeur, Mr. Buckler has drawn and etched, and it is engraved by R. Reeve, a very fine View of the light and elegant Iron Bridge over the Witham. It consists of a single elliptic arch, and the road carried over it is perfectly level. That prodigy of Gothic lightness and elegance, the Tower of Boston Church, which appears behind it, wonderfully enriches the subject.

This View is dedicated to William Brand, esq. F.S.A. Collector of the Customs at the Port of Boston, to whom every acknowledgment is due for the unwearied assiduity and liberality with which he has encouraged and patronized this work.

Edward Lord Thurlow. T. Phillips pinxt. Engraved and published by C. Turner, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, April, 1808.

This plate is most admirably engraved in the mezzotinto style. The very strong character displayed in the original picture which was exhibited at the Royal Academy about two years ago, must be in the recollection of many of our readers; but notwithstanding these strong marks in the countenance, Mr. Burke frequently asserted (with what proportion of truth our readers must determine according to their various opinions), that he was an *oak* every where but at St. James's, and at St. James's he was *a willow!*

A Game at Chess. The very fine charactered, and well marked picture from which this print is engraved, was painted, and is published by T. Phillips, George-street, Hanover-square. The engraving is in mezzotinto, by S. W. Reynolds, and is in the very first style that the art is capable of, which is not saying much more than that it is worthy of the original picture, which must be in the recollection of many of our readers, as it was last year exhibited at the Royal Academy. The print is published for Molteno, Pall-mall.

The Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours was opened on Monday, April 18, 1808, at the Great Rooms, No. 16, Old Bond-street, removed from Pall-mall. This is their fourth annual Exhibition, and is highly creditable to the exertions of the artists who compose it, none other being allowed to exhibit. The Landscapes of Glover are in a very superior style of excellence; his two Views of Pembroke Castle, No. 86 and 118, are exquisite. No. 107, Evening, is a most delightful composition; No. 275, Windsor Castle, is an admirable performance;

formance; but an upright landscape, being a View of the Devil's Bridge, No. 271, was perhaps never excelled. No. 233, St. David's Palace, South Wales, is also of the first rate merit. Indeed, it would be invidious to single out many of this gentleman's performances; they are all excellent. He has about thirty pictures.

Mr. J. Varley has upwards of fifty; but many of them are small, and of trivial subjects: many, however, have great merit. But we do not think it a happy choice to imitate Poussin in water-colours; though considered with that allowance, they have great merit: but surely it is better for an artist to cultivate his own genius, and study nature with his own eyes, than to try these hazardous experiments of adopting the judgment of another, for want of confidence in one's own, are very dangerous. Angelica Kauffman was an ardent admirer and follower of Poussin, and the consequence was, *a sameness in all* her works.

The drawings of Mr. J. Cristall have very high merit. His Girl sitting at a Cottage Door, No. 133, is conceived with a finer taste than any thing of the kind in the exhibition. Some of his other drawings, though they have a fine effect at a certain distance, would perhaps be more complete if they would bear a little nearer inspection. No. 302, Hastings' Fishing Boats coming in, unites strength with delicacy, and is a very sweet little production. Mr. Cristall has about eleven pictures; and, from his well known talents, it is needless to say, that, notwithstanding the above observations, they have more than common claims to the attention of the connoisseur.

Mr. Heaphy has thirteen pictures, which are most exquisitely finished; but there is in most of them an excessive tendency to local vulgarity, which it is to be wished Mr. Heaphy would correct. No. 100, The Poacher alarmed. The game in this drawing is painted with an accuracy and delicacy that is truly admirable. No. 129 and 145, Studies of Game, are wonderfully fine. No. 241, is the best of Mr. Heaphy's pictures that has a human figure in it.

Exhibition of the associated Artists in Water-colours.

This is the first Exhibition of another Society, founded on the same principles, but by no means in hostility to the former. "The rapid advance which this class of art has had, made its power of reaching greater excellence, if judiciously employed, and the propriety of separating drawings in *water-colours* from the immediate contact of those produced with *other materials*, were probably the motives for forming the first Society. The same opinions, the same feelings, led to the association of the Artists, who now, for the first time (as a distinct body), submit their works to public inspection."

In this Exhibition there are many excellent productions by Pococke, Reinagle, J. Smith, &c. &c. which we have not room this month to notice, in the manner they deserve; though we were sorry to see that there was such a dearth of Historic pictures, and those that there are, do not in general rise above mediocrity.

This Exhibition is at the Great Rooms, No. 20, Lower Brook-street. Here we find Mr. Wood, Mr. Green, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Bane, jun. Mr. Chalon, Mr. Huet Villiers, Mr. Laporte, Mr. Owen, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. Watts, Mr. William Westall, Mr. Wilson, &c. as associates with a long list of exhibiters, who have many of them selected most beautiful subjects, but none perhaps so much distinguished by most refined and exquisite taste as those by Miss Emma Smith.

The British Gallery, Pall-mall.

The munificent patronage which the English Artists have experienced since their works were exhibited and disposed of at this Gallery, deserves to be recorded as a noble feature in the character of the present age. Nearly one fourth of the pictures (forming the present Exhibition) have been already disposed of. Among these are the Fruit and Flower pieces, by Hewlet. These two performances have been purchased by Thomas Hope, esq. and Captain Agar, and have brought the Artist little short of *one thousand guineas!*

The Oriental Field-Sports (just completed), dedicated by permission, and under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, &c.

That long projected work of *The Wild Sports of India* (by Captain Williamson and Samuel Howett), exhibiting a novel and curious natural history of Hindostan, is just completed in twenty numbers, at 21s. each. Published by Edward

ward Orme, Bond-street. May be had in boards, or elegantly bound.

A View of the Port of Lisbon, painted by Vernet, and engraved by J. C. Stadler, is published by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside. Price, in colours, 1l. 1s. Messrs. Boydell have also published a Portrait of Pavilion, a beautiful horse, the property of Lord Dartmouth, to whom it is dedicated, and rode by Chifney; price 10s. 6d. each, for common impressions; proofs, 21s. Also Violante, rode by Buckle, which is intended as a companion to the print of Pavilion, and is the property of Lord Grosvenor. The picture was painted by Chalon, and is engraved by Ward, engraver to the Duke of York, and is published at the same price as that which precedes it.

A few weeks since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent Mr. Rosenberg, the profile portrait-painter, to Gosfield, to take likenesses of Monsieur, and all the French Dukes, which the Artist accomplished, and they are to be added to the Prince's very fine collection.

The late excellent Painter, Mr. Mortimer's Pictures, Drawings, Prints, and Copper-plates, which Mr. Christie last week sold for his widow, did not produce the sum that was expected, nor any thing equal to what they were worth.

On the first of May next, will be published a new Magazine, devoted to the service of the Fine Arts, which will be called "Annals of Art, or the London Academical Journal." It will contain usually a series of Original Essays on Art, in the manner of that admired work, The Artist. A Collectanea of every Transaction worthy of record; Transactions of Native and Foreign Societies connected with Art; works in hand, and other news connected with the subject of the work.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

Catarrhus	25
Rheumatismus	7
Pneumonia	2
Hæmoptysis	1
Phthisis	13
Dyspnœa	11
Dysenteria	2
Diarrhœa	8
Amenorrhœa	14
Menorrhagia	3
Hypochondriasis	9
Mania	9
Hysteria	5
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	13

That "madness strides like a Colossus over this island" was an observation of the writer of this article, in his Report for March.

The occurrences of April give a plausible confirmation to the melancholy truth. Suicide, seems to have prevailed as the *epidemic* of the season.

Independently of other cases, which may not have been divulged, no less than seven and twenty instances of voluntary death have, during the last month, been recorded in the public papers. One should imagine that there was an occult something in the present constitution of our atmosphere, which clandestinely shed a poisonous and pestilential influence over the minds of our countrymen.

Whether suicide be a demonstrative indication of madness may be matter of controversy, which can lead to no ultimate decision, or throw any novel illumination on the subject.

Madness is not a thing to be restricted within the limits of verbal definition. For the most part, perhaps, it may be regarded as a state merely of feeling and thinking antipode to the notions and feelings of the generality of mankind; as an eccentricity from the ordinary orbits of human conduct and sensation. An unfortunate lodger in one of the involuntarily frequented Hotels of Lunacy, when asked how he came there, replied "The fact is, I happened to be of one opinion, and all the rest of the world was of another, so I was *out-voted*."

The Reporter is still continually haunted by the pallid and fleshless spectres of consumption, which fill and almost overpower his mind with a sense of horror at their protracted delay and almost posthumous application.

The larger portion of phthysical patients wait upon the Reporter at that ultimate period, when the possibility is gone by of a reprieve from death; when the seal is already fixed upon the sentence of their fate.

People are not at present, and it is to be

be feared never will, in future, be properly impressed with the importance, and if not the immediate, at any rate the distant danger of a *cough*. Coughing is by no means a salutary exercise of the chest; on the contrary, every repetition of it must tend to the wear and tear of the pulmonary organs, whose texture and fabric are too delicate and tender to suffer without peril or injury any violent or unnatural agitation. Each attack of cough induces some injury of the substance, or diminution in the energy and capacity of the lungs, until at length they are reduced to that mutilated and ragged state, which, in many cases, does not immediately put a final pause to, but for a little time allows, or rather inflicts, upon the labouring sufferer, a most painful and agonizing respiration. The patient lies, or more frequently sits up, upon his bed, a *mendicant for air*, of which, however, no draught or stream could excite into active and permanently vital play the wasted and broken-up machinery.*

The process of disease is more to be apprehended than its fatal termination. It is not the tomb, but the shadowy and thorny avenue that leads to it, that ought to be the subject of horror and of awe.

When life becomes a chronic disease, the continuance of it cannot be considered as an object of philosophical ambition or of reasonable desire. This circumstance is out of the consideration of those, who in their habits or indulgences are not sufficiently attentive to the means of preserving, not their being merely, but their *well*-being. In the notion of "a short life and a merry one" there may appear something specious; but it is not duly and seasonably considered that those aberrations from propriety and prudence which contract artificially the naturally little span of our existence, throw a cloud over its conclusion.

Life survives the capacity of enjoying it, the scene is darkened long before the curtain falls. The faculties of the mind and body continue for a certain period irritable to painful, without being awake at all to any pleasurable, or susceptible of comfortable or of even easy, sensations. The instrument is so entirely out of tune, that no friendly or favourite hand, however delicate or dexterous, can draw from it an harmonious note.

The melancholy slope towards the grave, these victims of indiscretion or misfortune, find no easy descent; with them it is, NON "facilis descensus Averni."

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
April 22, 1808.

* The Reporter was some few years since called to the bedside of a late much respected friend and eminent physician, who, in his last hours, with mournful agony exclaimed, "How horrible it is to be obliged to breath with half a pair of lungs!"

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

Bulletin of the Swedish Army.

HIS Royal Majesty received yesterday two reports from Count Klingspor, commander-in-chief of the army in Finland, bearing date, Longfors and Nerper, not far from Wasa, March 20th and 23d. The army continues, in good order, its march to Ulcahory, in order to form a junction with the column of Count Cronstedt, chief of brigade. The rear was almost daily engaged with the enemy's light troops; but a more considerable affair took place, under the orders of Count Sowenbjelm, adjutant general, and of Colonel Gripenberg, chief of brigade, in which his Majesty's troops, with the utmost gallantry, withstood the attack of the enemy far superior in number, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army, which carried away all the magazines formed in Brorneborg. Count Cronstedt, chief of brigade, reported from Knopio, Alipitka, and Idensalon, under date of the 13th, 16th, and 18th, of March, that with the troops under his command he is continuing his march, in good order, to Ulenberg, pursuant to his instructions. He had some severe engagements with the enemy on the 11th near Lippawirta, and on the 15th near Knopio; during which on both sides a cannonade was kept up for some time, without the Russian troops having been able, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, to make any successful attack on his Majesty's troops; they were, on the contrary, continually repulsed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 19.—During the last four days, events have occurred which have shaken the throne. For six months past, the public mind has been greatly agitated: some accused the Prince of Peace of having concerted with the Queen to destroy the Prince

Prince of Asturias—others accused the Prince of Asturias of being at the head of a party to dethrone his father. Solemn councils and long proceedings, followed up by exiles and violent acts, far from calming opinions, have agitated them still more.

On the 15th of March, a report was spread that the King, who was at Aranjuez, intended retiring to Seville; that a great council, which was held at the palace, had so decided, but that opinions were divided; that the Queen and Prince of Peace wished to depart; and that the Prince of Asturias and his brother desired to remain. It was soon known, that the troops which were cantoned at Madrid, had orders to leave it; and a general uneasiness prevailed, when a proclamation from the King, on the 16th, restored tranquillity.

On the 17th, it was known that the Spanish Guards had marched for Aranjuez, and that the two Swiss regiments only remained here. On this intelligence, every body repaired to the avenues of Aranjuez, crying to the soldiers, "Spaniards! will you abandon your country? Will you protect the flight of a prince who sacrifices his subjects, and who is going to introduce disorder in our colonies? Have we as little spirit as the inhabitants of Lisbon?"

On the 18th, the citizens repaired in crowds to Aranjuez. Relays of horses were already placed on the road to Seville; the troops incumbered the town; and the luggage of the court was packing up in all the apartments. The night of the 17th to the 18th was a night of tumult; the house of the Prince of Peace was protected by his guards, who had a private pass-word.

At four o'clock in the morning, the people crowded to the palace of the Prince of Peace, and were repulsed by his guards; the body-guards espoused the cause of the people, and fell upon the Prince's guards; the doors were forced open, the furniture broken, and the apartments devastated. The Princess of Peace ran to the staircase, and was conducted to the King's palace, with all the respect due to her birth and rank. The Prince of Peace disappeared. Don Diego Godoy, his brother, commander of the body guards, was arrested by his own guards.

The King and Queen sat up all the night from the 17th to the 18th. The French ambassador arrived from Madrid at five o'clock of the morning, and instantly waited on their Majesties.

The 18th, a proclamation from the King, granting the Prince of Peace a release from all his employments, and declaring that he took upon himself the command of his armies, was published at Aranjuez and at Madrid.

On the receipt of this intelligence, the people of Madrid again crowded to the house of the Prince of Peace, and to those of many of the ministers, in every one of which the furniture and windows were broken. Nobody opposed the tumult—the Captain General was bewildered—while the Swiss regiments remained cantoned in the barracks.

The tumult continuing to increase, the King thought proper, on the 19th, in the evening, to issue the decree subjoined; and on the 20th the subjoined publication took place.

Royal Decree.

My habitual infirmities not permitting me to support any longer the important weight of the government of my kingdom; and having need, in order to re-establish my health, to enjoy private life in a more temperate climate, I have decided, after the most mature deliberation, to abdicate my crown in favour of my heir, my most beloved son, the Prince of Asturias.

Consequently, it is my royal will, that he be forthwith acknowledged and obeyed as king, and natural lord of all my kingdoms and sovereignties; and that this royal decree of my free and spontaneous abdication, may be exactly and directly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the council, and to all others to whom it may appertain.

(Signed) I, THE KING.

Given at Aranjuez, the 19th March, 1808.

To Don Pedro Cevallos.

Edict.—Don Arias Antonio Mor y Velarde, Dean-Governor ad Interim of the Council.

The King, our master, Ferdinand VII. communicates to me, by sundry orders I have just received, that his Majesty has taken the resolution to confiscate immediately all the goods, chattels, effects, actions, and rights of Don Manual Godoy, wherever they may be found; to which end his Majesty has taken all suitable measures to ascertain which goods belong to him. He has likewise taken the resolution to come shortly to this city to have himself proclaimed; but his Majesty desires, first, that the people of Madrid, so devoted and so attached to his royal person, should give him proofs of calmness and tranquillity; assuring them, that he has given orders against Don Manual Godoy, his goods, and revenues, which no longer belong to him; that his Majesty thinks most seriously of repairing the wrongs done to his beloved subjects who have suffered for his cause; in fine, he will constantly watch, and take every measure capable of securing their happiness.

His Majesty also makes known to me, that he has appointed his Excellency the Duke of Infantado colonel of his Spanish guards, conferring on him at the same time the presidency of Castille. The King, my master, desires also that the persons who have been confined in consequence of the cause prosecuted at San Lorenzo, should return to his Majesty's side. In order that this may be made known to all, and that the loyal people of Madrid may know how much the King toils for their happiness and welfare, he has ordered me to communicate it to you, which I do by the present. (Signed) DON ARIAS MOR.

Madrid, March 20, 1808.

The

The Council to the Public of Madrid.

Nothing ought to disturb the public tranquillity in the happy moment of the exaltation to the throne of Spain of King Ferdinand VII. His faithful subjects have given his Majesty early proofs of their devotion and love; they must not doubt of his Majesty's affection for them, and of the employ he means to make of the same for the public happiness, and for the fulfilment of the wishes of the people of Madrid.

But what is of the greatest importance for the success of the elevated views of his Majesty, is the public order; and that if it may be assured, the Council flatters itself that all the inhabitants of this faithful city will withdraw to their homes, and that they will remain in the greatest tranquillity, persuaded that they will thus give his Majesty, in the first moment of his reign, the surest testimony of the sincerity of their sentiments, and of the acclamations of fidelity, which are heard in these days.

(True copy of the original. Certified by Bartholomew Munoz de Torres, of his Majesty's Council, his Secretary, &c.

(Signed) MUNOZ DE TORRES.

EAST-INDIES.

Intelligence was received at the India-House on the 9th inst. from the Governor-General of Bengal, stating that, in consequence of the refractory and rebellious conduct of Doondea Khan, a zemindar and farmer of land in the district of Allyghur, in the conquered provinces, in having committed the most lawless acts of violence towards the inhabitants of the village of Musmunnu, in constantly resisting the legal authority of the judge and magistrate of that district, and in contumaciously withholding payment of large sums on account of the revenues due from him to the Company, it was deemed indispensably necessary that measures should be adopted for the reduction of the forts belonging to Doondea Khan, and for the apprehension of his person, in order that the authority of government might be fully established in that part of the district of Allyghur, that the public revenue might be secured, and that Doondea Khan, with his adherents, might be brought to trial before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, for the offences with which they stood charged.

For the purpose of effecting these important objects, a force was ordered to march to Commona, the principal fort belonging to Doondea Khan, in support of the judge and magistrate, and to proceed to the reduction of the forts of Doondea Khan, and the apprehension of his person, should he refuse to comply with certain requisitions which the judge and magistrate were directed to make to him.

Doondea Khan having not only refused to comply with the requisition so made to him, but having likewise adopted, to the fullest extent of his ability, measures for resisting the military force sent against him, Major-General Bickins, with a considerable force under his command, consisting of the King's and Company's troops, advanced and encamped before the fort of Commona, on the 12th of October last.

The strength of the works of Commona appears to have been such, as to have held out little hopes of being carried by a coup-de-main, and to have induced the Major-General to adopt the slower but more certain measure of regular approaches. This mode of attack was rendered additionally tedious, from the unfavourableness of the country round Commona for procuring the necessary materials, and from the great superiority and the number of miners in the service of the enemy. The skill and zeal of the officers, and the perseverance and gallantry of the troops, however, overcame all the obstacles opposed to them, and the breach being declared to be practicable the assault was made on the fort, and on the fortified garden adjoining it, at the same time, on the evening of the 18th of November.

The efforts of the troops employed on this occasion were not attended with that success to which their distinguished bravery and zealous perseverance so well entitled them. After a desperate struggle, which cost the lives of many valuable officers and men, they were compelled to retire, both from the fort and garden.—To the impression, however, made on the enemy by the gallant conduct of the troops on this occasion, may fairly be ascribed the evacuation of both places in the course of the same night, which were taken possession of the following day.

The following is a copy of the general order, which was issued at Calcutta, on the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Commona; as also the returns of the killed and wounded in the operation before, and in the assault on that place, with a separate list of the officers:—

Return of Casualties at the Assault of the Fort of Commona.

KILLED.—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 subedars and serangs, 2 jemedars and tindals, 6 serjeants and havildars, 115 privates—Total 134.

WOUNDED.—3 Captains, 20 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 jemedars and tindals, 29 serjeants and havildars, 459 privates—Total 516.

Return of Officers killed and wounded.

Staff—Brigadier W. Duff, lieut.-col. 1st batt. 9th regt. killed; Brigade Major O'Fraser, brigade major to Major-General Dickins, killed; Acting Brigade-Major, Lieut. W. Fago, Lieut. 1st batt. 9th regt. wounded dangerously.

His Majesty's 17th Foot—Captains Radcliffe and Kirk, killed; Lieutenants Wilson, Harvey, Campbell, Dudingstone, wounded severely; Lieut. Harrison, wounded dangerously.

Grenadier

Grenadier Battalion—Captain Robertſon, 21ſt native infantry, killed; Lieutenant Do. Levingſtone, 21ſt regt. N. I. and —— M'Carthy, 11th regt. N. I. wounded ſlightly.

1ſt Batt. 9th N. I.—Capt. S. Brown and Lieut. Sneyd, killed; Captains Matthews and Fraſer, wounded ſlightly; Lieut. Rolland, dangerouſly.

1ſt Batt. 23d Infantry—Lieut. T. Brook, wounded ſlightly.

1ſt Batt. 27th N. I.—Capt. Perkins and Lieut. Dunſterville, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Corbet, ſlightly.

2d Batt. 27th N. I.—Lieut. M'Leod, killed; Lieut. Dennis, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Denty, ſlightly; Enſign Betch, ſlightly.

Engineers—Enſign Jones, killed; Enſign Fordyce, wounded ſlightly.

Pioneers—Lieut. Swinton, wounded ſeverely; Lieut. Anderſon, ſlightly; Lieut. Ramſay, ſeverely. (This officer is ſince reported to have died of his wounds.)

Doing duty with the Pioneer's Corps—Lieut. Defue, 1ſt battalion 23d N. I. killed; Lieut. Wilkie, 1ſt batt. 9th N. I. wounded ſeverely.

Artillery—Lieut. W. M'Quhal, wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the courſe of the month the following Petitions of the Corporation of London, were presented by the Sheriffs to both Houſes of Parliament:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled.

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth, That your petitioners have, during a long courſe of public events, productive of ſo many calamities, patiently ſubmitted to unexampled burthens, and are ſtill ready to make ſuch farther ſacrifices as may be neceſſary for maintaining the honour and independence of the realm.

That theſe burthens have been conſiderably augmented by groſs abuſes in the management and expenditure of the public money, and by a profuſion of ſinecure places and penſions, which have not only greatly added to the ſufferings of the people, but created a pernicious and dangerous influence, corrupting and undermining the pure and free principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

That after the enormous abuſes brought to light by the various Commiſſions of Inquiry, it is a matter of deep concern to your petitioners, that the offenders thereby diſcovered have not been brought to juſtice, and thoſe who ſo groſsly miſapplied the public money have hitherto eſcaped with impunity.

Your petitioners did therefore rely upon Parliament that ſpeedy and effectual meaſures would have been adopted to reform ſuch abuſes, and detect and puniſh the offenders in future.

That your petitioners viewed with much ſatisfaction the foundation of a Committee of Finance, and hailed the introduction into your Honourable Houſe of a Bill to prevent the granting of Places in Reverſion, as the firſt ſtep towards theſe ſalutary reformations. They beheld with increaſed ſatisfaction the meaſures taken by your Honourable Houſe, both during the late and preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, to carry the ſame into effect.

That it was with grief and diſappointment they obſerved the views and intentions of your Honourable Houſe unhappily fruſtrated; and they have too much reaſon to apprehend, that the defeat of this meaſure has ariſen from that baneful and predominating influence, which ſuch abuſes muſt neceſſarily create, and which this Bill was intended to correct.

That it appears to your petitioners at all times eſſential, that rigid economy ſhould be obſerved in the expenditure of the public money, and that no places or penſions ſhould be beſtowed but for real public ſervices; more particularly ſo at the preſent moment, when it is declared, "that this country is at the very criſis of its fate," and the people are called upon for ſuch unexampled ſacrifices and exertions. They beg farther to ſuggeſt to your Honourable Houſe the ſerious conſequences likely to reſult, ſhould a diſpoſition be evinced by either branch of the legiſlature, at a period ſo awful and momentous, not to participate with the people in their dangers, ſacrifices, and privations. They therefore pray your Honourable Houſe, not to relax in your endeavours in carrying ſo neceſſary and beneficial a meaſure into effect, and cauſing inquiries to be made into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, adopting meaſures which may effectually guard againſt ſuch abuſes in future, and for aboliſhing all unneceſſary places and penſions, as well in reverſion as otherwiſe, as the beſt means of conſolidating the ſtrength of the empire, and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people, at a time ſo neceſſary for the ſafety and ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled:

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth, (after a repetition of the firſt five paragraphs in the Commons' Petition,)

That it is with grief and diſappointment that they obſerved the views and intentions of their repreſentatives in Parliament unhappily fruſtrated by your Lordſhips' rejection of this neceſſary and ſalutary meaſure; depriving the people, while labouring under ſuch accumulated difficulties, of all hope of ſeeing any progreſs made in remedying ſuch great and acknowledged evils.

That they beg moſt ſeriouſly to impreſs upon your Right Honourable Houſe, at a

time when it is declared, "that this country is at the crisis of its fate," and the united exertions of all ranks are necessary to resist the dangers with which they are assailed, a disposition in either branch of the legislature to withhold from the people a redress of public grievances, must be productive of most serious consequences, necessarily damp their ardour, and impede their exertions in the important struggle in which they are engaged.

They therefore pray your Right Honourable House to take these matters into your consideration, and that your Lordships will be pleased to adopt the speediest and most effectual measures for reforming all abuses in the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and preventing such abuses in future; and for abolishing all unnecessary places and pensions, as well in reversion as otherwise, as the best means of consolidating the strength of the empire, and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people, at a time so necessary for the safety and security of his Majesty's dominions.

On the 11th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the Day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund was referred. The House having resolved into the committee, he rose, pursuant to notice, to submit to the committee the arrangement which he intended to recommend to Parliament to adopt respecting the stamp duties, from which he proposed to derive a portion of the Ways and Means of the year. But before he should enter into that part of the statement which he was to submit to the committee, he felt it necessary, in order to justify the vote with which he meant to conclude, to recapitulate the amount of the supplies, which had already been granted in the course of the present session. By enumerating the different items of supply already voted, and the Ways and Means available at present to cover them, he would point out to the gentlemen opposite, the ground upon which he brought forward the specific arrangement which he was to submit to the consideration of the committee. The Right Hon. Gentlemen here went through the various items of Supply which had been voted in the present Session under the various heads of navy, army, barracks, commissary-general's department, extraordinaries, ordnance, miscellaneous services, and Swedish subsidy, which having been already successively reported when voted, it is not necessary to repeat. The whole of the sums voted amounted in the aggregate to 48,653,170l. from which was to be deducted the proportion that was to be furnished by Ireland, viz, 5,713,566l. which would leave a sum to be defrayed by Great Britain, of 42,930,604l. These sums he stated upon a rough estimate, which, however they might vary from perfect accuracy, would yet be found to correspond pretty exactly with the actual state of the accounts. Having gone through the supplies, it next became necessary for him to state to the committee the various Ways and Means which had hitherto been provided for covering these supplies. The House had already voted upon malt and pensions three millions. The sum usually voted was 2,750,000l.; but it was thought more expedient to take the amount of the tax at the round sum of three millions, which it produced, the effect of which would only be to reduce the surplus of the consolidated fund by the sum of 250,000l. the difference between the vote of three millions and the usual amount at which the malt and pension tax were usually estimated. The advances from the Bank amounted to 3,500,000l. The unappropriated surplus of the consolidated fund, which his honoured friend would move in the present committee, was on the 5th of April, 726,870l. Upon a rough estimate, he was warranted in taking the war taxes at twenty millions. The committee would be aware, that the duties to be levied under the Orders in Council were applicable to the war taxes, and therefore he felt the more confidence in taking their amount at twenty millions.

The Lottery he should reckon at 350,000l. which was somewhat less than it had produced in the last year, but still as much as he conceived himself entitled to take credit for. It would be recollected that four millions of Exchequer bills had been funded in the course of the present year; instead of those, he proposed to issue four millions of other Exchequer bills, towards the Ways and Means of the year. In addition to this, he should say about eight millions, which he would propose as the loan, and which was as much as he apprehended would be necessary for the service of the present year. When to these sums was added the surplus of the consolidated fund, which he takes at 3,750,000l., it would give a total of 43,076,000l. for the Ways and Means for the service of the year, which gave an excess of 187,000l. above the supplies. Although the surplus of the consolidated fund had been taken at 3,750,000l yet in fact it had exceeded that sum in the course of the last year by no less a sum than 726,870l. By the funding the four millions of Exchequer bills, the loan could be raised on more advantageous terms to the public, than if they had been left outstanding at an interest of 5l. per cent.

The interest of the four millions of Exchequer bills, and of the loan for the year, would amount to 750,000l. This would be provided for in the following manner. In the first place, short annuities had fallen in to the amount of 380,000l. which he would propose to be applied to Ways and Means; 65,000l. had annually been saved by improvements in the management of the revenue; 125,000l. had been already gained by the arrangement which had taken place with

with respect to the collection of the Assessed Taxes, and he thought that by a similar arrangement in the collection of the stamp duties, a further sum of 20,000l. might be gained. These sums taken together would make a total of 770,000l. which exceeds by 20,000l. the sum that would be necessary to cover the interests of the loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer bills. He proposed in some respects to make additions to the stamp duties, but in so doing, he by no means intended to abandon altogether that principle which had been adopted in the last session of suspending the course of taxation for two or three years and looking principally to the war taxes. The additional stamp duties which he should propose would, he trusted, not be considered as burdensome, and would rather be considerad as a regulation and an arrangement than an increase of duties. He should propose an equalization of the stamp duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. He wished also to alter the duties now paid on admission into offices. The present duty was 20l. without regard to the value or amount of the office. He wished that every office under 60l. annually should be entirely exempted, those from 60. to 150l. to pay 8l. those from 150l. to 300l. to pay 20l. and a higher duty for the admission into offices of greater value. He proposed that the duty on indentures of attornies and solicitors, who were to practise in the superior courts, should be 110l. and the duties on those in the inferior courts, as well as the writers to the signet in Scotland, should be 55l. He proposed that the duty on feoffments should be raised from 1l. 10s. to 3l. which was the same as deeds of lease and release are now liable to.

The next duty which he should propose was, a small duty on those promissory notes which were re-issued. This duty would principally affect country bank notes; and it was not unreasonable that the public should in some degree participate in the profits which were made by the country banks. There are many of those notes which were not payable in London, or in any other place, but that where they were issued, which occasioned a great deal of inconvenience. He meant therefore to propose a higher rate of duty on those notes which were only payable at the place where they were issued, than upon those which were payable in London. He should propose four-pence on a pound note of the former description, and three-pence on that of the latter. He thought there might also be a small additional duty on the transfer of stock shares, which were now made according to the nominal value. As to law proceedings, they were at present burdened with such high taxes, that he was unwilling to charge them with any additional duties; there were, however, one or two slight additional duties which he thought they might bear. He should propose, therefore, a duty of one shilling on every summons before a master in chancery. As to conveyances of land, which now bore a duty of thirty shillings generally, he should propose a duty of twenty shillings on every conveyance of land, the value of which did not exceed 150l. From 150l. to 300l. he should propose thirty shillings; from 300l. to 500l. fifty shillings; and from that upwards, at a rate not exceeding twenty shillings for every 100l. After a few general observations, he concluded by moving his first resolution.

The following letter, received from Capt. Parker, of the Stately, dated off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808, records the destruction of the last ship but one of the Danish navy.

"Sir—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line, Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns.

Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two P.M. on the 22d instant, we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chase, at four P.M. Greenall on the coast of Jutland bearing N.W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at five P.M. ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope, that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we should have the same fate. This I have since been assured was his design. At forty-five minutes past seven P.M. Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine P.M. At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my first lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the breach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the

evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up.

I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having fifty-five killed and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging.

The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of six hundred and twenty men, and had five hundred and seventy-six on board.

I feel much indebted to Captain Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of royal marines of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during this action, displaying throughout the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships.

I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my first lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman.

I have the honour so be, &c.

(Signed) G. O. Parker.

To Vice-Admiral Russell, &c. &c.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Stately—2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 26 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Nassau—1 seaman killed; 11 seamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 seamen, missing.—Total 17.

Dispatches have been received from Major General Sherbrooke, commander of the British Forces in Sicily, containing information of his having evacuated the Castle of Scylla on the 17th of February last, and retired with his army to Messina.

In another dispatch he describes the surrender of Reggio to the French on the 3d of February and states that the Delight sloop, in endeavouring to recover some Sicilian gun-boats, got on shore on the Calabrian coast, and was next day burnt, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.—Capt. Handfield with several of his ship's company, were killed: and Capt. Seccombe, of the Glatton, who was on board of the Delight, was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. Capt. Seccombe was permitted, the next day, to go to Messina, on his parole, but on the 3d inst. he died of his wounds:

The following letter contains a detailed account of the events at Scylla, as they occurred, from the 31st December last, (the day on which the enemy came before the place), until its evacuation.

Messina, February 18, 1808.

Sir—In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla.

After being invested by Gen. Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by 14 pieces of heavy ordnance, the little castle of Scylla, has fallen into his hands; but I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner.

In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla, and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the heights of Milla down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Capt. Nicholas, assistant quarter-master general; when upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the masse, were driven in by three French battalions and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post on the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the castle consisted of 200 British, and from four to five hundred masse occupied the town. The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harrassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the masse, and occasionally with boats. In some of these actions the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d Light Infantry were cut to pieces. Owing to these checks the French were retarded until the 6th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the masse became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their

their advance with a heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides: our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina, without leaving a man in the enemy's hands,

The force which Gen. Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of cavalry, the 22d light infantry, the 1st, 62d, and 101st of the line, in all about 6000 men, with five 24 pounders, 5 eighteens, and 4 mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while under cover of his fire, he laboured to establish two breaching batteries, at 3 and 400 hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did the slaughter abate, to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells. From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued to work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the sea staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them.

The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed till the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances I received your orders to evacuate the castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faro gave the French a full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of one hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire on the castle, and subsequently on the boats; while infantry with field pieces tried the breach on either side. The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small; and before we were a musket shot distant, the French were in the fort.

The masterly arrangement of the transport boats and men of war launches upon this occasion, does high honour to Capt. Trollope, of his Majesty's ship Electra, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some dangerously.—But I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that Gen. Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundred of his best troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. D. Robertson, Lieut. Col. Com. Scylla Castle.

To Major-General Sherbrooke, commander, &c. in Sicily.

Return of killed and wounded, 3 gunners, 8 rank and file killed; 1 bombadier, 8 gunners, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Axford Edward Tier, Tothill street, haberdasher. (Mason, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill

Baker George, Talfield, Durham spirit merchant. (Elliob, Catherine court, Seething lane

Bull James Kingston, Isle of Wight, corndealer. (Gilbert, Newport

Bolton Thos. Langton Little, York, dealer. (Fairlefs, Staple inn

Baker Samuel, Southwark, upholsterer. (Ellis, Hatton Garden

Boucher Wm. Birmingham, toy-maker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince. Gray's inn

Beale John, Camberwell, Surrey, mathematical instrument maker. (Surman, Golden square

Champion Foyce, Beech street, bootmaker. (Higden and Sim, Currier's hall

Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, stock broker (furviving partner of John Lambert, deceafed). (Winter, Kaye, Freihfields, and Beckwith, Swithin's lane

Collip John, Great Portland ftreet, upholfterer. (Bleafdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Cure Robert, Briftol, hat manufacturer. (Andrews, Clare ftreet, Briftol.

Cockrill William, Stallingborough, Lincoln, falesman. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion fquare

Chattham Thomas, High Holborn cork cutter. (Afpinall, Quality court, Chancery lane

Crochett Thomas, Oxford, dealer. (Rofe and Munnings, Gray's inn fquare

Chippendail Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholfterer. (Burgefs. Curzon ftreet May fair

Croofe George, Tiver's Ocle, Hereford, dealer in cattle. (Gregory. Clement's inn

Caflake James Green, Stepney, tallow chandler. (Fillingham, Union ftreet, Whitechapel

Dodfworth Gregory, Beverley, draper. (Lambert, Hatton garden

Dinividuie William, Manchefter, infurance broker (in partnerfhip with Lawrence Dinividie and Richard Wilkinfon. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard

Dand William, Whitehaven, muflin manufacturer. (Howlfworth, Staple inn

Davies Richard, Bernard ftreet, Ruffell fquare, fadler. (Reynold, Caftle ftreet, Falcon fquare

Denham Samuel, Bermondfey ftreet, taylor. (Hurft, Lad lane

Evans John, Monmouth, fadler. (Pugh, Bernard ftreet, Ruffel fquare

Green John, Hull, flax-dreffer. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet

Hucks

Hucks Samuel, Canal row, Bermondsey, cooper. (Loxley, Cheapside
Huntingdon Thomas, Watford, calico printer. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Hatton John, Lymm, Cheſter, butcher. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Hill Joſeph, Fountain place, City road, flour factor, Cheſter, Lincoln's inn
Herron George, Bermondſey ſtreet, fellmonger. (Heawood, old City Chambers
Hulbert John, Briſtol, ſoap boiler. (White, Inner Temple
Henderſon William, Paternoſter row, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Hart Henry, Great Coram ſtreet, broker. (Iſaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate
Jefferſon Richard, and William Dickinſon, Hull, woollen-drapers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Ireland John Layton, High ſtreet, Shoreditch. (Clutton, St. Thomas ſtreet
Lawſon Wm. St. Catherine's ſtreet, Middleſex, biſcuit baker. (Noy, Mincing lane
Lardner Richard, Newton Poppleford, Devon, worſted ſpinner. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon ſtreet
Loat Richard, Long Acre, ironmonger. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Maclean Francis, tower ſtreet, merchant. (Collins and Waller, Spital ſquare
Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readſhaw Morley, York ſtreet, Southwark, hopfactors. (Alcock, Boſwell and Comer, Southwark
Machan George, Huddersfield, York, grocer. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde Bloomsbury
Mould Henry, Winchester, cabinet maker. (Ware, Blackman ſtreet, Southwark
Malim Mark, Highgate, dealer. (Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Ord Wm. and Joſeph Ewbank, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, mercers. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Partington Wm. Manchester, money ſcrivener. (Hurd, Inner Temple
Roylands John, Princes ſtreet, Lambeth, barge builder. (Bennet, Union ſtreet Southwark
Redfern Samuel, Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Edge, Inner Temple
Rhodes Edward, Leeds, currier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Reuſree Thomas, Falmouth, Cordwainer. (Shephard and Addington, Bedford row
Rudge Michael, Frethern, Glouceſter, tanner. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn
Seddon Thomas, Salford, victualler. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Shynn James, Bow, Middleſex, whitesmith. (Harding, Primroſe ſtreet
Surger Nathaniel Peach, Weſtbury, common brewer, (Ellis, Hatton garden
Smith George, Warnford court, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court
Stevens George, jun. Bedford, grocer. (Townſend, Staple inn
Staniforth Samuel, Radford, Nottingham, joiner. (Bleaſdall, Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Steel Wm. Brentford, linen draper. (Dawes, Angel court
Shawford Wm. Cowdery, of the Albany, Piccadily, confectioner. (Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Savery George, Southwark, victualler. (Evans, Kennington Croſs
Smith Rebecca, Croſs ſtreet, Wilderneſs row, dealer in oil and colours (Stratton, Shoreditch
Tytlar George, Hounſditch, ſlopſeller. (Collins and Waller, Spital ſquare
Tyſon John, Liverpool, tallow chandler. (Aviſon, Liverpool
Tiver Simon, Bridgewater, innkeeper. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet
Touſe George, Lloyd's coffee-houſe, under writer. (Kearſey, Biſhopſgate within
Tunnicliffe Joſeph, Repton, Derby, draper. (Hurſt, Lad lane
Taylor Thomas, Liverpool, tea dealer. (Aviſon, Liverpool
Travis Richard, Manchester, ſilverſmith. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Taylor John, Salford, victualler. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Williams Benjamin, Liverpool, linen and woollen draper. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court
Wilkinſon Richard, Manchester, inſurance broker, carrying on trade with William and Laurence Dinwiddie. (Deunets and Greaves, King's Arms yard
Wright Benjamin, Birmingham, factor. (Webb, and Tyndall, Birmingham
Whitehead Peter, Stockpopt, cotton merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Winter Wm. and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen. (Allen, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars
Whitehead Joſeph Stockport, victualler. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Wright Samuel, Leeds victualler. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Whitham George, Addingham, Yorkſhire, Drover. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen John, Rotherhithe, coal merchant, April 16
Ashe Joſeph Rutter, Ormſkirk, draper, April 25
Adams James, Fore ſtreet, dealer in ſpirituous liquors, April 26
Auther John, and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, inſurance brokers, April 26, final
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, April 26
Ayles Obadiah, Topſham, Devon, ſhip builder, May 2
Ayres John, Amerſham, butterman, May 21
Baddeley Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer, May 7
Butler Nathaniel Iles, and Benjamin Butler Painſwick, Glouceſter, joint and ſeparate eſtate, May 12
Brunn Samuel, Charing croſs, ſword cutler, April 30
Beedoes George, Biſhop's Caſtle, Salop, tanner, May 10, final
Babcock Richard, Marcham, Berks, maltſter, May 10
Cook John Chriſtian, and Thomas Chriſtian broker, Leadenhall ſtreet, linen drapers, May 2
Cranſton Wm. Drury lane, currier, July 9
Corlett Thomas, Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 7
Carbery John, Vine ſtreet, warehouſeman, April 26
Cooper Thomas, Wilbarſton, Northampton, draper, April 25
Cother Jeremiah, Pitchcombe, Glouceſter, clothier, May 11, final
Clifford Thomas, Birmingham, mealman, May 2, final
Clarke Chriſtopher, Carliſle, mercer, May 7, final
Clayton Thomas, Delworth, Lancaſter, tanner, April 14
Davis Thomas, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, April 18
Dipple John, Wandſworth, whitener and sreller, April 22
Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baihi, Chitham and Sheerneſs, bankers, May 16
Elliot John, and John Thomas Dagnall Upper Eaſt Smithfield, flax dreſſers, April 23
Eagleton Edward, Cheapſide, grocer, April 30
Enock Richard, Oxford ſtreet, taylor, April 26
Freeman Joſeph and Thomas Grace, Devonſhire ſquare, dealers, April 16, final
Frebout Lewis, jun. Fort ſtreet, ſilk manufacterer, April 23
Findell James jun. Cliſtone ſtreet carpenter, May 14
Flint Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant, May 2, final
Goulton Wm. Selby, York, linen draper April 30
Greſham John, Lambeth, timber merchant, April 23
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, linen draper, May 3
Garner Wm. Thetford, merchant, April 30
Gibbs Wm. Newport, Iſle of Wight, hackneyman, May 11, final
Hippisley Wm. Sheptonmallet, ſhopkeeper, April 18, final
Hacher Wm. of the Precinct of the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Kent, builder, April 22, final
Harman Stephen, Mondbury, Devon, ſhopkeeper, May 2
Harvie Arthur, Birmingham, factor, April 30
Harding John, Abingdon, Berks, bookſeller, May 10, final
Home Thomas, Biſhop's Caſtle, Salop, mercer, May 10
Joynſon Wm. and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers, April 20
Irving Wm. Liverpool, liquor merchant, May 3
Jebb Thomas, Wardour ſtreet, Soho, leather dreſſer, April 23
Jameſon Robert, ironmonger lane, linen factor, May 7
Ivey Wm. Litchfield ſtreet, taylor, April 30
James Charles, Cateaton ſtreet, ribbon manufacturer, May 7
Jackſon John, Thurmond, Lambeth, ſtockbroker, May 10
Kirkman Edward, Portſmouth, linen draper, April 26
Kennet Wm. Snow hill, baker, April 30
Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, April 23
Liſter Anthony, Marſh chapel, Lincoln, grocer, April 23
Lees Wm. Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Leedham John, Hull, linen draper, April 20
Liverſmore Thomas, fen. Chelmsford, grocer, May 24
Lindſay Peter, Greenwich, baker, June 1
Lockey John, Oxford, grocer, May 13
Morgan Robert, Southmolton ſtreet, coal merchant, April 26
Martin John, jun. and John Ruſſel, Liverpool, merchants, April 19
Manby William, Strand, oil and colourman, April 30, final
Manwaring Edward, Wellcloſe ſquare, tallow chandler, May 3
Morney John, Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, April 30
Nesbitt Thomas, Southwark, chinaman, April 12
Paterſon James, Red Lion ſtreet, Holborn, cabinet maker, April 16, final
Penny John, Wells, Somerſet, brandy merchant, April 18, final
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, April 26
Pope Humphrey, Ratcliffe Croſs, victualler, April 19
Pringle Robert, Northumberland ſtreet, and late of Kingſton, Jamaica, jeweler, April 19
Preſton Robert, Liverpool, merchant, April 25
Potten Arthur, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, woollen draper, May 14, final
Price William, Leadenhall ſtreet, taylor, April 26
Pearſon John, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn dealers, April 28
Prior Joſeph, Princes ſtreet, Spital fields, dry ſalter, July 5
Rawſon John, Leiceſter, hatter, April 19, final
Rennell William, jun. Totneis, Devon, mercer, April 21, final
Smith Archibald, Hull, baker, April 26
Searle Wm. Chudleigh, Devon, ſhopkeeper, April 20
Stiles Sarah, and Maſon Stiles, Dorking, plumbers, April 30
Shynn James, Stratford, Eſſex, victualler, april 23
Scurry Francis, Kent road, Southwark, corn dealer, May 7, final

Simpson John, Artillery street, Bermondsey, tallow chandler, May 2
Sowley Richard, Knowles, Warwick, corn factor, May 2
Strother Andrew, Tottenham yard, Blackwell hall factor, May 3, final
Stubbs James, Liverpool, woollen draper, May 2
Sayer Joseph, Upper North Place, Gray's inn lane, and John Jefferey, Titchfield street, coach and harness makers, April 30
Saunders James, Eling, Hants, maltster, May 10, final
Williams Wm. Lad lane, victualler, May 3
Waghorn Thomas, Romford, draper, May 3
Warner Edward, jun. Little New street, lamp manufacturer, May 7
Wright Wm. sen. Wm. Wright, jun. and John Maude Wright, Welclose square, coal merchants, joint estate and separate estate of Wm. Wright, sen. April 29
Weeks Henry, Edgware road, carrier, May 3
wainwright Edward, Thame, Oxford, butcher, April 29
Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler, May 10
Wilson Joseph, Strand, umbrella maker, May 24
Woodward Alexander, Liverpool, wine merchant, May 12
White John, Birmingham, taylor, May 11
Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, May 10, final
White Martin, Portsmouth, wine merchant, May 13
Wakelin John, Oxford, dealer, May 13
Young Wm. Seton, Holderness, York, grocer, May 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. James's, Colonel Dorrien, of the royal regiment of horse guards, to Miss Le Clerc, of Havant.

At Mary-la-bonne, William Palmer, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to Miss Ricketts, daughter of James R. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Robert Lukend, esq. son of the Dean of Wells, to Catherine Halifax, daughter of the late Bishop of St. Asaph.—James Lys Seager, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Whitaker, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Barming, Kent.—W. Heyliger, esq. of Weymouth Street, to Miss Chalmers, of Park Place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Matthews Corsellis, esq. to Miss Utterson, eldest daughter of the late John U. esq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

George Molle, esq. Major in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Catherine Brown, niece to Nicholas B. esq. of Eccles, Berwickshire.

At Twickenham, James Alexander Hudson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Hodges, daughter of the late Jeremiah H. esq. of Boutney, Oxfordshire.

At Chelsea, George Kinderley, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of John A. late of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, esq.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. Wolfe, of the Haymarket, to Miss Binks, of King-street, Covent-garden.

At Lambeth, Tipping Thomas Rigby, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Ann Eliza, second daughter of John Cousins, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. H. Johnstone, of Wisanstow, to Miss Roure Boughton, second daughter of Sir Charles William Roure, 16, of Rouse Lenib, Worcestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Dr. Hind, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and vicar of Finden, Sussex, to Mrs. Benwell, of Chilton Foliatts, Wilts.

At Twickenham, James Alexander Hodson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah H. esq. of Bolney.

Joseph Gundry, jun. esq. of Bridport, Dorset, to Miss Pearkes, niece of Martin P. esq. of Upper Harley street.

DIED.

In Welbeck-street, *Mrs. Southwell*, relict of William S. esq. 84. This lady was the daughter of Henry Pye, esq. of Farringdon, Berks. and sister of the Rev. Dr. Pye, archdeacon of Durham, and Lady Aston, whose deaths are recorded in this Number, all of whom died in the space of five days.

Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, Kent, and colonel of the East Kent militia.

In Upper Gower-street, *George*, eldest son of George Shum, esq.

In Devonshire Place, *Francis Latour, esq.* late of Madras, 70.

In Charles-street, St. James's Square, *James Paull, esq.* the well-known candidate for the representation of Westminster. He was found by his servants in bed, with his head nearly severed from his body, and three small cuts in one of his arms. Near him lay a razor and a surgeon's lancet. At the inquest held on his body, it appeared in evidence, that Mr. Paull came home at five o'clock in the morning of the day on which he perpetrated the fatal deed, and retired to bed. The maid servant went up at ten o'clock to light the bed room fire, when he desired her to tell his man not to disturb him until he rang the bell, which she accordingly did. She went up again about two o'clock in the afternoon, and tried the outward room door; it was locked; and she was desired by Mr. Paull, in a faint voice, not to come in yet. She went up again at half-past five, and fancied that she heard her master groan. She then called the butler, who went in with her, and they found Mr. Paull in the situation described. From the testimony of the witnesses, and other circumstances which have transpired, it should seem that in consequence of a variety of untoward circumstances, and the excruciating pain occasioned by the wound he received in his duel with Sir Francis Burdett, which was not healed to the last, that Mr. Paull's intellects had undergone a most material change, and that his derangement was so marked in the strangeness of his conduct as to be visible to all his friends and acquaintances. He had been at a gambling-house the last night of his life, where it is said he added to his embarrassment by loss at play. There can be no doubt, that his first design

was,

was, by opening a vein, to bleed to death, but that, urged by the importunities of his servants, he had recourse to the razor, with which he perpetrated the fatal deed.

At Roehampton, suddenly, in the prime of life, *Benjamin Goldsmid, esq.* senior partner of the well known and highly respected firm of B. and A. Goldsmid, many years brokers to the English Government, contractors for loans of unparalleled magnitude, and partners in a house esteemed one of the most wealthy in Europe. Mr. G. was beloved by all who knew him, and was as much celebrated for his benevolence and munificence as for his immense wealth.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Miss Tapps*, the only daughter of Sir G. J. T. Bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

At his son's house, Pimlico, in his 37th year, *Andrew Clinton*, esq. of the War Office.

At Holloway, *William Richard Venning*, eldest son of William V., esq.

At Hammersmith, in his 85th year, *John Rice*, esq. a miserably penurious character. He was born in Westminster, and having received a musical education, he resolved to try his fortune in America. He sailed for New York, where he settled, and got an appointment as an organist. In this situation, denying himself the common necessaries of life, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, and returned to England. His habit was that of the most indigent beggar, and so deplorably miserable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings which he took. At length he obtained a room at a glazier's shop, near Marsham-street, where he was taken ill. He requested to be decently clothed, and conveyed to Mr. Boyce, at Hammersmith, whose father, he said, was his most intimate acquaintance. He was accordingly taken to the house of Mr. Boyce, where he survived only a few days. After his death, his will was opened, by which it appeared, that he had bequeathed 20,000l. to Mr. Boyce, and 10,000l. to the Bishop of New-York. He is said to have died worth 40,000l.

At his father's house, aged 13, *T. H. S. Stanhope*, fifth son of Walter S. S. esq. of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, M. P.

In Harley Street, *Mrs. Reed*, wife of John R. esq. of Chipchase Castle, Northumberland.

At the City Coffee House, *Mr. William Seddon*, attorney, of Manchester.

At Highbury Place, Islington, *N. Basevi*, esq. late of Billiter Square.

In New North Street, the *Rev. E. B. De la Fontaine*, rector of Great Pontan, Lincolnshire.

In Little Dean's yard, Westminster, in his 77th year, the *Rev. Samuel Smith*, L. L. D. prebendary of Westminster, and (after the resignation of Dr. Markham), upwards of 24 years master of Westminster school.

Peter Rainier, esq. Admiral of the Blue. He was made a Post Captain, October 29, 1778; a Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1795; a Vice-Admiral, February 14, 1799; and an Admiral of the Blue, November 9, 1805. Admiral Rainier was Commander in Chief in the East Indies for several years, where he amassed vast property, and returned from thence about two years since. At the last general election he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, his native place.

In Great James Street, Bedford Row, where he was born, and resided all his life, *Edward Phillips*, esq. 70.

In Sloane Street, *Mr. Lewis Bologna*, of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Henrietta Parker*, eldest sister of the late Lord Boringdon, and niece to the late Earl Poulett.

In Portman Square, at her son's house, *Jane*, Countess Dowager of Dundonald. She was the mother of twelve sons and daughters, and among her descendants, she has an Admiral, and five Captains in his Majesty's navy.

At Kensington, *John Bulley*, esq. formerly writing-master to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, 82.

Mr. Ledger, messenger of Covent Garden Theatre. He had attended as usual at the treasury of the theatre on the day of his decease, and went to the banker's to lodge the money. Having concluded the business, he had proceeded only a few steps from the door, when he fell down in a fit, was conveyed home, and in a few hours expired.

In Newman Street, *Mrs. Winston*, wife of the proprietor of the Little Theatre, Haymarket.

In Newcastle Street, Strand, in his 54th year, *Mr. Thomas Bayley*, better known by the appellation of Little Tommy, who during 40 years servitude in the humble capacity of a pot-boy, accumulated the sum of 400l.

In Wimpole Street, *Mrs. Penton*, wife of John P. esq. late M. P. for Winchester, sister of the late Countess Digby, and aunt to the present Earl D.

Thomas Gould, esq. one of the benchers, and late treasurer of the Middle Temple, the only surviving brother of the late Judge G.

In Edward street, Portman square, aged 84, the Dowager Lady *Frankland*, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas F. Bart. and mother of the present Sir Thomas F. of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

In St. James's Square, *Mrs. Heathcote*, wife of T. T. H. esq.

At Bush Hill, Edmonton, *Robert Kelham*, esq. the oldest member of the two societies of Lincoln's inn, and Staples inn, 90

At Hackney, *Mrs. Hodgson*, widow of T. H. esq. of Aldgate, 71.

At Edgware, the *Rev. John De Veil*, rector of Aldenham, Herts, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At

At Crouch End, *William Wyld*, esq. of Laurence Pountney Lane.

In the 53d year of her age, *Mrs. Martha Gill*, wife of Mr. George G. of Camberwell, Surry. She was in the act of making tea, and apparently in good health, when suddenly her head fell forward. Her brother who was present caught her in his arms, but she expired instantly without a sigh, or a groan. She was a most cheerful and affectionate woman, and has left a husband with five children, to lament her loss.

Dowager Countess *Moira*, this lady, was uncommonly gifted! great powers of memory, great quickness of intellect, and a peculiar easy, yet splendid elocution, with which she adorned whatever subject she touched upon, whether the mere passing events of the day, the various topics of literature, or those useful arts by which the community is benefited, and the resources of a nation enlarged. Her acquaintance with such branches of knowledge was by no means limited or superficial; on the contrary, some learned societies have borne respectful testimony to her acquirements in this particular, and the real utility which flowed from the productions of her active and discerning genius. She was married to the late Earl of Moira in February, 1752; and resided in Dublin, or the North of Ireland (with the exception of one year's absence in France) for more than half a century! for the long period of fifty-six years. Let those who remember what Moira House was in the earlier days of that period, when she led, and reflected a grace upon every beneficial fashion; when she cultivated the fine arts; when she rendered her house the favourite spot where every person of genius or talents in Dublin, or who visited Dublin, loved most to resort to; let such persons say, whether Moira House, and its illustrious Lady, as well as its truly noble and beneficent Lord, deserve not every panegyric which gratitude can bestow. She was the last in a direct line of the great name of Hastings—the last!! a word when so applied, every liberal nature will dwell upon with melancholy sensations, even to enthusiasm—such are perhaps the universal feelings of mankind in favour of exalted birth, which a vain-glorious philosophy never can eradicate, that when a race of nobility, distinguished by the length of years during which they wore their honours uninterrupted, is finally terminated; the extinction of such a family is regarded, not without a generous sympathy; but when the tomb closes on a noble matron, the representative of a great house, with whose history the best, and perhaps most inspiring images of our earliest days, are associated, and herself not inferior to any in that history, it is scarcely possible, even for a stranger, not to hang over such a tomb, without every emotion of sorrow, of regret, and of veneration. Such sentiments may ill accord with a frivolous, and in some respects, a selfish age. Be it so—yet this age, even under the influence of a more than iron war, and much bigotry, has not lost "all its original brightness," but retains much of its good old virtues undiminished. It possesses domestic charity at least; and those who know how to appreciate charity, will learn to venerate the memory of the Countess of Moira, for in truth she may be said to have been charity itself. She had a strong resemblance, in many respects, to her ancestors: a lofty spirit, magnificence of disposition, untired hospitality—altogether, she was a lady of other times; and when she mingled with society, more than her increased infirmities would of late years allow; few persons ever beheld her without something of more heroic days passing in indistinct, yet splendid, array, before the imagination. In the reception of persons of the first distinction at her house, there was an air, a dignity, will hardly be equalled, and never can be surpassed. But the noble manner, the imposing ceremonial of life, leave but slight vestiges for remembrance, compared to those intrinsic and domestic virtues, which give to the female sex their truest ornament. In all the private relations of life, she was, to the utmost, valuable! Her maternal duties she fulfilled with the enlightened spirit, and more, perhaps, than the sensibility of a Cornelia. They could only be equalled by the unceasing assiduities, the soothing tenderness, the sweet and pious and filial regards which accompanied her to her last hour—but sorrow is sacred, and the writer forbears.—He can only add, that this imperfect tribute is the product of an hasty, an anxious moment, the effusion of gratitude, resting indeed upon the basis of truth, but no exact delineation of Lady Moira's character. The style is warm, for it flows from the heart; and who that knew her could write of Lady Moira in a style which was inert and grovelling. Ireland will long have cause to regret her—she cultivated its best interests—to the gentry, she displayed an example of attachment to the country which they might have well imitated—to the peasantry of all descriptions, she was a guardian friend—to every illiberal, party-distinction, whether arising from a false zeal for the state or religion, she was an unprejudiced enlightened opponent. From the contemplation of such a character it is indeed not easy to withdraw. She survived her husband nearly fifteen years.—She was daughter to Theophilus, and sister to Francis, late Earls of Huntingdon. Her mother was the Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers.

At Newcastle, in his 85th year, *Robert Roddam, esq.* Senior Admiral of the Red, brother to the late Edward Roddam, of Roddam, in the county of Northumberland, esq. and third son of Edward Roddam, of Roddam and Little Houghton, esq. by Jane, daughter of Robert Shelly, esq. merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The family of Roddam is believed

lieved to be one of the most ancient in the British dominions. Mr. Roddam (the subject of these memoirs) went to sea as a midshipman in the Lowestoffe, in the year 1735—6. He served also as midshipman in the Russell, Cumberland, and Boyne, and was upon the Antigua station with Captain Drummond of the Lowestoffe more than five years. Sir Oltaloner Ogle then took him into his own ship, on his way to Jamaica, to join Admiral Vernon, whom he accompanied on the different expeditions to Hispaniola, Carthagena, the island of Cuba, Cumberland harbour, &c. The young sailor shewed great valour and intrepidity, yet had the good luck to escape without injury, though a part of his coat was shot off by a cannon-ball. On the 3d of November, 1741, he was made third lieutenant of the Superb, in which he returned the same year to England, and, though so young an officer, had the good fortune to save the ship twice on her passage home. The Superb was paid off at Plymouth in 1742, and Mr. Roddam was commissioned third Lieutenant of the Monmouth the 7th of September, 1742. Charles Wyndham, esq. commanded the Monmouth; he was a most correct and excellent officer. Being on a cruize off the island of Teneriffe, the captain (as was his constant practice at night) gave particular orders that every incident should be inserted in the log-book. Lieut. Roddam, as first watch, received Capt. Wyndham's commands to put the ship about at twelve o'clock, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do three times, although there was no apparent obstacle; and when Lieut. Hamilton went upon deck to relieve the watch, Roddam told him that witchcraft must have prevented the ship from going about, and bidding Hamilton go forward, in his presence he once more attempted it, when the ship missed stays a fourth time; a fortunate circumstance, as it proved in the event; for so much time was thus occupied, that day-light commencing, a sail was perceived a-head of the Monmouth, which they chased, and took. She proved to be a Spanish ship of about one hundred thousand pounds value, and which would not have been seen but for this accident. Lieut. Roddam related this circumstance to his captain soon after, at the same time reminding him that his custom of inspecting the log-book had been neglected, or he would there have seen that his commands had not been obeyed; but Captain Wyndham's good fortune had of course made him forgetful of his rule, and he was much pleased at the lucky circumstance that had stayed the hand of his young lieutenant. On the 14th of July, 1744, young Roddam was made second lieutenant of the same ship, Captain Henry Harrison then commander, and on the 14th of July, 1746, he was promoted to the command of his Majesty's sloop Viper. About this time Lord Anson (then Mr. Anson) went to Portsmouth to command the western squadron, and expressing a strong wish to all the captains to stop a fleet at that time lying at Plymouth, they urged the impracticability of the undertaking in a high south-west wind, and stated many other concurring obstacles. Mr. Roddam, the youngest captain, instantly undertook to try the possibility of stopping them, though his sloop being just off the stocks, was in every way incomplete, and he performed Mr. Anson's wish with a readiness and alacrity, which shewed that quickness and steadiness are not incompatible, but when united, may effect what neither separately can accomplish. This was so strong a recommendation to that great naval officer, Lord Anson, that he immediately wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty for leave to take Captain Roddam under his command. In the course of that year Admiral Sir Peter Warren, then commanding the western squadron, received intelligence from a Bristol privateer that more than thirty vessels was in Sidera bay, near Cape Ortugal, laden with naval stores. Sir Peter enquired if the privateer's captain could carry in any of his Majesty's ships; to which he replied in the negative. The admiral then asked if any battery sheltered them; and being answered there were two, and that the entrance was very narrow, he determined to relinquish the attempt as impracticable. Capt. Harrison, of the Monmouth, being present, recommended the Admiral to send the Viper, which Roddam commanded, adding, "He would answer for that young man effecting all that human nature could perform;" and on that day, Captain Roddam received his orders, to sail in the evening, and was off the first battery next morning, which he carried, destroyed all the guns, and also took a privateer then coming out: he proceeded into the bay, burnt more than thirty sail of vessels, and on the third day rejoined his Admiral with three or four prizes, not being able to man more from his little sloop of fourteen guns and ninety men and boys. The town offered to surrender on his own terms; but Captain Roddam told the inhabitants that he did not come to aggrandize himself and crew by distressing harmless individuals, but only such as armed against Great Britain, the number of whom at the first battery amounted to about five hundred men. Upon Captain Roddam's return to the squadron, he was met at entering the port by Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who taking him in his arms, thanked him most warmly for the most important service he had rendered his country, which with his answer to the inhabitants, so pleased and gratified this gallant and humane Admiral, that his statement of the affair to the Lords of the Admiralty immediately obtained Captain Roddam the command of the Greyhound frigate, of 24 guns, with the rank of post-captain, to which he was appointed the 7th of July, 1747. On his return to England in the Viper, being off Portsmouth, and no

otherwise known to its inhabitants than from the account of his conduct in Sidera bay, they immediately offered and earnestly solicited Captain Roddam to become their representative in parliament; this honour he repeatedly refused, as well as many offers from boroughs at various times rendered to him. Captain Roddam served in the Greyhound frigate in Holland, under Commodore Mitchell: he was afterwards ordered to join Admiral Watson at Louisburgh, and was by him stationed three years at New York, whence he returned to England in 1751, and on the 30th of January, 1753, was commissioned for the Bristol guardship, of 50 guns, at Plymouth, where he served about a year; and in 1755, he was appointed to the Greenwich, also a 50 gun ship, sailed to the West Indies, and was upon the Jamaica station till 1757. At this period, being on a cruize off Hispaniola, on the 16th of March early in the morning, plying off Cape Cabroon, the Greenwich fell in with five French line of battle ships, two frigates, and a storeship, which the officers and crew of the Greenwich all fully supposed and asserted were merchantmen convoyed by two frigates; but Captain Roddam saw otherwise, and, though late, convinced his ship's company of their mistake, as they proved to be the Tonnant, of 84 guns, commanded by Admiral Bofromont; the Desanncene, of 74, Captain Blonal; the Diadem, of 74, Captain Rofele; l'Eveille, of 64, Captain Merville; Inflexible, of 64; and the Savage and Le Bronne frigates, with a twenty-gun storeship. This squadron being to windward, sent one of the frigates to reconnoitre, which Captain Roddam perceiving, and finding there could be no chance to escape, used every manœuvre to draw her towards the Greenwich. This ship being painted in the manner of the French, he hoped to decoy the frigate, for which he had prepared men to board, with an intension of sending her immediately to Admiral Townshend, at Jamaica, with intelligence of the situation and number of the enemy; but the French frigate soon discovering the Greenwich to be a two-decked ship, made great exertion to shelter herself amidst the French squadron. The Diadem first began firing at nine o'clock, and from that hour till nine at night, the Greenwich was incessantly attacked by one or other of the fleet. Captain Roddam again prepared to board the l'Eveille, a 64, being the best sailing ship; but several of the enemy renewing the action at the same time, the Greenwich became so much injured in her rigging, that she was quite unmanageable, which compelled Capt. Roddam to relinquish his hopes of boarding. He then called his ship's company together, and told them he had done all in his power to preserve his Majesty's ship, but if any of them could point out the French admiral's ship, the Tonnant, he thought the Greenwich could yet divert her an hour or two. The officers, and the whole ship's company, answered, "They must obey their captain; but they had been unceasingly shot at for twelve hours, and supported an action they believed longer than any ship had ever before sustained." At half after nine at night, it being the opinion of all the officers that Captain Roddam had done every thing that could be done for his Majesty's service, and that engaging any further could only tend to sacrifice the men; the 64 gun ship being then within hail, and the others close a stern of her. Captain Roddam ordered the colours to be struck: the French ship l'Eveille presently hailed Captain Roddam to hoist out a boat and go on board the sixty-four, which he repeatedly refused to do; and finding his interpreter had said, "every thing being cut away they could not get a boat out," instead of saying, "Captain Roddam *would not*," he himself hailed, and enquiring if any one on board the l'Eveille spoke English, he was replied to by a person he knew, a Mr. Giddy, a Danish officer, who had served in the preceding war with Captain Norris in the Prince Frederick. Captain Roddam then told Mr. Giddy he would not go on board the French man of war in his own boat, but *must* be sent for, which if not complied with, he would hoist the British colours immediately, and defend his ship as long as she could swim. The French lieutenant then went on board the Greenwich, and found the men all at their quarters, with lighted matches in their hands, and the greatest order prevailing throughout the ship (of which under like circumstances there had never been a precedent), and which seeming to alarm and surprize the French lieutenant, Captain Roddam told him, "He had there seen a garrison capitulate to a very superior force, and ready to renew the fight if the French had *not* done as he required." Captain Roddam was then taken on board the l'Eveille, Captain Merville, who, instead of sending for his own bedding, gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles, with a dirty rug, which seemed to have been employed in the *last office* for many a poor mariner in the French ship; and Captain Roddam's anxious mind not having allowed him to think of dressing when he struck (which was at that time an invariable custom of the French), he was of course next morning extremely black and dirty, with torn shoes and tattered habiliments, damaged by splinters during the long action; and although he had so feelingly urged and solicited kind treatment for his officers and men, yet had he the painful reflection to know, that all except the lieutenants were put among the foremast-men; his purser's cloaths were taken off his back, and his steward was kept waiting on the poop without victuals ten hours; every place was broken open and ransacked, though the French lieutenant (who had the key of the bureau, &c.) had given his word of honour to the contrary; and the whole crew of the Greenwich were without food. Captain Roddam insisted upon being carried to the French

French admiral, that he might complain of ill treatment, and was at last summoned to his presence in the uncomfortable habiliments mentioned, and in such a condition, as would have caused a British victor to have blushed at in a prisoner of the meanest rank. Monsieur Bofiomont and his countrymen were sparing of every thing but civil speeches, which could neither clothe nor feed Britain's brave tars. Captain Roddam told the admiral that Captain Merville and his officers had acted in so cruel and improper a way in every respect, that they ought to be broke. He was asked what had induced him to hold so unequal a contest, and to refuse to hoist his boat out? he answered, that having very lately heard that an English man of war had been taken by a French line of battle ship and a frigate, and that the Captain had been compelled to carry his sword in his own boat to the frigate; he was resolved that such a disgrace should not happen to him, for *his sword so required* should only have been delivered through the body of the person demanding it in a manner so degrading and insulting. Himself and his ship's crew were taken to Hispaniola. About two months after they were all embarked for Jamaica, except one lieutenant, who died at the Cape, and one who remained there, having been wounded. Upon his arrival at Jamaica, Captain Roddam was tried by a court-martial, in Port Royal harbour. When the court presented the sentence to Admiral Coates, commander-in-chief, he immediately complimented Captain Roddam, by giving him the minutes of the court, with a request that he would print them, as reflecting great credit on the service, and the British flag; it was accordingly printed at Kingston, in Jamaica. Captain Roddam returned to England upon parole, and as soon as he was exchanged, he went out passenger in the Montague to Sir Edward Hawke, and took the command of the Colchester under his Lordship, off Ushant, the 7th of December, 1759, in which ship he was sent to Plymouth to procure what the Colchester wanted, and to conduct any convoy that might be ready for that station; with which in ten days the Colchester rejoined Sir Edward Hawke, who ordered Capt. Roddam commanding her, with Captain Hervey in the Monmouth, and Captain Rowley in the Montague, to watch the French fleet close off Brest. Three French men of war came out, which the English ships chaced within the batteries, and run one of them on shore. After this service, Captain Roddam was ordered to relieve Captain Duff off Bellisle; on this occasion he carried the Colchester through the narrow rocky passage (Le Ras,) between the Saints and the shore into Audierne bay, which was believed to be the first English ship that ever made the attempt. After some other services, the Colchester was ordered to Spithead, and being found unserviceable, was paid off. Peace was soon after proclaimed; upon which Captain Roddam turned his sword into a ploughshare, laid the foundation of those improvements in his own county, at Roddam; an estate which in the year 1776, he became heir to by the death of his eldest brother, Edward Roddam, esq. in whose life-time he built the present mansion-house, retaining a singular and strong attachment to the ancient possessions of his family. On a supposition of war breaking out with Spain, about the year 1770, Captain Roddam was commissioned on the 7th of December in that year, for the Lenox of 74 guns, at Portsmouth, and continued in her command three years as a guardship, being relieved the 19th of December, 1773, by Captain Matthew Moor; and at the commencement of the American war he was commissioned for the Cornwall of 74 guns, at Chatham, the 17th of March 1777, with orders to proceed to Spithead, and commanded one of the twelve ships then intended for the Mediterranean; but upon being appointed Rear-admiral of the White, on the 29th of April, 1778, he was succeeded in the command of the Cornwall by Captain Timothy Edwards, and was ordered immediately to Chatham as commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the river Medway and at the Nore; and on the 19th of March, 1779, received the rank of Vice-admiral of the Blue, and continuing in the same command was promoted to be Vice-admiral of the White, on the 26th of September, 1780; Vice-admiral of the Red on the 24th of September, 1787; and on the 20th of April, 1789, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he continued three years a most active and attentive commander. By early hours and regularity he carried every business quickly forward; and the expectation of a war, with its hurrying consequences, gave him in that situation many opportunities of exerting his professional zeal. Among other instances, he received orders to get the guardships ready for sea, which he completed in five days, except men; and the like order being repeated for fitting out five sail more, he had them also entirely ready at Spithead in fourteen days, which he announced to the Lords of the Admiralty, with earnest offers to go with the squadron to any part of the world. This extraordinary expedition in getting men of war ready for sea, so astonished the French nation, that their newspapers noticed that British ships of war sprung up complete like mushrooms. His professional services have, with a strong wish for employment, been offered upon every occasion, but he has not had an opportunity of exercising them since he struck his flag at Portsmouth in the year 1792. Upon the 1st of February, 1793, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue; on the 12th of April, 1794, Admiral of the White; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red, at the head of which list he was placed.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE clock of Durham Cathedral has lately undergone considerable alteration and repairs. Though the works of this clock are placed in a large case at the end of the south cross aisle, yet a wire, upwards of 270 feet in length, is conducted thence to the great hammer (weight 60lb.) which strikes upon the tenor bell. This bell hangs in the centre of the middle tower, and the hammer falls with such increased force, (the lift being raised from 2 to 9 inches) that the bell is now heard at a much greater distance than ever it was before.—By a very great improvement, the ingenious artist has simplified the moving part of this clock in such a manner as to be nearly without friction, which is evident by the lightness of the weight. Notwithstanding the main wheel is near 20 inches diameter, and the others in proportion, she goes well with a weight of no more than 6lb. which is under the sixth part of her original one, though the pendulum is five feet longer, and the ball more than 30lb. heavier than the former one. The case in which the works are inclosed, appears to have been placed there in the time of Dean Hunt, in 1632, as appears by the following entry in the treasurer's accounts of that year: "For the new clock and dyall, 18 9 6."—From the circumstance of a thistle being placed near the top of the ornamental front, this clock escaped the fury of the Scottish prisoners, of whom upwares of 3000 were some time kept in that church after the battle of Dunbar, 1650. The fine deep-toned bell on which the hammer strikes, was cast in 1693, as appears by the following inscription on it:—"Camp S. Cuthberti olim Galalea Dec & Cap Dunelm refecerunt. A.D. MDCXCIII T. Comber, S.T.P. Dec. S. Eyre, S.T.P. Thesaur. Chr Hobson, Artifice."

Married.] At Whickham, Thomas Dodds, esq. of Woodhouse, to Miss Mitcheson, daughter of Mr. Joseph M. of Swalwell.

At Romaldkirk, Mr. Bainbridge, of London, to Miss Nicholson, eldest daughter of the late George N. esq. of Cotherston.

Died.] At Wooler, Mr. Nathaniel Duncan, of the Black-bull inn.

At Darlington, Mrs. Stowell, 81.—Mr. C. Richardson.—Mrs. Peacock, wife of Mr. P. sudgeon, 29.—Mr. Joseph Pease, 72.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Peter Reed, father of Mr. Thomas R. bookseller, of Sunderland, 75.—Mrs. Cornforth, 43.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Thomas Harrison, nearly 35 years schoolmaster at that place.

At Stockton, Mrs. Mason.

At Berwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, 84.—Mr. Thomas Galbraith, 64.—Mrs. Thompson, 69.—Mrs. Bell, wife of James B. esq.—John Jeffreys, esq. 55.—Mr. William Patterson, many years pavier to the corporation, 84.

At Morpeth, Mr. George Fenwick, 44.—Mr. Henry Sunderland, of the Queen's Head inn, 57.

At Bishop Auckland, Miss Ann Williamson, second daughter of Mr. Richard W. of the King's Arms inn, 25.

At Low Elswick, Mrs. Mary Graham, 90.

At Easington, the Rev. Benjamin Pye, L.L.D. 82. He was presented to the rectory of Whitburn in 1769; in 1770 he was made vicar of Harts, and in 1791, the archdeaconry of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed, was given to him, on the death of the late Dr. Dickens, by the present Bishop of Durham. This valuable preferment, is said to be worth near 2000l. per annum.

At Durham, Mrs. Richardby.—Mr. William Bainbridge, 84.—Mr. Thomas Henderson, 74.—Suddenly at the house of her daughter Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Salvin, widow of Anthony S. esq. late of Sunderland Bridge, 73.—Mr. William Fenwick, 44.—Mrs. Dunn, widow of Alderman D. 77.—Miss Julia Banks, 19.—Miss Isabella Johnson, 24.

At Swalwell, Mr. Thomas Carr, 67.

At Ainwick, the infant son of Thomas Bell, esq.—Mrs. Mattison.

At Norton, near Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Davison, 63.

At Dalton Percy, Durham, Joseph Yeall, 113. In his early days he had been accustomed to live very freely, and was a great frequenter of cock-fights and horse races.

At Middleton, in Teasdale, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. O. surgeon, 39.

At Sunderland, Miss Ann Dixon. 19.—Mrs. Martha Moor, 71.

At Whittingham, Mrs. Margaret Morrison, 93.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Patrick.—Mr. George Young.—Mr. Luke Scott, 21.—Mrs. Birkinshaw, wife of Mr. B. of the Northumberland glass-house.—Mrs. Allen, 67.—Miss Ann Elliott, 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, 46.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warburton, 88.—Mr. Coulson, master of St. John's charity school.—Mr. William Corner, junior, 42.—

Mr. Joseph Miller, senior.—Mr. Thomas Joplin, 65.—Mr. John Rutherford, 74.—Mr. Ralph Wallis, 74.—Mrs. Isabella Hemsley, 80.—Mr. Palmer.—Richard Thomas Peareth, esq. of Heddon House.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Brigham, Mr. R. Harrison, of Todcroft in Corbeck, to Mary Robinson, better known by the appellation of Mary of Buttermere.

At Brough, Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Kendal, to Miss Rudd, daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Brough Sowerby.

At Workington, the Rev. P. Younger, perpetual curate of Scammerdon, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Robertson, daughter of the late Mr. James R.

At Whitehaven, Captain Mackentosh of the Carleton, to Miss Hudson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. R. Seaton, a young artist of great promise. Having discovered at an early period a considerable taste for drawing, he was bound apprentice to a house painter, but very soon gave evidence, by his sketches, that he was destined by genius for a much higher rank in the profession. He attracted the attention of several gentlemen of taste in the arts, and was particularly patronised by Mr. Green, a Westmoreland artist, whose landscapes and views of the lakes have been a subject of just admiration to all who have seen them. Mr. Harden, a gentleman who lives near Ambleside, recommended him to Mr. Nasmyth of Edinburgh, and by him he was amply recommended to teach drawing at Aberdeen. This he did successfully and with considerable approbation, for some seasons, occasionally visiting Cumberland and Westmoreland in the summer, where he took sketches from nature amid the surrounding scenery in this beautifully romantic quarter of the island. In the course of last autumn, his health began visibly to decline, and a languid disease, which occasioned a considerable degree of bodily distress, even produced no little portion of gloom in his mind and temper. He returned to Kendal, at which place his aged father lives, and there ended a life of uncommon talent and unremitting industry. Mr. Seaton's abilities as an artist were chiefly distinguishable by an accurate representation of the objects presented to him, whether nature on her more extended scale of mountains, vallies, rivers, hill and dale, or those nearer and more minute representations, which require the nicest discrimination. In grouping the human figure, and exhibiting the varied characters in these groups, he was frequently very successful. This was strongly illustrated in his Ambleside Fair, and the View of Castle-street, Aberdeen, on a Market Day, in both of which, the greater part of the figures were real portraits.—Both these pieces were drawings in China ink, and the last in particular on a very large scale. Indeed, in China ink drawings he discovered peculiar excellence, managing his lights and shadows with great dexterity. His landscapes in water colours were also wonderfully correct, and often very beautifully tinted, especially some of his views of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Lakes, scenes which were familiar to his eye and strongly impressed on his imagination. He was employed to make two sets of drawings for views of New and Old Aberdeen, the one in colours and the other in China ink. They were correct portraits of the scenes they represent, and most elaborately finished; and from the China ink drawings, Mr. Nasmyth of Edinburgh painted two most beautiful pictures, which do the greatest honour to the pencil of that excellent artist. From these pictures, two prints have been recently engraved and tinted by Mr. Lewis, of Enfield. The prints are not as yet published, but are nearly finished in the tinting. Proofs of them are in the possession of the publisher, Mr. Ewen, who has in his collection some rare specimens of Mr. Seaton's views of the lakes. Mr. Seaton sometimes painted in oil, and as he proposed to himself a more extensive practice in that department of the art, had he lived, it is probable he would have acquired in this also, distinguished excellence. In some of his water coloured drawings, although correct and elaborate, he sometimes indulged in deep colouring. This was probably the effect of patient labour, but his skies thereby acquired too much of the turbid gloom of an approaching storm. This however was only an occasional defect, which, it is probable, time and experience would have sufficiently corrected.

At Amisfield-house, Charles Charteris, esq.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Nanson, 89.—Mr. John Hodgson, surgeon.—Mr. John Henderson.—Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Heward, 67.—Mr. R. Sampson.—Miss Ann Strong, 29.

At Aigrigg End, near Kendal, Mr. George Atkinson, 47.

At Harrington, Mrs. Margaret Atkinson, wife of Mr William A. 78.

At Great Broughton, Mrs. Sarah Williamson, 69.

At Pardshaw, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Steele, 65.

At Cragg, in the parish of Brigham, Mr. Henry Allison.

At an advanced age, Sir Henry Grey, bart. He was the elder brother of the late Earl Grey, and uncle to the present; he never was married, and by his death Earl Grey becomes possessed of estates to the value of near 30,000l. per annum, besides a fortune for each of his younger children. Sir Henry has left large legacies to each of his lordship's brothers and sisters, and has made all his old servants comfortable for the remainder of their lives.

At Appleby, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. S. solicitor.—Mr. Robert Pooler.—Mr. Fergus Lamb.

At Kendal, Mrs. Bousfield, relict of Mr. John

John B. of Docker Garths, 94.—Mr. James Watson, librarian to the economical library, 89.—Mrs. Garrett.—Mrs. Maskew, wife of Mr. M. of the commercial inn.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. Charles Cobbe Church, rector of Gosforth, and minister of Trinity Chapel, and one of the justices of peace for Cumberland, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heywood, relict of Peter John H. esq. 62.—Mrs. Coutts, widow of Mr. Alexander C. printer, 67.—Mrs. Borrowdale, daughter of the late John Walker, esq. of Castle Vernon, near Workington, 79.—Mrs. Jane Jardin, 35. Mr. John Gledsdale, 67.—Thomas Wilson, esq. one of the tide-surveyors of this port.—Mrs. Birkett, widow of Captain William B. 50.

At Workington, Mr. James Hudson, an officer of the customs there, 84.

At Acoon Bank, William Hodgson, esq. late of Aycliffe, Durham, 28.

At Cockermouth, Mr. John Richardson.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, the Rev. Samuel Simpson, 90. He enjoyed the living of New Hutton Chapel 67 years.

At Lambrigg, Mr. Jonathan Wharton, 60.

At Firbank, aged 80, the Rev. James Waistell, who had held the living of Firbank Chapel about 47 years.

YORKSHIRE.

At Raywell, near the seat of D. Sykes, esq. an elegant tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox has lately been erected. It consists of a beautifully proportioned funereal urn, made of *Lythopyra*, after a model of one found in Herculaneum. The urn, on which are inscribed the words—

OSS: VENERAND:
CAROLI JACOBI FOX;

is about two feet high, and is placed on a pedestal 4½ high. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

HUNC TU, DEA, TEMPORE IN OMNI
OMNIBUS ORNATUM VOLUISTI EXCELLERE REBUS.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. Joshua Swallow, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Earnshaw, esq.

At Overton, near York, G. E. Dinsdale, esq. of Middleham, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Shipton.

At Bradford, Samuel Hailstone, esq. to Miss Ann Jones, second daughter of the late Thomas J. esq.

At Hull, the Rev. Robert Carruthers, curate of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Cronkshaw, eldest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Thorley, Herts.

At Elland, the Rev. W. Richardson, vicar of Ferry Frystone, to Miss Charlotte Horton, daughter of the late Joshua H. esq. of Hourogee.

Died.] At Heslington, near York, in his 69th year, Thomas Hartley, esq. an alderman of that corporation, and one of his majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the West-Riding, City, and Ainsty. He served the office of Lord mayor, in the years 1789 and 1803. Upright, affectionate, honest, sensible, unassuming, independent, consistent—he was an honour to human nature.

At Leeds, in the 63d year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, the Rev. W. Wood, F.L.S. and minister of Mill-hill chapel, in that town. From the effects of a long and severe illness he appeared to be perfectly recovered, and on the Sunday preceding his death had preached twice with a degree of strength and animation that astonished even those who had known him in an earlier period of his life. On the following afternoon he was unexpectedly seized with a complaint which baffled the skill of his most eminent medical friends, and, after four days, terminated with his death.—James Kennion, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon, and an alderman of that borough, 80.—Mr. Wilkes, merchant, 60.

At York, Mr. Edward Bennington, 54, one of the lay-choristers of that cathedral, and the oldest member of the church; he having been first admitted as a singing-boy at ten years of age. Mr. B. was well known, and justly esteemed for his fine tenor-bass voice. In early life he was a protegé of the late precentor and poet, Mr. Mason, who entertained a high sense of his superior talents as a singer. Without any disparagement to the present vicars choral and lay-choristers of the church of York, it may now be asserted, that the late Mr. B. far excelled them all in a naturally clear, sweet, powerful voice; in musical taste and judgment; and, above all, in feeling and expression. In him the church of York is deprived of the main prop and pillar of its choir, and the lovers of cathedral music in that city feel the loss of talents ably exerted in the noblest part of divine service. Mr. B. had many opportunities, in the course of his life, of bettering his fortune, by a removal to other cathedrals; but his veneration for St. Peter's of York always inclined him to remain a denizen of that far-famed Minster.—Mr. B. Lund, upwards of 66 years printer in the York Courant office, 79.—Mr. John Green, a common-council-man of Micklegate-ward.—Mr. John Douglas, 50 years clerk of the parish churches of St. Saviour's and All Saints, 83.—Mrs. Ann Hesp, 68.—Mr. William Hessay, 54.—Mrs. Ruth Healey, 84.

At Langold, near Doncaster, Henry Gally Knight, esq. He had walked out in the afternoon, and was soon after found by one of the labourers a corpse, having, it is supposed, expired in an apoplexy.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Grindall, a maiden lady, 75.—Mrs. Ellis, 66.

At Ripon, Henry, eldest son of the late William Bell, esq.

At Middleton, near Beverley, the Rev. Edward Brearey, rector of that place, 47.

At Copmanthorpe, near York, Stephen Foster, esq. a captain in the royal navy.

At

At Halifax, William Alexander, M. D. 45.

At Leekonfield-park, Mrs. Lee, 79.

At Whitby, Mrs. E. Raw, mother of Mr. R. bookseller, of Ipswich.—Mr. Robert Bosman, formerly mariner. Having suffered under a long and severe indisposition, his dissolution was momentarily looked for some days before it took place, and his wife had actually begun to make preparations for that event, when she was herself suddenly arrested by the hand of death, and expired after a few hours illness. Her husband died on the day she was buried.

At Railstone, Mary, wife of Richard Wadsylove, esq. 50.

At Cherry Burton, Miss Bateman, only daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Hull.

At Beverley, Mrs. Elizabeth Turley, 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunsley, 83.—Mrs. Sarah Johnston, a maiden lady, sister of the late John J. esq. M. D. 76.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Heseltine, wife of Mr. H. of York, druggist.

At Broughton, near Skipton, Mr. James Parkinson, son of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Cumblesforth, Jocelyn Price, esq.

At Sutton in Craven, William Dixon, esq.

At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Kitchingman, relict of the late Mr. K.

At Ganthorpe, Mr. Isaac Morley, 24.

At Acomb, Mr. Joseph Kirk, 76.

At Elswick, near Longpreston, Mrs. Rushton, wife of Edward R. esq.

At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Walker, 58.—Mr. John Sawden, 50.—Mr. Charles Job, 81.—Mr. Dryden, 74.—Lieut. Dove, one of the oldest lieutenants in the royal navy, 73.

At Sutton, Mr. William Dixon, chief constable of Staincliff, with Ewcross East.

At Batley, the Rev. J. Deighton, upwards of 40 years curate of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Phibbs, esq. of Scotfield, Sligo, lieutenant in the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss Ann Renshaw, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel R. rector of Liverpool.—Mr. Richard Runcorn, jun. of Manchester, to Miss Dorothy Young, of Walton, daughter of the late John Y. esq. of Montserrat.

At Eccles, Mr. Owen, of Manchester, to Miss Mellor, of Pendleton.

At West Kirby, Capt. Samuel Richardson, to Miss Lowe, daughter of Peter L. esq.

At Warrington, J. H. Clough, esq. merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Harriet Parr, daughter of Joseph P. esq.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. John Smith, schoolmaster.—Mr. Edmund Head.—Mrs. Paget, 70.—Mr. Thomas Willman, formerly master of a vessel belonging to this port, 64.

At Ormskirk, Miss E. Fazakerley, 80.

At Manchester, Mrs. Joule, 60.—Mrs. Rushworth, 80.—Mr. William Hewitt.—Mrs. Parkes, wife of Mr. Edward P.—Mrs. Roe, of Salford, and a few days afterwards her husband, Mr. David R.—Mrs. Patterson.

At Greenheys, near Manchester, Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Ulverstone.

At Pendleton, Mr. James Cross, serjeant in the 2d Lancashire militia.

At Warrington, Mrs. Ann Woodcock, wife of Mr. W. attorney, of Mold.

At Hooley-hill, near Ashton under Lyne, Mrs. Holker, wife of Mr. Christopher H. officer of excise.

At Blackley, Mrs. Alice Crowther.

At Ashton upon Mersey, Mr. Ashton.

At Northern, Mr. John Stores, 71.

At Drywood, near Worsley, Mr. John Barritt, 52.

At Rycroft, near Rochdale, Mr. Ralph Holt, 69.

At Liverpool, Mr. Alexander Gow, printer, 49.—Mr. Daniel Doran, 76.—Mrs. Stephens.—Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the royal navy.—Mr. Nehemiah Abbot, 63.—Mr. John Hope, 73.—Mrs. Jane Collins, 60.—Mr. James Birch, 89.—Mr. N. C. Gibson, 28.—Miss Critchlow.—Mr. George Campbell.—Mrs. Hooton, wife of Capt. H.—Mr. Robert Kenyon, 68.—Mr. Roger Leathom, many years commander of a vessel from this port.

At Halsall, Mr. Thomas Blundell, of Liverpool, 22.—Mr. Richard Cragg.

At New Brooke-house, near Bolton, James Kearsley, esq. 88.

At Kirkdale, Mrs. Woods, wife of Capt. John W.

At Warrington, Mr. Isaac Newton.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowdon, Mr. John Lawson, to Miss Martha Lawson.

At Chester, Mr. Daniel Turner, of Coldhelen, Carnarvonshire, to Mrs. Pride, of Plas yn Ross, Flintshire.

At Wybunbury, Mr. George Platt, of Hough, to Miss Bennson.

Died.] At Disley, Miss Brown.

At Northwich, William Probart, esq. 23.—James Marshall, esq. 28.

At Chester, Mr. Robert Barlowe.—Edw. Vernon, esq.—Mrs. Froggatt, relict of Tho. F. esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Smith.—Mrs. Lownds, relict of Mr. James L. of Somerford Booths, 77.

At Mere Town, Mr. John Redish, 45.

At Leftwich, near Northwich, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Highfield.

At Great Saughall, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennington, 79.

At Clutton, near Barnhill, Randle Hopley, esq.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bayley, wife of Weston B. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Richard Hurt, esq. second son of Charles H. esq. to Miss Caroline Shuttleworth, fourth daughter of Robert S. esq. of Barton-lodge, Lancashire.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Wood, to Miss E. C. Frith.

Mr.

Mr. Jos. Hunt, of Weston Underwood, to Miss Erixton, of Kirk Ireton.

At Ashover, Mr. Sterland, of Cromford, to Miss Maria Radford.

At Brampton, Mr. G. Woolley, to Miss Susannah Mead,

At Whittington, Mr. James Milner, of Sheffield, to Miss Naylor.

Died.] At Cromford-bridge, Mr. George Evans.

At Bubnell, Mrs. Jane Gardom.

At Horsley, Mrs. Abbot, 65.

At Longstone, Mr. W. Gregory.

At Great Rocks, Joseph Goodwin, gent.

At Derby, Mrs. Lewis, late of the Talbot inn, Burton on Trent, 83

At Barrow upon Trent, Rich. Sale, gent. 74.

At Lee-house, near Ashborne, Ralph Oakden, esq. 80.

At Padfield, Mrs. Dovon, 95.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. C. Townend, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Bates.—Mr. Richard Lewis, to Miss Randall.

At Bingham, Mr. Samuel Pilgrim, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Taylor, 58.—Mrs. Spencer, sen. of the Bell public-house.—Mr. William Talbot, 22.—Matthew Hulse, gent. 84.—Mrs. Gill.

At Old Radford, Mr. Joseph Hind.

At Thrumpton, W. Craig, esq. late paymaster in the 2d battalion of the 35th regiment of foot.

At Newthorpe, Mr. John Walker, 77.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The erection of a new market-house in a handsome style has been commenced at Grimsby. Mr. Grant, who lately canvassed that borough, has presented the committee superintending this business the sum of 100l; and his relative, Capt. Cook, has also given 50l. towards the construction of the edifice.

Married.] At Great Grimsby, Capt. Hewson, of the royal navy, to Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of William M. esq.

At Lincoln, Mr. Reynolds, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Rippon.—Mr. Mawer, schoolmaster, to Miss Smith.

At Stamford, Mr. Ball, merchant, of Bristol, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Hooper, esq. of Worcester.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs Kent, wife of Mr. Alderman K.—Thomas Squires, a Chelsea pensioner, who fought under Gen. Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec, 93.—Mr. Thomas Cooling, of the Green Dragon inn, 58.—Mr. Swann, attorney, son of the Rev. Mr. S. of Brant Broughton, 22.

At Asterly, near Louth, John Oldham, esq.

At Louth, Mrs. Linton, a maiden lady, 70.—Mrs. Crowden, of the Greyhound, 71.—Mrs. Orby, 73.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Bourne, 93.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, 77.—Mr. James Wharam, jun.—Miss Fanny Clark, 42.

At Epworth, the Rev. Joshua Gibson, 68. He had held that curacy 45 years.

At Little Grimsby, Mr. Johnson, 97.

At Binbrook, near Louth, Mr. J. Goodhand, a noted fox hunter, 82.

At Middle Rasen, Miss Ann Byron, 30.

At Stockwith, Mrs. Sarah Pettinger, 57.

At Boston, Mrs. Ayre, wife of J. Ayre, esq.

At Leadenham, Miss Reeve, eldest daughter of William R. esq.

At Stamford, Miss Tatham, only daughter of Mr. Alderman T.

At Grantham, Mrs. Hand, wife of Samuel H. gent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Nunneley, to Miss Boulter.—Mr. William Poole, to Miss Ann Ellis.—Mr. Thomas Benford, of Hinckley, to Miss Elizabeth Hackett, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Great Wigston, Mr. John Wade, to Miss Ann Goodwin.

At Oadby, Mr. Griffin, to Miss E. Horspool.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mr. Charles Elston, of the Hind inn, 55.

At Haunchwood-house, near Nuneaton-colliery, in his 64th year, Alexander Donald, esq. of Glasgow, formerly one of the magistrates of that city, and many years an eminent American merchant in London. When in prosperity, many felt the warmth of his benevolent heart; his liberal hand being always extended to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures.

At Belgrave, in his 47th year, Joseph Winter, son of the late Lieutenant-colonel W. of the artillery.

In Leicester-forest, Mr. Wm. Hurst, 87.

At Narborough-lodge, Mr. Hunt.

At Ilston-lodge, Mr. John Burgess, 21.

At Sapcote, Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent farmer and grazier. His skill in music, and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the public worship of the established church, to which he was zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote choir, for many years one of the most respectable in the county.

At Bilston, Mrs. Glenn, daughter of John Butler, esq. late of Coston, Staffordshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Alexander Macmath, esq. of Bouverie-street, London, to Miss Fifield.

Mr. Joseph Fower, of Whitley-park, to Miss Burton, of Alton-lodge.

At Madeley, John Moseley Carter, esq. of Broseley, to Miss Badger, of Screws-park.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Drewry, of Lincoln, father of Mr. D. proprietor of the Derby Mercury, 69.

At Blynhill, in his 80th year, John Brotherton, a labourer, a native of that parish. During eighteen years of his youth, he faithfully served his country in the grenadier company of the 37th regiment, and fought

with that corps in the battle of Minden. Immediately on his leaving his native cottage to enter the army, Brotherton took with him a small bible, determining to make it the constant companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he put the book upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat, a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 37th regiment was engaged in close quarters with the enemy, he received a thrust from a bayonet directed against his breast. The point of the weapon, after piercing his belt and coat, passed through the cover of the bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in the possession of one of his brothers.

At Madely, Miss Purton, daughter of Mr. William P.

Mrs. Joyce Bucknall, relict of Mr. Abraham B. of Coalbrook-dale.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Harris, of Highgate, to Miss Mary Wright.—Mr. Joseph Price, to Miss Jane Macneal.

At Aston, Mr. Rallett, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss Hanson, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Studley-park.

At Barford, Sampson Carey, esq. of Southwark, to Mrs. Jane Shelburn.

Died.] At Stretton upon Dunsmore, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. S. Sawbridge.

At Hagley, Mr. Samuel Smith, 67.

At Coventry, Mr. Charles Rice.—Mrs. Whittern.—Mrs. Matthews, of the Woolpack.—Mr. John Smart, of the Talbot, 86.—Mrs. Atterbury.

At Hall Green, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, formerly curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, 66.

At Bilston, Mr. Bickley, 26.

At Leamington Priors, Mr. Wm. Smith, of the New Inn, 42.

At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Greaves.—Mrs. Barber.—Mrs. Pemberton, 69.—Mr. Isaac Palmer.—Georgiana, daughter of George Simcox, esq.—Miss Amelia Richards, daughter of Mr. Charles R.—Mr. William Raven.—Mrs. Jane Phillips, 67.—Mrs Esther Bradshaw, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew B. of Kidderminster, 74.—Mr. Dan. Edge, 66.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Baschurch, W. Payne, esq. of the Red House, to Miss Margaret Mansell, of Little Ness.

At Oswestry, Mr. Roberts, of Wrexham, to Miss Brown.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Edwards, of Crosemere-hall, to Miss Edwards, only daughter of Robert E. esq. of Welsh Francton.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George Case, to Miss Anselle, of London.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Williams.—Mr. Price Muckleston.—At the Lion inn, Richard, younger son of Lieutenant-colonel Gatacre, of the Shropshire militia.—Mrs. Botevylle.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Shone, 65.—Mr. Perrin, officer of excise.—Mrs. Willett, of the Red Lion.—Mrs. Mary Spencer.—Mrs. Woolf.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Margaret Holland.

At Edgley, Mr. W. Dutton, 24.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Thomas Richards, serjeant-major in the Shropshire volunteers.

At Brewood, Joseph Jellicorse, esq. of Donnington.

At Milton, Miss Kent.

At the Nursery, near Shrewsbury, John Dovaston, esq. a man not less esteemed for his benevolence, than admired for his ingenuity, 68.—James Aris, esq. first lieutenant of the Uffington company of Shropshire volunteers.

At Loppington, Mr. Fox.

At Chatford, Mr. James Thomas.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report made to the Subscribers of the Lying-in Charity, in Worcester, it appears that 228 poor married women were benefited by this well-conducted and truly benevolent institution, during the last year.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Allen Weaver, to Miss Ockey.

Died.] At Bengworth, Mrs. Canning, relict of Mr. C. formerly master of the Blue-coat school there, 98.

At the Low, near Wolverly, Mr. William Hoult, 48. He went to bed apparently in good health, and was found in the morning a corpse.

At Spetchley, the eldest daughter of Robert Berkeley, esq.

At Worcester, Mr. James Wilkins.—Mrs. Pruen, 68.—Miss Mary Moulding, last surviving daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Wichenford.—Mrs. Cook.—Mrs. Barrett.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Ashmore.

At Stourport, Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, Samuel Smith, esq.

At Droitwich, Mr. J. Hundley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntington, near Hereford, John King, esq. to Miss Davis, of Huntington.

Died.] At Ross, Thomas Collis, esq.—Mrs. Drew, relict of Daniel D. esq.

At Twyford, near Pembridge, Mrs. Holland.

At Hereford, Mr. Lewis, timber merchant, of Bristol, 69.—Mr. J. Smith, 34.

At Lyde Arundel Farm, James Floyde, esq.

At Lugwardine, Mr. T. Bailey.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the 6th of April, the first stone of a new Market house was laid at Cheltenham, on which was placed a copper-plate, with a suitable Latin inscription.

[*Married.*

Married.] Mr. George Drayton, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss L. Butt, daughter of Mr. James B. of Minsterworth.

At Saintbury, James West, esq. of Alecot Park, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Joseph R. esq. of New Combe House.

Died.] At Newnham, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. John M. attorney, 53.

At the Rectory-house, Bromesberrow, in her 54th year, Annabella Christiana, widow of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, esq. She was only sister to the late Sir John Honywood, and to William H. esq. the representative in Parliament for the county of Kent.

At Nailsworth, Mr. Robert Norton.

At Cheltenham, Colonel Forbes.

At Hill-house, near Wickwar, Susanna Frances, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jones, 14.

At Framilode, Mr. Joseph Faithorne, 84.

At Brinscomb, Mrs. B. Willis.

At Lidney, Mr. Thomas Browning.

At Dursley, Mrs. Wheatstone, wife of Mr. W. attorney.—Mrs. Sims.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Rich.—Mrs. Sloper, relict of Matthew S. esq. and mother of Colonel S.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Charles Banaster, 81.

At Dunkirk-house, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C.

At Glocester, Mr. Heath.—Mrs. Drinkwater.—Mr. Simpson.

At Chepstow, Mr. Winsmore.

At Elmore, Mr. Edward Gilding.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Adderbury, Mr. James Gardner, to Miss Bradford, of Boddicot.—Mr. Joseph Wilson, eldest son of Wm. W. esq. of Nether Worton, to Miss Emma Aplin, second daughter of the late Christopher A. esq.

At Banbury, Mr. John Hall, to Miss Phebe Clark.

At Oxford, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. Merant, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Butler.

At Witney, J. F. Bissy, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Moore, 87.—Mrs. Smith, 80.—Mr. John Prior, 21.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. M. manciple of Trinity College.—Mr. Haskins, butler of Pembroke College, 47.—Mrs. Hillyard, wife of Mr. H. of the Bell.—Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. George S.

At Headington, Mr. Robert Platt, 49.

At Banbury, Frances, wife of William Walford, esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Gibbs, esq. of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire.—John Callow, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Wroxton, John Duffel, esq.

At Henley, Mr. Parker, 77.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Horwood, 88.

At Burford, Mrs. Ann White, 76.

At Deddington, Samuel Churchill, esq. 64.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. John Deverell, to Miss Celia Shilton.

At Langley, Mr. Hoper, of London, to Miss Buckland.—Mr. Thomas C. Baker, of Turner's Court Farm, Oxon, to Miss House, only daughter of T. House, esq. of North End.

Died.] At Ratcliffe, near Buckingham, B. Harman, esq.

At High Wycomb, Mr. W. Bates.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. John Bradley, 63.—Miss Palgrave, daughter of Mr. P. chemist.—Benjamin King, esq. 89.

Aged 77, the Rev. John Lawrence, rector of Halling, and perpetual curate of Salperton and Sevenhampton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Considerable improvements have recently been suggested and adopted in the parish church of Oundle. Among the rest, a subscription was entered into at a vestry meeting, for a handsome organ for the church, when a sum adequate to the undertaking, as well as to secure an ample salary to an organist, was immediately raised.

Married.] At Northampton, Lieutenant Atkins, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Markham, esq.

At Kettering, the Rev. R. Hall, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, late of Clipstone.

At Banbury, Mr. Birchley, to Mrs. Charles, relict of Mr. C. of the Unicorn inn.

Died.] At Clipston, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Humfrey. Mrs. Buckley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, bart.

At Northampton, Mrs. Theodosia Wagstaffe, relict of Mr. John W. 80.—Mrs. Drought, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen Langham, of Cottesbrook, and niece of the late Sir John L.

At Moulton, Mr. John Aspinal, sen. 57.—Mrs. Susannah Reynolds, 83.

At Charwelton, Mrs. Griffin, of the Fox inn.

At Brixworth, Mrs. Hamshaw, of the Coach and Horses, 68.

At Finedon, Mr. Edward Boddington.

At Kettering, Mr. Joseph Wood.

At Woodstone, near Peterborough, Mrs. Hart, widow of Major H.

At Banbury, Mrs. Walford, wife of William W. sen. esq. attorney, and one of the magistrates of that town.—Mrs. Mander, wife of Mr. M. of the Sun.—Mr. John Page.—Mrs. Jessop.

At Boughton, Mr. John Hollis.

At Peterborough, William Platel, esq. 71.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Edis, relict of Mr. Matthew E.

At Needingworth, Mr. Thomas Howard.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Cole.

At Tenton, Mr. Robert Hempstead.

CAMBRIDGE-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for the members' prizes for this year are: for the senior bachelors, *Quæ præcipue sint labentis Imperii Indicia?* For the middle bachelors, *Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?*

The chancellor's two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, for the two commencing Bachelors of Arts who shall acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Charles James Bloomfield, and Mr. Richard Ward, both of Trinity college.

The postmasters general have lately established a post-office at Arrington, which cannot fail of proving a great convenience to the places in its vicinity, at the same time that it will afford much facility to the public in general, in travelling upon the north road, as it enables them to ensure more regularly their relays upon their journies.

Married.] At Cambridge, John Isaac Heard, esq. of Peter-house college, and of Kinsale, Ireland, to Miss Mary Wilkes, daughter of the late Hope, W. esq. of Lofts, Essex.

At Denver, Mr. William Wiles, jun. attorney, of Downham Market, to Miss Tubbing.

At Kneesworth, James Murkland, esq. of the 69th regiment, to Miss Nightingale, daughter of the late Sir Edward N.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Dimmock.—Mr. James Lynton, of the George inn.

At Royston, Mr. William Cockett, 70.—Mr. Edward Fletcher, of the royal navy, 19.

At Harston, in consequence of being thrown from a chaise, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. John W.

At Sawston Hall, Ferdinand Huddlestone, esq. 71.

Mr. Michael Macormick, of Witcham, Isle of Ely. He was returning from Newmarket on horseback, when the animal run with him against the pole of a carriage, which broke two of his ribs and occasioned his instant death.

At Bassingbourn, Mrs. Cowling, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. 37.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At East Dereham, John Nelson, esq. to Miss Emily Smith, fifth daughter of Thomas S. esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Cruso, to Miss Goodwin.

At Lynn, Mr. Francis Goodwin, to Miss Stort, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Martin.

At Cromer, John Thruston Mott, esq. of Barningham Hall, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Partridge, esq.

Died.] At Pulham St. Mary, Mr. William Webb, jun. attorney.

At Aylsham, Mr. Charles Neale, upwards of thirty years organist there, 63.—Mrs. Chapman, 88.—Mr. John Fish.

At Hardwick, Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. John P. 64.

At Shipdam, Mr. William Farrer, 58.

At Guton Hall, Mrs. Rackham, wife of Mr. Matthew R. 39.

At Harleston, Miss S. Darby, only daughter of Mr. Robert D. 21.

At Geldestone, Miss Dowson, eldest daughter of B. U. Dowson, esq.

At Needham, Mrs. Bensley, relict of Thomas B. esq. late of Norwich.

At Wells, Charles Boyles, esq. 82.

At Wimbotsham, Mr. Henry Raven, 46.

At Bunwell, Mr. Thomas Austin, 84.—Mrs. Chasteney, wife of Mr. William C. 42.

At Melton House, aged 18, Miss Astley, eldest daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, bart. one of the representatives of the county. It is painful to add, that this excellent young lady, whose virtues and acquirements added to the interesting period of her life, rendered her peculiarly an object of affection and source of happiness to her family, has fallen a sacrifice to an accident which has lately been alarming frequently. Standing near a fire, and in the act of throwing some coals on it, part of her dress caught fire, and being cotton, the whole of it was instantly in flames, and almost as instantly consumed; her person, at the same time, being so dreadfully burnt, that she survived little more than twenty-four hours.

At Loddon, Mr. Thomas Burrell, 69.—Mr. William Crisp, 69.

At Norwich, Mrs. Fairhead, 48.—Mr. William Perkins.—Mr. Lack, 54.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, 60.—Mr. Stephen Wilde, who established the silk crape manufacture in this city.—Mrs. Toll, relict of Mr. John T. 73.—Mrs. Lens, widow of John L. esq. 79.—Mrs. Mary Nichols, 72.—Mrs. Bond, 24.—Mrs. Riches, 72.—Mrs. Kett, 38.—Miss M. A. Critchfield, third daughter of Mr. John C.—Mrs. Dale, 69.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant Henry Nightingale, R.N. 33.—Henry, second son of William Paget, esq.—Miss Absolon.

At Thetford, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, mother of the Rev. Mr. M. of the same place, 76.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] William Barthrop, esq. of Parham, to Miss Keer, daughter of G. B. Keer, esq. of Framlingham.

Dr. Charles Wilson, of Yoxford, to Miss Coleman, of Beccles.

Died.] At Lakenheath, Mrs. Newton, wife of Mr. William N. 38.

At Bildestone, William Hines, gent. 56.

At Bury, Mrs. Horsley.—Mr. J. H. Fitch, 22.—Mrs Fleetwood, wife of Mr. F. of the Excise Office, 69.—Mr. G. Fishpool, who lived many years in the family of Sir Patrick Blake, of this town.

At Metfield, Mr. James Wodds, 67.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Sarah Skinner.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Andrews.

At Earl Stonham, Mrs. Tricker, 101.

At Ipswich, Mr. Buddry.—Mr. J. Roberts, quarter-master and riding-master to the 7th light

light dragoons, quartered in this town.—Mrs. Ostler.

At Bealings, Nathaniel Suggate, gent.

At Thelnetham, Mrs. Martin.—Mr. John Ward.

At Roydon, Mr. Charles Hingeston, son of the Rev. James H. late vicar of that place, 38.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Joseph Fison, merchant.

At Beccles, Mrs. Howell, relict of the Rev. J. Howell, late of Ringsfield, 53.—Aged 80, Mrs. Elmy, relict of the late William E. esq. —Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Harvey Taylor, gent. 76.

ESSEX.

A terrible fire broke out at two o'clock in the morning (March 19th), at Chelmsford, and burnt so furiously for a considerable time, as to threaten the destruction of the whole town. It broke out at Mrs. Smith's, the milliner, the first house of Middle Row, in the centre of the town, which it consumed, together with the four next adjoining houses, viz. Mrs. Peek's, Mr. F. Hill's, Mr. Boote's, and Mr. Nash's. Unfortunately two ladies, Miss Woolmer, whose parents reside at Horne-church, and Miss Eve, daughter of Mr. C. Eve, of Barnish Hall, apprentices to Mrs. Smith, perished in the flames, and the latter died some days afterwards in consequence of the injury she received from a fall in making her escape.

Married.] At Walthamstow, John Bunn, esq. of Cobham, to Miss Bourdillon, only daughter of A. G. Bourdillon, esq.

Henry Humphries, esq. of London, to Miss Newman, of Walter Belchamp.

At Latchingdon, Mr. J. M. Gigney, of Burnham, to Miss Mary Wiffen.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. Malster, of the Saracen's Head inn, to Miss Hostage.

Mr. Aldham, of Heybridge Hall, to Miss Maria Spurgin.

Died.] At Rayleigh, Mr. Joseph Watts, of the White Horse.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Smith, of the Blue Boar.

At Barton Hall, Mr. Conder.

At Billericay, the Rev. Mr. Potter.

At Colchester, Mrs. Betts, wife of Mr. Stephen B.—Mr. Leonard Nunn, 86.—Mrs. Sterling, sister of the late Mr. S. surgeon.—Mrs. Buxton, 87.—Captain Wallis, of the royal navy, and of the sea fencibles of this district.

At Great Horksley, Mrs. Herbert.

At White Notley, Mr. John Dennis, son of the Rev. Mr. D. a young man of the most promising abilities, who had lately obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Sussex militia, 20.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Wicks.

At Halsted, Mrs. Argent, of the Three Crowns.

At South Shoebury, Mr. Thomas Parsons.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Devan.

At Rochford, Miss Sarah Allen.

At Boreham, Mrs. Gibling, of the General's Head.

KENT.

The directors of Folkstone harbour have adopted the smaller plan of their engineer, which will contain about twenty-four acres at high water; this will completely accommodate the trade of the town, and afford shelter for coasting vessels. At Folkstone, where the coast is much exposed to South West winds, circumstances are particularly inviting to the means of protection: for the cliffs, which are principally composed of clay, including many regular strata of hard stones, have, in the lapse of years, been washed down and decomposed, so as to leave immense quantities of loose rocks, so deposited above the level of low water, as to mark out the foundation for piers of any extent that may be desirable, and to furnish, on the spot, materials of excellent quality for building them substantially, at the least possible expence. As the rocks have generally been regularly stratified, it is the intention to take them in the state they are found in, and place them in the piers without any workmanship or mortar; selecting those most regular in their form for the fronts of the walls. The work will be commenced about the beginning of May.

Married.] At Minster, in Sheppy, S. R. Harston, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Cooke, only daughter of Captain C. royal navy, Sheerness.—Lieutenant R. V. Walker, of the royal marines, to Miss Ann Sophia Hancock, of Walbrook, London.

At Boughton Aluph, Mr. James Lester, attorney, of Ashford, to Miss Clements.

At Folkstone, Mr. Joseph Stanley, of Deptford, to Miss Margaret Reynolds, eldest daughter of Mr. William R. attorney.

At Friendsbury, J. Snatt, esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Jeater, of Rochester.

At Dymchurch, the Rev. W. Webster, to Miss Elizabeth Paris.

Died.] At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Mr. John Cole, many years woodreve to the Rev. Sir John Fagg, 87.

At the Little Hermitage, Comb's Hill, near Stroud, Mrs. Day, wife of D. Day, esq.

At Rochester, Mrs. Merrit.—Captain Templeton, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.—Dr. Becker, 73.

At Wingham, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, late of the Crown Inn, Rochester.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Sarah Honoree, 96.—In his 63d year, Mr. William Lawrence, a self-taught printer and mechanic, whose ingenuity and industry were for upwards of thirty years sedulously exerted in the arrangement and conduct of the Kentish Gazette.—Mrs. Gadesby, wife of the late Mr. William G.—Mr. Luddington formerly of Dover.—Mrs. Beard.—Mr. Andrews.

At Maidstone, Mr. Jury.—Mr. Homewood, the first person that set up a stage coach from

from Maidstone to London, 86.—Mr. James Martin.

At Lenham, Mrs. Winder.

At Otham, Mrs. Cheesman.

At East Malling, Mr. Richard Ray.

At Chislett, Miss Sarah Wootton, third daughter of Mr. W., 17.

At Bexley, the Rev. William Green, vicar of that parish and 38 years one of the mathematical masters of the royal military academy, Woolwich, 70.

At Town Malling, Mr. Robert Cromp, son of the Rev. P. C., of Friendsted, and many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the western division of this county.

At Deal, Mr. Mackney.—Mr. John Bayley, 67.—Mr. H. Webley, clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Hulkes and Co.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Munn, 65.

At Wingham, Mr. Neville, formerly a surgeon of that place, 89.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. Tonge, relict of Mr. James T. 75.

At Faversham, Mr. James Berry, 27.

SURRY.

Married.] At Mitcham, Mr. John Redding aged 61, to Miss Ann Culverwell, 16.—Mr. Harwood, to Miss King.—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. of Killerton House, Devon, to Miss Hoare, daughter of Henry H. esq. banker.

Died.] At Walworth, aged 20, Mrs. Nolan, wife of Lieut. N. of the 70th regiment.

At Richmond, Sir James Pennyman, bart. of Beverley Park, and formerly M. P. for Beverley.—Mrs. Worrel, 62.

At Clewer, Mrs. Althorpe, wife of W. G. Althorpe, esq. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Farnham, C. Chitty, esq. 72.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Brigadier-general Henry Frederic Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of Lieut. Col. K. of the 1st regiment of guards.

At Lewes, Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Deadman.

At Burwash, Mr. Gorely, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Mr. William T.

Died.] At Brighton, R. Henderson, esq. late physician to the forces.—The lady of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.—Mrs. Strong.

At Pevensey, the wife of George Vinter, esq. barrack master at that place.

At Portslade, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. Thomas E.

At Seddlescomb, Mr. Bine.

At Kingstone, Mrs. Serase, relict of Mr. Henry S. of Lewes, 80.

At Steyning, Miss Jane Williams, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Shermanbury.

At Petworth, Mrs. Michell, wife of James Charles M. esq. of Brighton, and daughter of William Johnson, esq.

At Worthing, Mrs. Bacon, of the New inn.

At Chichester, Mrs. Heath.

HAMPSHIRE.

An establishment under the title of the Hampshire Dispensary, will shortly be opened, in St. George's-square, Portsmouth. Its principal object is to furnish medical and surgical advice, with medicines, at a very moderate expence: particularly to those individuals in the middle ranks of life, whose industry places them above charitable relief, but who are ill able to defray the customary charges of such assistance.

Married.] At Fareham, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, to Mrs. Bradby.

At Portsmouth, James Fletcher, esq. surgeon, of the royal navy, to Cornelia, daughter of Captain Burdon, R. N.—Mr. Mowett, gunner of his Majesty's ship Frederickstein, to Mrs. Watts.—Mr. Bartlett, brother to the above Mrs. Watts, to Miss Kirk.—Henry Cooper, esq. purser of the Three Crowns, to Miss Eliza Hewett, daughter of the late William H. esq. purser of the Suffolk.

Died.] At Portsmouth, T. Collier, esq. purser in the royal navy, 40. He suddenly fell down in the street, never to rise again.—Richard Harrison, esq. lieutenant of the navy, and resident agent for transports at that port.—Mr. E. E. Holmes, merchant.—Lieutenant S. Parker, royal navy.

At Southampton, Mrs. Davis.—Mrs. Argyle.—Miss Finch.—Mrs. Bernard, wife of Peter B. esq. surgeon.—Mrs. Cotterell, of the Rose and Crown inn.—Mr. Hatton, of the Fountain inn.

At Winchester, Mr. John Harris, of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. Thomas Sawkins, of the Red Lion, at Overton.—Mr. John Ventham.—Mr. John Wheeler.—Mr. Hughs, jun.—Mr. John Harris, of the Blue Pig.

At Fareham, Mr. Richard Watson.

At Wickham, Richard Maidman, esq. many years a magistrate for the county, 76.

At Hayling, Mrs. Francis, 37.

At Godshill, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Francis Worsley, many years vicar of that parish, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. Henry Hinxman, only son of Henry H. esq. of Ivy Church, near Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Colton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Barfoot C. a canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral.

At Melksham, Mr. Ripley of Gallaway House, to Miss Whale, of Melksham.

At Bradford, Mr. James Fleming, to Miss Martha Hinton, only daughter of Mr. S. Hinton, of Heyterbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Collins, mother of Mr. B. C Collins, late printer of the Salisbury Paper, whom she survived exactly eight weeks, and second wife and widow of Mr. Benjamin C. formerly printer and banker of Salisbury.—Mr. John Young, many years steward to the late Lord Chedworth.

At Corsham House, of a decline, Ann Christian, second daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq.

At

At Knoyle House, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Major Joyce.

At Etchelhampton, near Devizes, Mr. Jacob Giddens.

At Keynsham, Miss Jones, of Birmingham.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Best, miniature-painter, a young artist of promising abilities, 26.

At Marlborough, Mr. John Blake.

At Devizes, Benjamin Anstey, esq.

At Westbury, Mr. N. Peach Singer, 25.

At Codford St. Peter, Mrs. Morgan, of the George inn, 69.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Captain Anson, of the Staffordshire Militia, to Miss Ramsbottom, daughter of John R. esq. banker.

At Southstoke, the Rev. T. Hewett, of Chesham, Bucks, to Miss Wood.

At Abingdon, B. A. C. Thornhill, esq. to Wilhelmina Countess de Wigintone, of Vale House, near Dorchester.

Richard Pottinger, esq. of Woorows Compton, to Miss M. Matthews of Frilsham.

Died.] At Kintbury, Mrs. Murden, relict of John M. esq. and sister to the late Rev. Thomas Fowle, many years vicar of that place, 75.

At Windsor, Mr. Wheeler, brazier to their majesties; the oldest inhabitant of the town.

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Batson, 91.

At Wolingford, the Rev. Thomas Pentycross, rector of St. Mary's 59. In him were happily blended sincere attachment to the church, and ardent loyalty, firmness of principle, and sincerity of manners; elevated genius, and extensive learning; evangelical sentiments, and exemplary piety.

At Yattenden, Mr. J. Smith, 88; and Elizabeth his wife, 86.

At Waltham Place, Mrs. Milles, wife of Captain M.

At Newbury, Mr. Mortimer.

At Reading, Mr. Maslins, of the Black Horse Inn.

At Wakingham, the Rev. John Mills dissenting minister.

At Long Whittenham, Mr. Joseph Moulding, 78.

At Caversham, John Pratt, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Christian, of the royal navy, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C., to Harriot, second daughter of the late Samuel Shute, esq. of Fern Hill, Isle of Wight.

At Wells, Mr. Jacob Ricketts, of Ham Farm, Keynsham, to Miss Susan Teek, third daughter of Joseph T. esq. of Dulcote.

At Bristol, Charles Cumming, esq. of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of T. P. esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Mr. William Wise, of Keynsham, to Miss Hannah Hervey, daughter of John H. esq. of the same place.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. John Snell, 30; leaving behind three children, the youngest thirty years of age, who have been so divided in residence, that he never saw them all together during his life; and they met, for the first time, at his funeral!—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. Philip R. printer.—Miss Jemima Rudhall.—Mrs. Tristed.

At Frome, Mr. Adlam, 77.

At Taunton, Mrs. S. Leigh.

At Wilton House, near Taunton, Mrs. Pleydell, relict of Jonathan Morton P. esq.

At Bath, Lady Blunden, wife of Sir John B. Bart. of Castle Blunden, County of Kilkenny, Ireland.—Lady Byard, relict of Sir Thomas B, a Captain in the Royal Navy.—Walter Hill, esq. late of Ross, Herefordshire.—In Walcot Poor-house, James Waite, aged 107. He was born in the house adjoining the White Horse Cellar, opposite Walcot church, and was never out of the parish a twelvemonth together. He lived as a servant to old "Squire Hooper" 16 years; but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembers when there were only eighty houses in the parish of Walcot—and no poor-rate!—There were two capital clothiers in it. Waite had three wives; by the first he had fifteen children, one of whom survives him, and who is likewise a chairman. He went into the poor-house April 7, 1797; and was then, by his own account, 97, though it was reported he was 103. He has lived there nearly 11 years, and always expressed himself grateful for the humane attention he experienced. He perfectly recollected hearing about the death of Queen Anne, and the coronation of George I. His faculties were clear till within three or four days of his dissolution.

Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton. He was a gentleman of great taste, genius, and liberality; a cherisher of real merit (though found in the precincts of a cottage); a pleasant and instructive companion, and a sincere friend. Eton College had the honour of his education; few surpassed him in classic elegance or mathematical precision. About the year 1775 Mr. H. purchased the Leasowes, in Shropshire, which he greatly improved, and evinced much taste in the erection of the house, which he adapted to the native simplicity of that celebrated *Ferme Ornée*. In 1780 he was high sheriff for the county of Salop. On purchasing Bevis Mount, a seat of the late Lord Peterborough, Mr. H. disposed of the Leasowes, after a residence of many years. It is much to be regretted that he never turned his thoughts to obtain a seat in the British Senate, for which he was so eminently qualified by nature, education, and fortune.

John Irving, esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the first West India Regiment, 48. This gentleman descended from that ancient family the house of Bonshaw, in Annandale, married his cousin, (daughter of the late Governor, and

and sister to the present General Paulus Emilius Irving) and has left four children; the eldest Lady Ousely, the second a Captain in the army, and a son and a daughter very young. Colonel Irving began his military career at an early period of life, and served with distinguished reputation at the siege of Gibraltar, and on many other occasions, during a space of above thirty years, in different climates and in various regiments; esteemed and respected, by his brother officers for professional skill and intrepidity: endeared to those under his command by unceasing kindness and humanity, and beloved within the circle of his private acquaintance for those mild and social virtues with which he was eminently adorned, for that serenity of temper, that benevolence of disposition, and that natural suavity of manners, which conciliated the affection of those who knew him but slightly, and secured the friendship of those who knew him well. His constitution having been impaired by frequent voyages to the West Indies, and a long residence in unhealthy climates, Colonel Irving lately returned to his native country with the hope of passing a few years of tranquil and domestic enjoyment in the bosom of his family, but these expectations, however moderate, however rational, it was not the will of Providence that he should fulfil; the grave closes all his prospects in this transient scene; yet that Providence, which forbids the accomplishment of human wishes, allows us to indulge that fond, that most consoling hope, that his virtues will find their due reward in another and a better world.

Miss Reeks, youngest daughter of the late Robert R. esq. of Badesly, Hants.—Mrs. Hewitt, relict of the Rev. Thomas H. vickar of Westbury, Wilts, 83.—Mrs. Burrowes, wife of William B. esq., and daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Michael Smith.—George Chapman, esq. one of the Aldermen, and who in 1798-9, served the office of Mayor of this city. As a Magistrate and a man, his conduct was ever marked by uprightness and integrity.—Mrs. Rosser, relict of Mr. R. printer.—Mrs. Campbell, widow of Captain Archibald C. of the 89th regiment.—Charles Coxe, esq. of Lyppiatt, Glocestershire, 87.—Mrs. Mary Serjeant, relict of the Rev. Winwood S. of Boston, America.—The Rev. George H. Harden, of Chester, one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral, and formerly master of the free grammar school in that city.

At Clifton, Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander G.

Mrs. Upton, relict of John U. esq of Ingmere Hall, Yorkshire.—Mrs. Wetham, relict of Dean W.—Mrs. E. Shirley, relict of Edward S. esq.—The Dowager Countess of Fingal.—Colonel Shute.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, Bobby Levy a character well known in that town and neighbourhood. His honesty and punctuality in the execution of commissions entrusted to him, and his speed and great strength, probably were not to be equalled. He was never known to set a price on his journies, but left it entirely to the generosity of his employers, with whatever was given him he was always contented, and was never known to be intoxicated.

At Lyme, Mrs. Warren, 86.—Samuel Coade, esq.

At Dorchester, aged 70, Mr. George Andrews, many years keeper of the castle at that place, a man distinguished for his humane attention to the persons committed to his care.—Mr. John Hart.

At Chidcock, Mrs. Hoddinott, wife of Mr. Gustavus H.

DEVONSHIRE.

An Asylum, on the plan of the Magdalen, is about to be opened in Plymouth. Among the patrons who have already given their countenance to the intended institution are, Lords Barham, Boringdon, and Gambier.

Married.] Mr. Robert Pring, to Miss Branscombe, only daughter of J. Branscombe, esq. of Elmore, near Tiverton.

At Bishopsnympton, John Halse, esq. aged 75 years, to Miss Gregory, of Exford, aged 15.

The Rev. James Trego, of Exeter, Minister in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, to Miss Harriet Peacock, youngest daughter of George Peacock, esq. of Lyme, Dorset.

At Stoke Damarel, William Bedford, esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy, to Miss Fanshawe, third daughter of Robert F. esq. Commissioner of Plymouth-dock-yard.

Died.] At Drewsteignton, the Rev. Dr. Roberts.

At Horwood, near Barnstaple, John Dene, esq. 67.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Hudson, 20.

At Plymouth, Miss Biddeck, eldest daughter of R. B. esq. agent to the Royal Naval Hospital.—Lieutenant Robert Brown, commander of the Bienfaisant prison-ship.—Mr. Gibson, 75.—Mr John Roachford.—Mr. Jessep, 39 years clerk in the Victualling Office of this port.

At Dartmouth, Harriet, the wife of Thomas Holdsworth Hunt, esq. late of Oporto.

At Barnstaple, Monniere Roch, esq. banker and merchant. He had been three times Mayor of that ancient corporation.—Mrs. Harris.

At Berry Pomeroy, Mr. W. Lane, jun. 28.

At Upton Cottage, William Cholwich Lear, esq. 51.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Leaper, wife of Mr. Samuel L.

At Exmouth, Miss Keelly, of Leeds, Yorkshire, 22.—Mrs. Turguand, wife of Thomas T. esq.

At Highweek, Samuel Segar, gent.

At Exeter, Mrs. Johnson.—Miss Parkins.—Mrs. Westaway, wife of Mr. W. junior.—Mrs.

—Mrs. Downman, wife of John D. esq.—Mrs. M. Browning, 92.—Mr. John Mardon.

At Berry, near Totness, Charlotte, only surving daughter of the late Thomas Newman, esq. of Bath.

CORNWALL.

A beautiful specimen of virgin gold was lately found in a tin stream-work in this county. It is about the length and thickness of a lady's little finger, though not regularly formed, and weighs above two ounces. Its intrinsic value is equal to nine guineas; but, as a specimen, it is invaluable; for though gold has been frequently found in our stream-works, and that in larger quantities perhaps than is generally known, this is unquestionably the largest and most beautiful specimen ever found in Cornwall.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Thomas Davies, master of the Spider sloop of war, to Miss Eliz. Daniell.

At Mylor, Mr. Nankivell, of the Townshend packet, to Miss Henrietta Bond.—Mr. Jolliffe, master of his Majesty's ship Experiment, to Miss Kitty Bond, of Falmouth.

At St. Breock, James Kempthorn, esq. son of Admiral K., to Miss Borlase, daughter of George B. esq. of Wadebridge.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Barnet Banfield, ship builder, to Miss Ann Nicholls, of the island of Trescow.

Mr. Henry John, Captain and adjutant of the Truro Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Tonkin, of St. Agnes.

Died.] At Lower St. Columb, John Clements, a fisherman, aged 102.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Sarah, Grenfell, relict of Mr. John G. merchant, 83.—Mr. W. H. Hayne.

At Penzance, Captain Macdonald, of the 95th or Rifle corps, 29. The primary cause of his dissolution, was the bursting of a blood vessel at the storming of Monte Video.—Mr. Benjamin Pidwell.

At Fowey, Miss Fortescue, daughter of William F. esq., late Major of the Cornwall Militia.—Nevil Norway, junior, esq. of the firm of Norway and Sons.—Mrs. Broad, wife of Mr. B. architect.

At Helston, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Richard T. formerly of the Angel Inn.

At Truro, Mrs. Share, of the Swan Inn.

At Trebyan, near Bodmin, Mr. John Cole, 65.

At Polruan, Miss Eliza May.

At Goldsithney, near Marazion, Mr. Thomas Gundry, 85.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. John Treffrey.

At Padstow, Mrs. Peter, relict of William P. esq. late of Harlyn, 83.

WALES.

Our intercourse with Russia being suspended, hemp and flax must necessarily advance in price; this then is the period of rendering us independent of that power with respect to these articles. The easiest, most effectual, and most profitable method of reclaiming the marsh lands in Wales would be by sowing hemp, which in a year or two, usually leaves the soil firm enough for potatoes, or even corn. The intelligent mind of R. Crawshay, esq. of Merthyr, has suggested the introduction of the system into Glamorganshire, and at the last Quarter Sessions for the county a subscription was commenced, for supporting an experiment to the extent of 50 acres.

Married.] Charles Cumming, esq. one of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of T. P. esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Haverfordwest, Joseph Carne, esq. of Penzance, to Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Dr. T.

At Rushing, Mr. Hugh Owen, attorney, of Bala, to Miss Edwards, of Rhiwedog.

Died.] At Swansea, William Peter Calley, esq. second son of the late Thomas Brown C. esq. of Burderop-park, Wilts.—Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, at the Mackworth Arms, Mrs. Mansel, relict of the late Edward William Richard M. esq. of Stradey. She was daughter of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Mansel, Bart. sister and sole heiress of Sir Edward Joseph Shewen M.

At Brecon, in her 16th year, Miss Frances Deborah Cherry, second daughter of Mr. C. manager of the theatre there; a young lady of great promise.

At Rhos Llanerchrygog, near Wrexham, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow, aged 89. She had 17 children, 68 grand-children, and 36 great-grand-children; in all 121. She was left a widow with a numerous train of infants, without any means of support but her own industry, and the assistance of her three eldest children, who all laboured hard at the loom, to maintain themselves and the younger branches. For the last thirty years she practised midwifery with great success and credit: in that space of time she assisted at the birth of 4680 children. She was ever ready to lend an assisting hand to support the drooping head, and ease the pillow of the afflicted. She died as she had lived, in peace with all mankind; and her friends will long bewail her loss.

At Presteigne, Radnorshire, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Smith, M. A. vicar of Stow, and of Norton, in Herefordshire. He held the former living upwards of 52 years, and died universally regretted by his parishioners and a numerous circle of friends.

At Llwynmadock, Breconshire, in his 69th year, Edward Thomas, esq. universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; by whose death the poor have to regret the loss of a liberal benefactor, and the public a zealous upright magistrate.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Convamore, county of Cork, Richard Maunsell, esq. to the Hon. Miss Catherine Hare, youngest daughter of Lord Ennismore.

Died.] Near Cullybackey, Martha Hannah, aged 126 years She was born near Dungannon; said she remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that she carried the victuals to the masons and carpenters who built Cullybackey meeting house in 1727, she being then 45 years of age. She was married when she was an old maid, never had children, and enjoyed a constant state of good health. She was a little woman, measured last year four feet seven inches.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Of a decline, at the house of L. Mackintosh, esq. at Calcutta, Lieutenant E. S. Frissell, of the Bombay establishment, for several years assistant to Col. Close, the resident at Poonah. Mr. F. when almost a stripling, was selected from an inferior place in the army, by men of great sagacity and experience, to fill civil stations of such importance as are very seldom, in any country, bestowed on unpatronized youth. No man who knew him will deny that he well justified the choice. He had diligently studied the character of the inhabitants of India, and he thoroughly penetrated into the arts of their statesmen and negociators. He spoke correctly and fluently the general popular language of this country, and he possessed a competent knowledge of the Persian, which has almost ceased to be an Indian language, which, like the French in Europe, has become the dialect of ministers and courts, and without which a negociator scarcely escapes the reproach of vulgarity and ignorance. No part of oriental knowledge that is useful or practical was neglected by his sound and active understanding. He employed himself successfully in applying to the peculiar state of India the principles of that important science which explains the origin and distribution of national wealth. He followed the progress of this science, and was familiar with the most recent speculations of the economists of Europe. He even hoped, from the facts which he observed in India, to have illustrated some of the most difficult parts; the laws of exchange, the theory of money, and the intricate details of coinage. But though the structure of his mind, as well as the nature of his occupations, chiefly directed him towards those branches of oriental knowledge which are immediately referable to the business of life, he was by no means insensible to the allurements of those parts of the literature of the East, which are chiefly valuable as objects of liberal curiosity, and sources of elegant amusement: but he was fearful of devoting to them that large portion of time which the study of them exacts, lest they might impair his relish for the polite literature of the West; of which he never doubted the superiority, and which he valued and cultivated as the literature of that beloved country where he vainly hoped to have passed the larger portion of his life. He was employed in collecting materials for an Abridgment of the Mahratta History, which would have furnished the European historians with an useful model in the critical examination of authorities, in the selection of those facts which characterize the moral and political state of a country, and in the successful investigation of the causes of its prosperity or decay. All his projects of usefulness, and hopes of enjoyment, have now been cut short by an early death. He has left no memorial of what he was, or what he could have done; but he has left friends, some of whom in distant times and countries will occasionally devote a pensive moment to his memory. They will call to mind, with a melancholy pleasure, the excellent talents and endowments which have been slightly noticed here. But they will reflect more often, and with other feelings of pleasure, on his modesty and benevolence, his mild sincerity, his firm friendship, and inflexible integrity.

At Baturin, in the Ukraine, aged 61 years, William Statter, esq. a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire: than whom a better man in all the tenderest relations of life never existed. He was as much esteemed for the benevolence of his heart, his unaffected modesty, and the uncommon suavity of his manners, as he was distinguished by his mechanical ingenuity, and by his great ability and inflexible integrity in business; by the exercise of which talents he improved the extensive domains which he superintended, and thereby increased the immense revenues of the noble family of Razoumoffsky, not only beyond all former example, but far beyond expectation. But what to his feelings was a more satisfactory consequence of his management, was the effect it produced in ameliorating the condition of the many thousands of peasants under his direction. Thus did this excellent man, in a distant region, reflect credit upon his native country, and endear his memory to all who either lived under his influence, or enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a valuable fleet from Bengal and Madras, consisting of the following ships, under convoy of the Diadem man of war, Rear-Admiral Stirling, viz.—The Admiral Gardner, Lord Melville, Baring, Dover Castle, Devaynes, Tottenham, Union, Marchioness of Exeter, and the United Kingdom; and in our next Report, we shall give the particulars of their cargoes. The East India Company have declared for Sale, on the 8th of June, prompt the 2d of September following:

Bohea Tea, 550,000lbs.; Congou and Campoi, 4,500,000lbs; Souchong and Pekoe, 200,000lbs.; Single and Twankay, 850,000lbs.; Hyson Skin, 100,000lbs.; Hyson, 300,000lbs.; being a total, including private trade, and prize of 6,500,000lbs.

The interruption of commercial intercourse with the Continents of Europe and America, has greatly affected the silk manufactory of this country, both by preventing the usual supply of the raw material from Italy, and by suspending the orders for the American market, for which silk goods, to the amount of upwards of 400,000l per annum, were usually exported from this country. There is probably not at present a single bale of silk in London, in the hands of the merchants by whom it is usually imported; and what has been lately sold, has been at very advanced prices. The scarcity of Italian silk has directed the attention of the manufacturers more generally to the substitution of Bengal silk, which, with some further improvement in the culture, and an increase of the quantity imported, might soon render the trade independent of any other supply, except for a very few articles. This more general consumption of Bengal silk would be greatly promoted by the Company selling the whole in the state in which it arrives, leaving it to the manufacturers to organize such part as they found it to their advantage to convert into that state, by which means it would be applied to use much earlier. At the Company's late Sale, on the 5th of April, most of the skein silk sold at an advance from 70 to 100 per cent beyond the price of the October Sale; on the novi's, the advance was from 80 to 120 per cent.; the organzine sold from 52s 7d. to 77s 10d per lb. The total quantity sold was 1003 bales of Bengal raw; 392 bales of privilege ditto; 192 of Bengal organzine; 14 of waste; and 487 of China; in the whole, 2088 bales This supply affords great relief to the manufacturers, who, by the advanced price of their goods, are enabled to clear their warehouses of all the stock on hand, which in some instances was considerable; and when the present price of raw and thrown silk in this country comes to be generally known in Italy, there can be little doubt that some Italian silks will find their way to England from Sicily or Malta, even before the next sale at the India house. In the mean time, the profit on the late Sale will encourage the East India Company to pay every attention both to the quality and quantity of their Bengal silk; by which means, if this country retains its possessions in India, we might soon have little occasion for Italian silks The mischief, therefore, which the anti-commercial decrees of Bonaparte are intended to do to this country, will in this instance be permanently felt only by his dependant kingdom of Italy.

According to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the West India trade, it appears that, on the 13th of July 1807, the quantity of sugar in the warehouses at the West India dock, and that lying on board afloat, was 425,148 cwt The market for this article continues dull, and rum is rather flat in the market: that of Jamaica sells at 4s. 9d to 5s. per gallon, and Leeward island Rum at 3s. to 4s. 3d. per gallon. Coffee is lower than it has been for a long time; ordinary sells from 54s. to 70s. per cwt and the finest sort from 5l. 15 to 6l. 8s. The rigorous edicts of Bonaparte prevents the exportation of this article, which would nearly bring 100 per cent. profit in the French and Dutch markets at present, were it possible to export it thither The public sales of West India produce have been very trifling this month. By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, and Co 295 Casks and Bags of Coffee, sold from 54s. to 110s per cwt. By Messrs. Coles and Sons, 512 Casks and Bags of ditto, sold from 30s. to 115s. per cwt.

The market for wines continues very high, notwithstanding the arrival of six vessels from Oporto direct, and seven vessels more are hourly expected to arrive; in all, about 8000 pipes of port wine. When those come into the market, it may make some little alteration in the prices; but the quality of those wines will be very inferior to our last importations, as they principally consist of last year's vintage. There is no kind of doubt, but that the consumption of port wine has decreased in these kingdoms; and that, in consequence of the excessive heavy duties laid on by the late Mr. Pitt, by which the revenue must have been injured, as fully appears from the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto to Great Britain and Ireland, taken from the Oporto Shipping List, published there every year, which List we have been favoured with; and by it it appears, that in 1800 the shipping off was 53,511 pipes of wine to Great Britain and Ireland alone; and in 1806, only 37,902 pipes; leaving a deficiency of 15,509 pipes. Thus the people are burthened with a tax on that necessary article without benefiting the state. To some of our readers, connected with Parliamentary affairs, we would recommend the lowering of duties on all kinds of wine, except French The entire export of wines from Oporto to all countries, except these, did not exceed 300 pipes annually. The article of hemp, usually imported from Riga and Petersburgh, has risen, within a few months, from 63l. up to 92l. per ton! being the present price; and this article is likely still to get higher, unless the cultivation of it is encouraged by our Government all over the united kingdom. In Ireland, flax seed, usually imported from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. has got to an enormous price; and if the embargo continues in America, the linen trade of that country must be very much injured. However, we have pleasure in stating, that it is the intention of Parliament to grant a bounty to the growers of flax-seed; and this, we trust, will remedy the evil.

COURSE

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	April 5.	April 12	April 15.
Hamburgh..	34 6	34 6 ..	34 6 ..
Altona .. .	34 7	34 7 ..	34 7 ..
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..
Paris	23 13	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	65	65	65 ....
Dublin	10¼	10 .. .	10¼ ....

Agio of Bank of Holland 6½ per cent.

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
——— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 15s. to 7l. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. 10s. to 10l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 13th of April, 1808, is 36s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in April, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 635l. dividing 40l. per share, per annum, clear of the Property Tax.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. with the half yearly dividend of 4l. per share.—Grand Junction, 92l. to 93l.—Grand Junction Loan (not optional) 8l. per cent.—Trent and Mersey Navigation Bonds, 10 per cent. Discount.—Derby Canal, 94l.—Croydon, 55l.—Ellesemere, 54l.—Grand Surrey, 45l.—Huddersfield, 17l. to 19l.—Kennet and Avon, original shares, 22l.—West India Dock 143l. 10s. to 149l. per cent.—London Dock, 109l.—Globe Insurance, 111l.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 110l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. per cent.—West India ditto, 147l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 92l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. per cent premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 111l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, from 5s. to 7s. per share premium—East London Water Works, from 55l to 60l. per share premium—West Middlesex Water Works, 18 Guineas per share premium—South London Water Works, 56l to. 60l. per share premium.—Golden Lane Brewery, 75l. per share.—Weston-street or Southwark Brewery, 20l. per share.—London Institution, 85 Guineas per share.—Commercial Road, 116l. per share.—Eagle Insurance, 5s. per share premium.

During last year 6,240 ships cleared the Sound duties. Of this number 3,387 came from the North Sea; viz. 648 Danish, 664 Swedish, 142 Prussian, 47 Pappenburgh, 13 Hamburgh, 21 Rostock, 9 Lubeck, 65 Russian, 102 American, 22 Portuguese and 1559 English 2851 came from the Baltic, viz 564 Danish, 715 Swedish, 125 Prussian, 52 Pappenburgh, 12 Hamburgh, 82 Oldenburgh, 25 Bremen, 21 Rostock, 4 Lubeck, 54 Russian, 102 American, 22 Portuguese, and 1073 English. In 1805, 11,557 ships cleared the Sound duties, and in 1806, 7,140.

Within the last six months, a very considerable fall has taken place in the price of copper. This is ascribed to the great success of the Ross Island Mining Company, at Killarney, in Ireland, where there has been raised and sent to England, during the last year, no less than 73,284 cwt. of copper ore. This is to be considered as one of the many and growing advantages resulting from the political union of the two Islands.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IF a curious inquirer would make out a bill of mortality of the botanical publications that have appeared, or were intended to appear, periodically; he would find that a great number of them, after having blushed for a while unseen met their untimely fate, with scarcely a hope even of having their ephemeral existence mentioned by some future synonymist. The Botanical Magazine has, in the last month's number, completed its twenty-seventh Volume. Stout and vigorous as it stands before us, and fully arrived at the period of manhood, we make no scruple to congratulate it, as having steered clear of those symptoms of decline which regularly endanger the youthful days of such publications, and have proved fatal to so many. Thus happily arrived at years of discretion, the Botanical Magazine, (we suggest it at the risk of being pronounced morose, captious, critics) might as well give up those sentimental mottos, which, though perfectly innocent in themselves, appear to be out of place in the title pages of a work not intended to record the intrigues of the vegetable world. The number before us contains, 1. Andromeda *coriacea*. Jacquin mistook this for the *mariana* of Linnæus, and Willdenow, of course, preserved Jacquin's synonym to that species, which, as Dr. Sims justly observes, is very different from it. 2. A species of Veratrum, the latter press to which will be given in a future number. 3. Lachenalia *quadricolor*. β. Comes

but

but too near the variety of *tricolor*, (No. 1020.) It is recognized by Mr. Gawler as the var. *a.* of *trivolor* of Hort. Kew. and he suspects it to be a hybrid offspring of the original *tricolor* of the Bot. Mag. and *quadricolor*, No. 588; but if so, why is the latter of the supposed parents only introduced among the synonyms? 4. A very characteristic figure of Gladiolus *tristis* β. also figured by Salisbury under the name of *concolor*. The specific character contains a very accurate and complete description. 5. Podalyria *tinctoria*. Though this species, which was by Linnæus and other botanists described as a Sophora, has been in the Chelsea garden before 1759, it is by no means a common plant; nor has it been often figured. There is, however, besides the miserable one of Lamarck quoted by Dr. Sims, a very good one in Ehret's plants published by Trew, which has escaped the wonted vigilance of the Doctor; another is in Meerburg's icones, but this appears dubious. An error of the press, (*racemosis* instead of *racemis*) renders the specific character here given very ambiguous. 6. Linum *trigynum*. An exquisite figure of that beautiful plant, likewise given in Exotic Botany and the Botanist's Repository. Queries: is it exactly the same with Hardwicke's plant figured by Smith? is it a good Linum? does it belong to the same natural order with it? 7. Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*; a new variety of this polymorphous species with spotted flowers. Dr. Sims calls it *guttata*, a name added for the convenience of cultivators, and which may be used as a specific denomination by those who like species better than varieties.

Of the Paradisus Londinensis, which did not come to us last month, we have two numbers before us, both of them far from being inelegant: the first begins with a new genus from the south-west coast of North America, named by Mr. Salisbury *Hookera*, after Mr. Hooker the painter of the Paradisus. Mr. S. accuses Dr. Smith of having alluded to this plant in his Introduction to Botany, where the stamina are said to be considered as petals, and these as countenancing Jussieu's idea that the perianthium of all monocotyledonous plants should be called a calyx. Being possessed perhaps of still less data than Mr. S. to prove that the author of the above work had the same plant in view, we can form no opinion of the justness of the observation, nor whether Dr. Smith's plant should be referred to the Asphodeli or the Narcissi. Mr. S. avails himself of this opportunity to express his regret to dissent so often from his antagonist respecting the affinity of plants; of which discrepancy, the plant in question, Agapanthus, and Sowerbæa are given as examples. All we have to remark upon this is, that the monocotyledonous plants are as yet so unsettled, and the fundamental principles of their classification so arbitrary, that partial and desultory observations on single genera and their affinities to each other, are of no avail, and disputes about them, in the present state of things, must be considered as *de lana caprina*. We are persuaded that Mr. S's. acumen and genius for observation, if guided by love of truth and science alone, will do much in forwarding the cause in which he is engaged as champion of the natural orders; but we also know, that a much safer way for him to obtain his end, and likewise a more honourable and lasting niche in the temple of Flora, would be, to proceed more cooly and less dogmatically in matters of vegetable affinity; nor would it be amiss if Mr. S. in order to enable botanists to judge of the merit of his ideas, would present them with a systematic view of his discoveries in this field of our science, before he pronounce his oracular dogmas, especially in a publication which we suppose is not on that score "honored with the sanction" of the ladies and gentlemen whose names figure on the wrapper, nor by that of any other subscriber. After having assigned their respective places to the above mentioned three genera, Mr. S. at the risk of being laughed at, as he himself apprehends, boldly ventures into the slippery field of geological enquiry, and sweeps away whole orders of plants along with the strata whereon they grew; to accomplish which he avails himself of the "convulsion called the deluge." Too grave to laugh at this strange conjecture, (which its author flatters himself will be strengthened by the discoveries of future generations!) we shook our wigs in humble doubt that such a phenomenon could ever have taken place, till it occurred to us that it might perhaps have happened at the time when another learned botanist, at Berlin, undertook to sever New Holland from the Cape of Good Hope, and North America from Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands. But to return to Hookera: it is a very handsome hexandrous genus, and Mr. Hooker might have reason to be proud of it (as in fact of any other genus,) if it were still considered honorable to be thus distinguished. We are informed that a paper of Dr. Smith's has lately been read before the Linnean Society descriptive of a new moss named Hookera, after an excellent British cryptogamist. We have not heard which of them will probably be the successful candidate; nor can we, in case any difficulty should arise, recommend to one of the parties the new French fashion of translating the name into Greek; there being already an *Ancistrum*. 2. Cephaëlis *peduncularis*; both figure and description are very perfect. This new species of Cephaëlis, characterized principally by its large carinated stipules and long peduncle of the capitulum of small white flowers, is a native of Sierra Leone, and cultivated in the garden of the Comtesse de Vandes. The observations of Mr. S on the unwarranted liberties which Schreber and Willdenow have taken with the Jussieu-Aublettian genera, are extremely just. 3. Correa *cotinifolia*, the C. *alba* of all other writers. Mr. S. informs us that he has given the plant another name, because the petals are never entirely white; and his two varieties are: α. *petalis fere albis*, β. *petalis intus carneis*; to which we add the variety γ. *petalis plane albis*.

The

The last month's number of the Paradisus wants the figure of the proud *Abroma* which will be delivered next month, till when we shall defer our notice of that number.

The present number of the Botanist's Repository contains, 1. The great Torch Thistle, Cactus *hexagonus*; with a miniature representation of the plant, which was seventeen feet high. 2. Pæonia *anomala*. A native of most parts of Siberia; besides the one here given, we know no other decent figure of this plant, but that of Murray in the Commentaria Gottingensia. We are here informed that its roots are eaten by the Mongolian Tartars *as vegetables!* 3. Cynanchum *mucronatum*. A new species introduced by Lord Seaforth from Trinidad, and cultivated by Mr. Lambert. The mucronated leaves are not peculiar to this species. 4. Astragalus *villosus*. Seeds of this plant, a hardy perennial shrub, were sent to Mr. Swainson of Twickenham, from Vienna under the name of A. *exscapus*, which often acquires a stem by culture We are, however, more inclined to take it for a variety of A. *Dasyanthus* Pall. with red stem, which is also sometimes found nearly stemless, a circumstance which approximates it to *exscapus*, with which it has several characters in common. 5. Protea *imbricata*, a very good figure taken from a specimen in Mr. Hibbert's collection.

We are sorry that ought which we have said should have occasioned any painful feelings to the highly respected president of the Linnean Society.* Upon an impartial and unprejudiced reconsideration of what we have said, upon the subject of the unhappy broils between him and Mr Salisbury, we cannot think that there is any "injustice in our remarks," nor do we believe that the Doctor himself could have thought them unjust, had he perused the number of the Paradisus Londinensis, which gave occasion to them The dispute between these learned botanists upon the subject of the Smithia *sensitiva*, lies in a very small compass. In a former number of the Paradisus, Mr. Salisbury had claimed the honour of dedicating this plant to Dr Smith, not without making at the same time a somewhat malicious application of the name to its worthy prototype. In his introduction to Botany the Doctor took occasion to observe, that it was Mr. Dryander who named this plant, and quoted the authority of Mr. Salisbury himself, who in his Prodromus horti, had positively attributed it to that source. In the number of the Paradisus, which came under our notice in the Magazine for February last, (not January as erroneously quoted by Dr. Smith,) Mr. Salisbury still asserted, that to him alone was owing the application of the name of Smithia *sensitiva*, but that in order to enhance the honour to his friend, he had prevailed on Mr. Dryander to allow him to make use of his name, as one of higher authority in the botanical world. In our report we considered this as an intelligible explanation of the whole business, whilst at the same time we condemned Mr. Salisbury for divulging the secret. Dr. Smith may have reasons for demurring, but to us, Mr. Salisbury's explanation appeared satisfactory, and in no respect derogatory to the character of the president, for whom we entertain a sincere regard.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

March.

Winter still ling'ring on the verge of spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back.

THE weather, for the first six days of this month, was mild and pleasant. On the 7th the wind changed to the east, in which quarter it continued till the 19th, when it became southerly. During this time, we had no rain; but from the 19th to the 22nd, there was a considerable fall of wet. The wind then changed to the east again, where it continued till the end of the month; the weather dry and cold, as before.

March 8. The water *Cimices* appear in ponds and ditches, skaiting about on the surface in pursuit of prey.

March 10. The ivy-leaved Veronica, (*Veronica hederæfolia*) and the barren Strawberry, (*Fragaria vesca*) are in flower. The gooseberry and elder trees are beginning to put forth their leaves.

I this day remarked for the first time, the jumping garden spider (*aranea senica* of Linnæus) upon sunny walls in the gardens.

Rooks and crows are beginning to build their nests.

March 16. The vernal whitlow grass (*Draba verna*) is in flower, and now makes a pretty appearance on the sides of dry banks.

The horse ants, (*Formicæ herculaneæ*) appear abroad in great numbers near their nests. They are employed in conveying bits of sticks, straws, dry grass, &c into their retreats. That these little creatures are able to drag along such weights as we frequently observe, is really wonderful; and their perseverance, in many cases, after numberless disappointments, ex-

* See a Letter from Dr. Smith at the beginning of the last number of the Monthly Magazine.

tremely

tremely pleasing. The consequence of the latter is that they seldom fail, in the end, of accomplishing the particular object they are engaged upon. How useful a lesson do they in this respect, as well as in their unremitted industry, afford to mankind!

Turkies lay their eggs.

March 18. The atherines (*Atherina hespetus* of Linnæus) or Southampton smelts, as they are called in this county, have been caught earlier this year than usual. I this day saw some that were offered for sale; and upon enquiry, I find that these fish have been upon the coast for several days past.

The roach and dace are employed in depositing their spawn.

Primroses are in flower. Ivy berries begin to drop.

March 23. Buzz-flies (*bombylius medius*) are to be seen flying about sunny banks and hedges The lesser periwinkle, (*vinca minor*) the hollow-rooted fumitory (*Fumaria cava*), and the solid rooted fumitory (*Fumaria solida*) are in flower.

March 25. The eggs of both ducks and geese begin to be hatched.

The leaves of the currant tree appear; and the March marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*) are in flower.

March 31. Seven swallows were this day observed. But they seem, in some measure, to have mistaken their season, and to have arrived too early, for their number did not much increase till about the middle of April. Indeed the weather is as cold for them as I ever recollect it at this season.

Vegetation has hitherto been much impeded in consequence of the easterly winds. The fruit trees are more backward, in their blooming, than they have been known for several years past. This, however, is considered favourable rather than otherwise, as it is probable when the warm weather commences, that the spring will be so far advanced that there will be no night frosts severe enough to injure them.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE cold easterly winds, attended with rain, snow, and sleet, which have prevailed during the most part of the month, have been very unfriendly to the progress of vegetation, in consequence of which every thing is in an unusually backward state, many sorts of field crops having made scarcely any advance. The grass lands, even in those districts which are the most favourable to that sort of husbandry, are in a very backward condition having but little of that fine green appearance which is usual at this season, the crops must of course be late in being cut for hay. The same causes have likewise been far from favourable to the rape, tare, rye, and other similar crops, cultivated as early spring cattle food, which last month promised well, should the weather have been suitable for them.

All these circumstances have contributed with various others to render the keep of all sorts of stock extremely scarce, and consequently high in value, which has had the tendency of keeping store cattle of most sorts much lower in price than would otherwise have been the case, while the effect in respect to fattened stock has been that of raising it much higher.

The turnip crops and those of the thousand headed cabbage, which has lately become more extensively cultivated as a cattle crop, have, however, perhaps this season held out better than usual as articles of cattle food.

From the continued frosts and dryness of the last month, and that which preceded it, the tillage lands have scarcely ever worked in a more perfect manner, those spring crops which have been already put into the soil, having had the most complete preparation. Even on the heavy descriptions of land this has been the case, especially where the beneficial practice of laying them well up in the autumn has been had recourse to The crops of oats, barley, peas, and others of the spring kind have been already put in on a very considerable breadth of land in many arable districts.

The stocks of wheat in the country are in most situations considerable, though the corn markets have not been lately so fully supplied, in consequence of which, the sales have been more brisk, and at somewhat higher prices. White peas are rather lower, but beans of both sorts have looked up. The current prices at the Corn Exchange, on the 25th instant were these:

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.
Wheat	47	62	72	0	Beans	52	58
Fine ditto		73	76	0	Tick ditto	50	55
Rye		44	48	0	Oats	32	36 39
Barley		43	48	6	Pollard	40	41
Malt		65	75	0	Rape Seed per last	34	37
White Peas		158	168	0	Fine Flour	55	60
Grey ditto		50	55	0	Second	50	55

The

The demand for fat stock of most descriptions has been greater during the present month than in our last. In the Smithfield market, on the 25th, beef was rather lower; mutton, veal, and pork, much the same, but lamb dearer.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	10	to	5	6
Mutton	5	0	to	5	6
Veal	7	0	to	8	9
Pork	5	6	to	7	0
Lamb	6	0	to	8	0

Beasts	1,850
Sheep and Lambs	13,000
Calves	140
Pigs	250

In the Haymarket, on the 25th, the prices were rather on the advance.

Haymarket.

Hay	5	0	0	to	6	16	6
Straw	2	0	0	to	2	6	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	7	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30. April 13. Wind N. W.
Lowest 29.44. April 22. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 45-hundredths of an inch. { On the 18th the mercury stood at 30, but at the same hour the next day it had fallen to 29 55.

Thermometer.

Higheft 66°. April 14. Wind N. W.
Loweft 25°. April 2. Wind N. W.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 11°. { In the middle of the day on the 17th, the mercury was at 51°, but at the same hour on the 18th, it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain this month is equal to 1.53 inches in depth.

Few winters that we recollect have lasted so long as the present. We usually expect at this season a long series of cold winds from the east by the north; but they have lasted longer than common this spring, if spring on this day (April 27) it can yet be called. Every thing on the north side of the metropolis is very backward, and there is scarcely the appearance of foliage on the hedges, or even the gardens. During the month, the thermometer has frequently been as low as 30°, once at 25°, once at 26°, and three times as low as 28°. The average heat of the whole month has been nearly 42°. It has been ascertained, in a former volume of this work, under the article "Learned Societies," that vegetation never proceeds at a temperature less than 40°. Hence we easily account for the small progress of spring, when the average temperature for this month is less than 42°, and for the last it was lower than 40°: for the two months, the true average is 40°.5 exactly. By letters from Yorkshire, grievous complaints are made of the coldness of the weather, and of the almost perpetual falls of snow and hail, which have done much serious damage. It will be recollected that on the 19th, the Tuesday in Easter week, we had a continued fall of very heavy snow, for several hours.

Astronomical Anticipations.

There are two eclipses this month, but both are invisible to us: the first May 10, an eclipse of the moon, which to some parts of the earth will be total; the second, an eclipse of the sun, May 25. We will put down the times of the commencement and ouration, and it may afford our younger readers an entertaining problem for the globes, to find to what part of the earth these eclipses are visible. On the 10th, the commencement of the eclipse is at 5h. 56m. in the morning: beginning of total darkness 6h. 54m. which will last little more than an hour and a half, and the eclipse will end 9h. 26m. On the 25th of May, the sun is eclipsed, at our 11h. 19m. in the morning, but invisible to Europe, on account of the moon's too great south latitude. After what we have said our readers will not need to be informed, that the full moon is on the 10th, at about midway, between 5h. 56m. and 9h. 26m. or 39 minutes past seven in the morning: and new moon is at the precise time of the eclipse on the 25th. On the 1st, the clock is 3′ 4″ after the sun, and it increases till the 14th and 15th, when it is 3′ 58″; it then declines, and on the 31st, the clock is only 2′ 44″ behind the sun.

ERRATA.

In this Number, page 257, line 4, for *have*, read *leave*.
In No. 169, page 198, second col. line 1, for *glares*, read *glances*.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 171.] JUNE 1, 1808. [5 of Vol. 25.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS education is a subject of great importance in itself, and within the last twelve months has become more interesting to the country than ever, I hope you will have the goodness to permit me to say a little on the originality of Lancaster's plan, compared with Dr. Bell's.

I am fully aware that the pages of your excellent publication are devoted to knowledge and science, and I sincerely wish they may long continue equally useful to society, and ornamental to literature. I by no means wish to detract from their real utility, by investigating a question merely relative to the originality of a valuable invention, being convinced that such discussions often relate to nothing but precedency, and are only questions of words and names. I am generally one of the most unwilling to agitate them; but in this case I see a personal *persecution* of a deserving individual, who has educated many thousands of poor children in his own institution, and elsewhere, and a designed injury to the education of the poor in general. I must flatter myself I shall not be deemed intrusive or troublesome by you, in calling the public attention to the merits of the case, and the question who was the original author of the new system of tuition. I shall prove Mr. Lancaster was, though Dr. Bell claims it.

Mr. Lancaster's school has been established these ten years; his system has not been seen in any one school where it was not introduced by himself or his pupils. A leading feature of his plan is, that one master can teach from fifty to a thousand children in one room, without any assistance in teaching but that derived from his boys. Dr. Bell is brought forward by a few individuals to claim the invention as originally *his*. Let us examine the merits of this claim.

Dr. Bell's first book, "An Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras," was published in 1797. In page 18 of that tract, he mentions the names of the masters of the Male Asylum, "Francis Johnson, Richard Taylor, James Blood;" these *three* masters, and himself superintendant, to a school of two hundred boys! The reader's common sense will shew him who must be the author of the plan for teaching a thousand children under *one* master.

On Dr. Bell's leaving Madras, the masters addressed him on his departure (page 43 of the same book): "Reverend Sir—*We, the masters of the Male Asylum*, &c." and signed by four names, "Francis Johnson, John M'Kay, Richard Taylor, and James Blood;" and Dr. Bell thanks them (page 44) for their grateful acknowledgments, and addresses his letter to "*Messrs.* F. Johnson, J. Mackay, R. Taylor, and J. Blood," beginning with these words, "This free-will offering of the *masters of the Male Asylum*, &c." *Four* masters and himself superintendant of a school of two hundred boys, and claiming the merit of an invention which enables any person to teach a thousand! It cannot be said these masters were boy-teachers, as in page 19 he gives a list of boys who were teachers in the Male Asylum, and none of the masters' names are in that list.

Dr. Bell did not publish a second edition of his work until 1806; and he printed a third edition in 1807. In all those editions, the list of boys who were teachers is the *same*, but for what purpose, the candid reader may judge. In the *two last* editions, the names of the "masters of the Male Asylum" are left out, as is their farewell letter to Dr. Bell, and his reply. The like omission occurs in the previous statement, page 18, and the list of classes and boy-teachers is retained.

Now as to the respective economy of the two plans.—In page 31, of the first edition of Dr. Bell's book, is the following note, *but, as usual, it is omitted in the following editions*:—"At the commencement of the school, the salary of the masters amounted to 600 pagodas a year; for the last year (1796) it fell short

of 400." 400 pagodas are equal to about 175l. sterling. Of the expence of books, nothing is said; but there appears to have been *one* book for *each* boy. The books consisted of spelling-books, testaments, bibles, *Spectator*, arithmetic, *grammar*, *Enfield's Speaker*, &c. As each boy had one (the old method of teaching), many must have been in use, and the consumption great in proportion. It appears, although no accurate account of the expences is given, that, were the rental charged with the salary of the masters, and school-books, the total could not be less than 220l. per annum; and if the masters were boarded in the establishment, as well as paid their salary, the expence might be double that; and it appears more than probable it was so. Contrast this with a boy of seventeen, managing a school of three hundred boys, at 60l. per annum, as is the case at this time in one of Lancaster's principal *royal schools*. Contrast again Dr. Bell's school at Madras, at its highest pitch of economy, with Lancaster's school in the Borough-road, Southwark, where nine hundred boys were educated last year for 156l. about 3s. 6d. each. The expence of education in Bell's school, from 1l. to 2l.; in Lancaster's, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per annum. With what face, then, can Dr. Bell claim the origin of the economy of this plan?

A grand requisite in Lancaster's new *way* of education, is not that monitors simply be appointed to teach classes, but that it shall be prescribed them *how* and *what* to *teach*; that it reduces mental labour to mechanical and systematical exertion. Now, in looking over Dr. Bell's book, I find nothing of Lancaster's mode of spelling, whereby from one to five hundred boys may spell the same word at the same instant of time. I do not find in any of Dr. Bell's books, but in particular the *first*, a single word about the great and important invention of Lancaster, whereby *one* book will serve to teach a whole school. I find nothing on the art of teaching arithmetic. Dr. Bell practised the old method of tuition, yet has the effrontery to claim the new, by one sweeping claim; on Lancaster's plan, a boy who knows nothing about arithmetic, can teach it with mathematical *certainty*. In his system of tuition, the method how to teach reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, are well defined, and any child may do the work of the schoolmaster. In Dr. Bell's there is nothing of these things; he has a practice of writing in sand, an Indian practice, and a *borrowed* one; he has, too, a method of spelling, which is very *dubious* as to its utility, and relates to teaching children to read every syllable "syl-la-ble by syl-la-ble," in the re-nown-ed and bi-got-ted "*Mis-tress Trim-mer's Spelling book.*"

Another observation, and I have done. Dr. Bell is a Scotchman, and so am I; a native of a country where education is general as "the dew-drops which cover the earth, and diffusive as the light which visits us from heaven." Probably if his pedigree were traced, he owes every thing he possesses in the world to his own education, and the education bestowed by the laws of his country on his ancestors. Perhaps he would only have been a cypher without its benefits for himself. As a Scotchman, and a man firmly attached to my native country, I think Dr. Bell is a disgrace to it, by his becoming an advocate for keeping the poor in ignorance.

Through every edition of his book, he represents that the children under his superintendance at Madras were children of the vilest description, imbibing from their mothers "maxims which are the source of every corrupt practice, and an infallible mode of forming a degenerate race; the boys in general stubborn, perverse, and obstinate, addicted to lying, trick, and duplicity:" but before he left Madras, he represents the school as giving to society "an annual crop of good subjects;" "many of them rescued from the lowest state of depravity and wretchedness." (See page 31, third edit.)

Of these outcasts of society he taught (see the list of boys who are teachers, page 57) thirty-four boys, in his first class, the first elements of *astronomy*, *grammar*, *book-keeping*, *vulgar* and *decimal arithmetic*, to read the Bible, *Spectator*, and Enfield's Speaker; the second and third classes (twenty-five boys each) were taught grammar, and read the last-named books. Thus eighty-four boys, out of two hundred of that class, whom he considers "doomed to the drudge of daily labour," were taught even the elements of *science* by himself, and were among those who "yielded annually a crop of good subjects." With this strong fact of education before his own eyes, and the work of his own hands, as well as the example of his own enlightened nation before him, what does he say of the education

tion of the poor in page 90, of the last edition of his book? "It is not proposed that the children of the poor be educated in an expensive manner, or even generally taught to write and cypher;" and in the same page, "there is a risque of elevating, by indiscriminate education, the minds of *those* doomed to the drudgery of daily labour above their condition, and thereby render them discontented in their lot." Is not such language, in the mouth of a Scotchman, an unjust reflection on his own nation, where "the universal diffusion of general knowledge," introduced by the legislature, supported by the country, patronized by all our successive kings since its introduction, has now stood the test of almost two hundred years, with all the *universal good effects* which, presuming ignorance to be the mother of devotion, ignorance never produced in any age of the world? But is not such language, in the mouth of a professor of education, even when detailing his own success in educating in a distant land the very outcasts of society, a libel on his own conduct there? If he tried education partially, and found it good in the East Indies; if he is a native of a land where general education has been productive of much good, with what face can he, as a Scotchman and a schoolmaster, object to the uneducated poor being universally instructed, when they may obtain it on the *royal Lancastrian* plan, cheaper than in Scotland or the East Indies, by saving five parts out of six of the common expence? As an advocate for keeping the poor generally in ignorance, with what face can he claim the invention of Lancaster's plan for affording knowledge to every uneducated child in the kingdom? The advocates of ignorance, who dare not hold up their hands in the face of day in their own cause, who write anonymous letters, and are ashamed of their own names, are now bringing forth the name of this avowed champion of ignorance, under pretence of diffusing knowledge, but really to keep the poor in the dark. It is hoped that the public will see through the design, and not patronize their intentions. It must be obvious to every discerning mind, that whoever are wilful and active patrons of such sentiments as Dr. Bell's, are not the friends of the poor, but the *patrons of ignorance*.

Your's, &c.

K. M'RAE.

Cambridge, April 12, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ANALYSIS *of* GENERAL VALLANCEY'S *recent* OBSERVATIONS *on the primitive* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

THAT a man of letters, English by birth, and altogether unconnected with Ireland, should have been induced to devote above thirty years to the study and vindication of the history and antiquities of that country, must appear the result of a perfect conviction that the subject of his labours was not only important, but founded on the most authentic documents and well-substantiated facts; and, to inspire his readers with the same conviction, the learned and venerable author has, in the work before me, condensed the principal arguments which were scattered through the pages of his former voluminous publication, and added much new and original matter; the whole forming a mass of evidence in favour of his hypothesis, which, as far as I can judge, it will not be easy to overthrow.

The title of this essay sufficiently explains its main object; but some of your readers will probably learn with surprize, that General Vallancey traces the early inhabitants of Britain to an Irish source; and I find a great number of those writers whom one might suppose hostile to such a system, English, Scotch, and Welch antiquaries, adduced in those pages, as conceding and establishing this point.

Sir William Jones, with his wonted penetration and learning, discovered the cradle of mankind, the origin of the families of nations, in Iran or Persia, whence the various races migrated, as from their common country. (See his Discourses in the first volume of Asiatic Researches.)

"On this subject (says the General) p. 14, I had often the pleasure of conversing with Sir William, before he departed for India, and of a constant correspondence with him while in India to the time of his death. He was clearly of opinion that Persia was the centre of population of the western world; and he gave great credit to the Saxon Chronicle, which brings the first inhabitants of these islands from Armenia."

The limits of your work will not permit me to follow very closely the learned General through the various processes by which he derives the people of these countries from an eastern origin. *Erin*, the ancient and vernacular name of Ireland,

land, is *Iran*, the proper name of Persia; and the Hibernians are descended from the Southern, or Indo Scythians, and the *Cuthi* of Scripture. (Preface, page xiv.) Beda, Lhwyd, and other antiquaries, have acknowledged that "the Irish did inhabit Great Britain before the arrival of the *Cumari*, or Britons. Where, then (adds General Vallancey), should we look for the history of the primitive inhabitants of Britain, but in Irish history?" (Preface, page i.)

The erection of Stone-henge (or *Coir gaur*, the Temple of the Sun,) is attributed by the Saxon Chronicle to the Irish, as the primitive inhabitants of Britain. "So it is by the learned Bryant (says General V.), but neither knew that monuments of the same kind and name, but on a less scale, exist in Ireland." (Preface, page viii.) The mythology of the Brahmins is minutely detailed in the history of Ireland, and the very names *Budh*, *Manu*, &c. found in ancient Irish manuscripts. (Preface, page ix.)

The ingenious author quotes a multiplicity of interesting passages from writers of all countries (and some late Continental works but little known in England), to prove that the first inhabitants of Britain were those old *Erinians*, or *Irish*, the Indo-Scythæ, or ancient Persians, the earliest navigators to the coast of the Euxine and Pontus, and thence to Europe; that they were the *Phœnices* of Tyre, who are said to have traded from Spain with the British islands, and that they had intercourse with the Carthaginian merchants, and taught them the way to Britain; "that they brought with them the art of navigation, and a knowledge of the stars to guide them; the art of fusing and working metals; of making glass, arithmetical figures, and Pelasgian letters, together with an *Ogham*, or mysterious character; of all which monuments remain, and are, almost daily, found, as the bogs are cleared away: that, like their Asiatic brethren, they made no stone buildings, the fire-tower excepted, which was copied from the most ancient Pagodas of India: that before Christianity was introduced, two idolatrous religions prevailed, that of the ancient Persians, and that of the Chaldeans; the latter introduced by the *Dedanite* colony; but both worshipped the sun, moon, planets, and fire, and at length coalesced into one." (Page 148.)

The following strong passage from Sir William Jones mentions the *Saxon Chronicle* (which, as before remarked, ascribes the erection of Stone-henge to the Irish), and is quoted in page 141 of the General's work:—"And thus the Saxon Chronicle, as I presume from good authority, brings the first inhabitants of Britain from Armenia; while a late very learned writer (Pinkerton) concludes, after all his laborious researches, that the Goths and Scythians came from Persia; and another (Vallancey) contends with great force, that both the Irish, and also the Britons, proceeded severally from the borders of the Caspian: a coincidence of conclusions from different media, which could scarcely have happened if they were not grounded on solid principles."—(Jones on the Persians, As. Res. I.)

The learned Dr. Hyde, of Oxford, describes (after Strabo) a Πυρατῖα, or one of those ancient inclosed circles, with a Βωμος (altar, or fire-place) in the centre, wherein the Magi performed their religious ceremonies. An intrenched temple of this kind still remains in Ireland; it is a most extraordinary monument of antiquity, and in a perfect state, except that the altar has been thrown down. (Page 40.) Its old name was *Beal-agh*, the fire or altar of Belus (or the sun); it is now called the Giant's Ring. A plate accompanies the description of this temple, which I shall give in the words of Mr. Dubardieu, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Down:—

"Temple of Beal-agh."

"The Cromlech in the *Giant's Ring*, near the church of Drumboe, on the summit of a hill between Lisburn and Belfast, deserves particular notice, from the circumstance of its being placed in the centre of one of the most stupendous works of antiquity this country can boast of. This altar differs very much from the rest, consisting of a rude, incumbent stone, of seven feet, by six and a half, and supported by ranges of rude pillars, and close to it some fixed stones, still remaining, of considerable size; the supporters are from two to three and a half feet high, the covering stone formerly an inclined plane. The inclosure, in the centre of which stands this altar, is circular, one third of a mile in circumference; the rampart which surrounds it, sloping on each side, instead of ending in a point, is sufficiently wide for two to ride abreast: the whole is so proportioned, that a person standing near the altar can only see the inclosure and the sky: in that situation, and alone, he cannot but feel a degree

gree of awe from the idea of total seclusion, which strikes upon his mind, and he must be persuaded that at whatsoever period, or by whatsoever denomination of men this work was performed, superior judgment has been shewn in the planning of an object, which, situated as it is, affected by its simple greatness: and he must feel a high idea of the influence necessary in times so remote, to unite a body of men sufficient to execute it."

General Vallancey remarks (page 41) that the banks of this inclosure are forty-five feet high, and twelve broad at top; the area of the temple *five hundred and seventy-nine* feet in diameter; one may form some idea of the immense number of persons which might be contained within this inclosure, when we learn that the area of Stone-henge, which measures but *one hundred and eight* feet in diameter, would contain (allowing a square yard to each) six thousand men. Most temples of this kind were demolished on the introduction of Christianity. The learned author calls to his assistance the power of etymology; no feeble supporter, if, as Dr. Johnson observed, language is the pedigree of nations, and, according to Fourmont, Des Brosses and other eminent scholars, down to Horne Tooke, "*language cannot lie.*" (p. 164).

A strong resemblance is pointed out, between the ancient *Irish*, and the *Zend* and *Pehlvi*. "The language of the first Persian empire, (says Sir William Jones) was the mother of the Sanscrit, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic." General Vallancey shews that the early inhabitants of Ireland made use of oriental terms in grammar, astronomy, in legislation, in the classes and ranks of men; in manufactures, arts and sciences, and in topography:—terms perfectly unknown to the Celts, or any northern nation or western people. (p. 164.)

The general antiquary, as well as those who devote their studies to the local history of these islands, will find a considerable fund of instruction and entertainment in this volume in which the ingenious author has adduced a great variety of proofs that the ancient Irish were the *Cuthi*, or old *Persians* of sacred scripture, and the Aire-Cotii of Dionysius Periegetes, whom he found on the river Indus, "and who, according to Irish history, mixed with the *Bolg* or Bolouges, seated on the same river: then with the men of *Oman*, of the Persian gulph, and afterwards with the *Tuatha Dedan*, or the learned, scientific *Dedanites* of Chaldea, forming one body of people, known to the Greek historians by the name of *Indoscythæ*: who for the sake of commerce, settled on the Pontus and Euxine, and thence migrated to Spain, and to the British Isles. (p. 2). Your's, &c.

AGRICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RIO-JANEIRO; *by a* NAVAL OFFICER *in the* SERVICE *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY; *who visited that* CITY *in* 1800.

RIO-JANEIRO is the richest settlement the Portuguese have in South America. From it they annually import diamonds, topazes, and other gems to an immense value; besides a great deal of gold and silver. The city is situated on the west side of a spacious harbour, the entrance to which is about a mile broad, defended on each side by masked batteries and a fort on an eminence called Santa Cruz. The harbour to where it begins to narrow, is about twelve miles long, and nearly as broad. There are number of small islands in it, upon which are nunneries and other buildings.

The climate is both agreeable and healthy, being free from many inconveniences that are incident to other tropical countries. Although situated under the tropic of capricorn, the air is but seldom immoderately hot, as the sea-breeze regularly begins to blow in the morning, and continues till night; when it is succeeded by a pleasant land-wind. The surrounding country is the most romantic imaginable. Some of the mountains are exceedingly high, and covered with a variety of trees. The vallies are adorned with some grand country seats; they also contain plantations of sugar-cane, Indian corn, rice, pease and beans of different kinds, tobacco, yams, and a species of the red potatoe. All the tropical fruits are to be had here in great abundance, mostly growing spontaneously; a circumstance which is very agreeable to the inhabitants, who are not the most active.

The gardens in and about the town, are in general laid out with great taste and are beautified with some choice flowering shrubs. The public garden is worthy of particular notice: it is surrounded by a strong high wall plastered and whitened; the gate (which is guarded by a couple of soldiers) is ornamented on the top with basso relievos of the late King and Queen of Portugal in burnished

nished gold; the walks are kept in excellent order, and are illuminated in the evening by a number of lamps suspended from the branches of the trees. At the end of the walk opposite the gate, are two triangular pyramids of white marble, about twenty feet high. On their bases are sundry figures, executed in a very superior stile, emitting water into surrounding basons. At the back of these, there is an artificial mount, on the front of which are two large alligators of brass, disemboguing a stream of crystalline water through their hideous tusks upon some pieces of rock, from which it falls into a pond whose banks are diversified with sundry aquatic birds. On the top of the mount is an uncommonly tall cocoa-nut tree, spreading its branches over the whole, and affording a very pleasant shade to the benches upon the banks of the pond, at which all the walks terminate. From this we ascend two flights of steps to a terrace, which commands a view of the town and harbour. The top of the wall (which is constantly washed by the flood-tide) is covered with flowers, intermixed with pine-apples in large marble pots. Upon a pedestal in the centre stands a very finely executed statue of white marble, holding a turtle by one leg, from whose mouth is issuing water into a barrel of beautiful variegated marble. At the extremity are two temples; the one containing paintings, views of the town and harbour, and the marine productions of the adjacent seas; the roof is a piece of the most exquisite shell-work. The roof of the other is embellished in the same exquisite manner with feathers; but the paintings are views of their different manufactories and land productions. These form cool retreats, the floors and benches being of marble.

About a mile to the eastward of the public garden is a suit of apartments, used as assembly-rooms. They are fitted up with great taste, and ornamented with some very fine prints, among which I had the pleasure of seeing the portraits of four of our British naval heroes, St. Vincent, Howe, Duncan, and Nelson. Indeed these rooms are furnished more in the English style than any others I have seen at Rio-Janeiro.

Contiguous to this building is a flower-garden, in which is an engine (wrought by horses) nearly of the same construction as a chain-pump, for raising water to the height of about an hundred feet, whence it is distributed to sundry waterworks through the garden.

Not far from this is a grand aqueduct which deserves the attention of the traveller. It is composed of eighty arches, in two rows of about forty feet each; and is seen from the entrance of the harbour with a beautiful effect, rising majestically above the loftiest buildings in that quarter of the city. It was built to convey water from an unceasing spring in a neighbouring mountain across a valley. I think this might have been done at a much less expence by lead pipes: but indeed expence is a matter of little consideration in this country, where gold is so abundant, and manual labour so cheap. By this aqueduct the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with good water, as are also the numerous shipping which frequent this part for the sake of trade and refreshments.

Opposite the landing place is the viceroy's palace: a large oblong building of two stories. Part of the lower story is occupied by military officers and a numerous train of servants, and the rest as a guard-house and prison; the last of which undoubtedly disgraces it very much. There is nothing attractive in its outward appearance; but I was informed, that the upper story contains a series of stately and spacious apartments.

Near the palace is the opera-house: an edifice of no great extent and very incommodious. There are performances two or three times a week, but always for certain on Sunday. From my ignorance of the Portuguese language, I cannot pretend to judge of the merits of the dramatic pieces exhibited; but the action of the performers was not very graceful; nor was the scenery (which is but of the poorest kind) managed with any sort of dexterity. The house, however, was always full.

The market place extends from the north end of a square along the shore, and is found very convenient for the boats coming from the other side of the harbour with vegetables, fruits, firewood, &c. as also for the fishing-craft. Negroes are almost the only people employed in selling the different commodities exposed in the market; and they employ their leisure time in spinning cotton, making straw-hats, &c. In a word, every kind of manual labour is performed by these miserable wretches. The cruel manner in which some of them are treated for perhaps a very slight offence is shocking; and it is still more so to see an hundred of them of all ages, exposed for sale in a yard together, the males with

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not a stitch of clothing, and the females with scarcely so much as decency in almost every country requires. Some of these victims to avarice are perfectly covered over with a kind of leprosy; and the only assistance they receive, is to be driven to the shore every morning and evening to bathe in the sea-water; the salt particles of which give them the most excruciating pain. Their food is of the very coarsest kind, a sort of bran mixed with warm water put in a large trough in the midst of them, where they all eat like so many hogs, without spoons or any thing but their hands. On any kind of disagreement happening amongst them, the lash is immediately applied by the unfeeling monster their keeper. Those who are employed by good masters, have a part of particular days to enjoy themselves, which they certainly do in a very high degree. After the heat of the day is over, they meet on a large green in the vicinity of the city; when they form themselves into dancing-parties, which is their chief amusement. Their music consists of a sort of pipe with four holes; also drums of various sizes, made of the trunks of trees, one end covered with a piece of bullock's or goat's hide, the other solid. They have likewise sundry instruments made of the cocoa-nut-shell. To this music they dance, distorting their bodies, making wry faces and giving such hideous yells, as are more frightful than entertaining to a stranger. At night the parties return home with the greatest order, dancing as they proceed along the streets.

Of the military force of this settlement, I can say but little. What I saw of them were exercised every morning in the square, and did not exceed a thousand: they had a very soldierly appearance, and went through their manœuvres with great exactness. I was informed, there were a great many guarding their mines, which lie far in the interior of the country. The mines are said to be uncommonly rich, but their situation is concealed from all strangers, and no one is permitted to view them. An attempt to visit them would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. I was told for a fact, that any one found near them or on the road leading to them, is immediately hung upon the next tree, unless he can give a satisfactory account of the cause of his being in that situation.

The prisons are exceedingly strong buildings, very large, and appeared to be well stocked. They likewise look from a distance, to be well defended by artillery; which upon examination, will be found to consist of nothing else than the muzzles of the guns laid upon the embrasures and the breech supported by two pieces of wood in the form of a cross. Indeed some of their apparently strongest forts are only defended in this very impolitic manner; the guns in such a state, being for some time perfectly useless;—so that I should think it would be a very easy matter with a small squadron to take the place.

The people are all Roman Catholics, and carry the ceremonials of their religion to an extravagant height. Yet they make no difference as to Sunday: I mean in transacting business all days are alike. It is no uncommon thing to see a procession of upwards of two hundred people preceded by a band of music, carrying an image of the Virgin and our Saviour under a canopy of crimson velvet with gold tassels and fringes; the whole supported by friars. Each person of the train has a large wax flambeau, which, whether it be day or night, is lighted. These flambeaux have a very pretty appearance when it is dark. I was astonished to see ladies and gentlemen, when drest in their best apparel, and when the streets were not very clean, fall down upon their knees, and remain in that posture till the whole procession had passed them.

The festivals of their saints, even at private houses, are kept in great style. Upon one of those days my attention was drawn to the door of a house by a band of music. As the curiosity of a stranger is commonly excused, my companions and I presumed to peep in and see what was going on. We here observed a great assemblage of people of both sexes seated at a table, which was profusely spread with preserved fruits, sweetmeats, &c. also at the head of the table, a small image in a glass case. We were invited in and pressed to partake of their dainties, as also of some good wine, which they were passing freely round. Having complied, we were then informed, that it was the feast of St. Ann, and that it was her saintship who presided at the head of table.

The churches are most magnificent, and fitted up in a manner rather ostentatious. In most of them are two organs, a small and a large, the latter being only used upon particular occasions. The part of the service which they accompany, is chaunted the same manner as in our cathedrals. The altars are ornamented with very fine carvings and tapestry, uncommonly rich; also a number of silver

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or gilt candlesticks, rising row above row, amounting to upwards of an hundred, and terminated at the top by an image of the Virgin or our Saviour. When these are lighted up, they have a very grand effect, and the whole has more the appearance of a rejoicing than of a religious ceremony, especially on particular evenings when the outside of these edifices, with all the avenues leading to them, are splendidly illuminated with lamps of various colours, and a great display of fire works. In niches that surround the church, are images of different saints; the roofs represent some story in Holy Writ; but are not painted in a masterly manner. The floors are divided into small cells separated by a wall about eighteen inches thick. In these the higher ranks are buried without any coffin, only wrapped in a shroud and sprinkled over with a little quick-lime to hasten putrefaction. One stone covers the place, and the seams are closely cemented.

The burials of the poorer sort of people and blacks, are truly shocking to those who have not been accustomed to any sights of the kind. One day I observed two blacks go into a church carrying something in a kind of hammock. I followed and found it to be a corpse. In a short time a priest came with a number of attendants: having said the burial-service, in which they use the sprinkling of water; he also sprinkled what I supposed to be the image of a child lying in a basket upon a table. It was finely dressed and decorated with flowers and ribbons, and in its clasped hands held a cross; the blacks took up their burthern as did likewise an old woman the basket: they then went into the church yard, where there was a place dug in the ground about twenty feet long, three deep, and as many broad. In one end of this trench were lying four, or five dead bodies with scarcely so much cloth upon them as covered their nakedness. One of them appeared to be a female of a swarthy complection, and the lowermost was in a state of putrefaction. The corpse which the blacks carried was added to the number; and it was only when I saw the woman lay the child upon the heap, that I was undeceived of its being an image. They then went away without further ceremony, leaving the body thus exposed, without a covering to the face or legs; and from there not being any grave-digger, and from the appearance of the lowermost, I should suppose they are allowed to remain so till the place is filled up.

Monasteries and nunneries are numerous. In most of the latter are young ladies not intended for the veil, but merely placed for their education. Those who are there for that purpose, though secluded from public gaieties, are not debarred the visits of their relations, nor of strangers. These visits are often attended with a great deal of cheerfulness and even merriment, notwithstanding the place where the company meets is divided by a double row of iron gratings. These are in piazzas under the building, no male being ever permitted to go within the doors. The rows are near enough and sufficient room, left betwixt the bars to shake hands and to help the guests to a glass of wine, a dish of coffee, a plate of fruit, or any other refreshment. Here the young ladies whose male relations wait upon them are frequently accompanied by such of the other young ladies in the convent as are their intimates. This naturally produces acquaintance, and in course of time, friendship and a liking of each other's company in the youths who visit, and the young ladies who are visited: it is needless to say, that love often steals into these societies, perhaps oftener than into any other; difficulties always enhancing the value of what we desire to obtain. For this reason courtships that are carried on through obstacles are much warmer than those that pass with smoothness and facility. An instance of this kind occurred to my knowledge; an officer belonging to a corpse on a foreign station, and which he was upon his way to join, had frequently visited one of the convents, and was violently smitten with the charms of one of its lovely inhabitants. She, from his attention to her and sundry presents, had conceived an equal passion for him. Matters were carried so far that he got himself introduced to her parents, and was actually on the point of making a final settlement for her release, when he was under the necessity of quitting her, or losing his passage and perhaps his post; the ship sailing much sooner than he expected, to his very great disappointment. Some of the ladies who are not permitted the liberty of visiting at the gratings under the piazza, are admirably dexterous at conveying sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers, from their lofty prison-windows. The case of these is certainly cruel. Figure to yourself on one side youth, innocence, and beauty, cloistered and separated from them for whose homage and felicity they were designed; on the other side, view

those for whom these lovely objects were formed, admitted to gaze on them through bars of iron, and only suffered as it were to see a treasure of which they know the value, and are in a manner invited to demand and attempt the possession. To each convent is attached a chapel, but they do not partake of that grandeur the public churches exhibit.

The greater part of the houses are wooden, fronted with lattices, very few having glass windows, excepting the shops. These preserve a kind of uniformity with respect to all of the same trade being in a street. The best houses that I saw were but indifferently provided with furniture; nor have they any fire-places, the climate not requiring it.

Some of the ladies here are uncommonly reserved, others are quite the reverse; and from their behaviour would almost tempt one to doubt their chastity. Their hair hangs in ringlets down their back, interwoven with ribbons and artificial flowers: their complexions and features are very agreeable, but their persons not at all handsome. Their dress is commonly of flowered silk, and is with the other ornaments very tawdry. The guitar is their favourite musical instrument, and I have heard some of them play with great taste. The sword and cocked hat are very essential articles in the dress of the men, few being without them; and one very preposterous article in their dress, is a fur-lined great coat, in which they walk about the streets, even when the sun is hottest. Many of the ladies have something of the same kind.

The lower orders always sit cross-legged upon mats. They are very much addicted to thieving, and it is with difficulty one can walk the streets after dark, without having his hat or something else taken from him. It is therefore adviseable to be well armed. A young gentleman one night resisted their attempts to take his hat, when a villain came up behind and stabbed him, of which he died next day.

European articles of whatever kind are uncommonly high-priced; but beef, poultry, vegetables, and fruits, are to be procured in great abundance, and very cheap. From these advantages and the convenience of the harbour, which may be entered at any time of the tide, it is found to be one of the best places for refreshment upon the whole coast of South America.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GOLDSMITH, while with Dr. Milner at Peckham, was remarkably cheerful, both in the family, and with the young gentlemen of the school. Two instances of it have been communicated to me lately by an intelligent lady, the only surviving daughter of Dr. Milner, now residing at Islington, and they are not unworthy of preservation.

There was a servant in the family who waited at table, cleaned shoes, &c. whose name was William, a weak, but good-tempered, young man. Goldsmith would now and then make himself merry at his expence, and poor William generally enjoyed the joke without any diminution of his own self-satisfaction. William used to think that in his way he was not to be out-done, and Goldsmith thought one day, that he would make trial of him. Accordingly, having procured a piece of *uncoloured cheshire cheese*, he rolled it up in the form of a candle about an inch in length, and twisting a bit of white paper to the size of a wick, he thrust it into one of the ends, having blackened the extremity, that it might have more the appearance of reality. He then put it into a candlestick, over the fire-place in the kitchen, taking care that another bit of *real candle* of equal size, should be placed by the side of it, in another candlestick. The apparatus being thus prepared, in came William from his daily task, when Goldsmith immediately taking down the bit of candle of his own manufacture, challenged William in the following terms: "William, if you will eat yonder piece of candle, (pointing to what remained on the shelf) I will eat *this* in my hand, but it must be done together, and I will begin!" The challenge was accepted in the presence of the other servants in the kitchen, and Goldsmith immediately began gnawing his candle, making sad wry faces, but not flinching from his task! William beheld with astonishment the progress he was making in devouring it, however nauseous; but had no heart nor stomach to touch his own. At last, when William saw that Goldsmith had devoured all but the last morsel, he, not willing to be out-done, opened his mouth, and flung his own piece down his throat in a moment! This sudden triumph over his antagonist, made the kitchen ring with laughter. Some little time after, poor William could not help expressing his surprise to Goldsmith, that he had not done as he did, swallowing so disagreeable a morsel all at once! "Truly, (replied Goldsmith, with great gravity) my bit of candle was no other than a bit of very nice cheshire cheese, and therefore, I was unwilling to lose the relish of it."

Another time, Goldsmith wishing to have a little innocent merriment with William, hit on the following scheme, which he accomplished. William had fallen in love with a young woman, who lived in the neighbourhood as a servant, and they for some time kept each other company. The young woman soon after left her situation and went back into Yorkshire, her native county. But she promised to write to William, though, for some reason or another, that promise was never fulfilled. This circumstance gave him no little uneasiness, and having so often enquired of the postmen to no purpose, he had nearly sunk into despair. Goldsmith availing himself of poor William's condition, took upon him to imitate a bad hand, and to indite a letter, which for sentiment and expression might be taken for a real epistle out of Yorkshire. This being done with exactness, (for the lady who told me the anecdote saw it before it was sent) Goldsmith gave it one of the young gentlemen, with the request that he would deliver it next morning immediately after the postman had called at the house. The young gentlemen were in the habit of running towards the door when the postman made his appearance; of course, one of the group returned from the door with this said letter, and gave it directly to William; who, snatching it with eagerness, thrust it into his bosom, and withdrew to make himself acquainted with the contents. The substance of the epistle was, that she had for various reasons delayed writing, but had to inform him that a young man, by trade a glass-grinder, had paid his addresses to her, that she had not given much encouragement, though her relations were for the match; that she, however, often thought of William, and he was not long out of her mind, for she did not forget the pleasant moments they had passed together on former occasions. She concluded by saying, that something must now be done one way or another, &c. This gratified William, though not without a mixture of the painful passion of jealousy, which, however, was not so great as to destroy the pleasure arising from this fresh token of her attachment to him. When in the evening he came into the kitchen, with features expressive of an accession to his happiness, Goldsmith accosted him in these words: "So William you have had a letter from Yorkshire, what does she say to you? come tell me all about it." "Yes, (returned William, nodding his head) I have had a letter from Yorkshire, but I shall not tell you, Mr. Goldsmith, any thing about it; no, no, that will never do." "Well then, (said Goldsmith, after putting a few more questions, which were all negatived) suppose, William, I tell you what the contents of the letter are;" when, looking upon a newspaper which he had in his hands, he adds, "Come I will read you your letter just as I find it here;" reading aloud the several words of which the letter was composed, with a steady countenance, and without the least faultering or hesitation. William was thunder-struck, became very angry, and exclaimed, "You use me very ill, Mr. Goldsmith, you have opened my letter!" Upon this, Goldsmith immediately unravelled the difficulty, by telling him that *he himself* had the preceding evening written the letter, and thus made poor William believe that it was his wisest way never to expect any epistle from his *dulcinea*, who had evidently forsaken him, and ought not therefore to be suffered for the time to come, to disturb his repose!

These, Sir, are the two anecdotes of the humour and cheerfulness of Goldsmith, which I lately received from Miss Milner, when drinking tea with her, and which I wrote down immediately on my return home. However trivial they may be, there are some young persons to whom they may prove acceptable. They are naturally inquisitive respecting every particular in the history of a man to whom they are much indebted for the perusal of his "Grecian and Roman Histories," of his "Animated Nature," of his "Chinese Letters," and of his exquisite "Poems," and which must have contributed in no small degree to their intellectual improvement. Your's, &c.

Pullin's-row, Islington, JOHN EVANS.
April 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season approaches where many of the favourites of fortune indulge themselves in the high gratification of exploring distant parts of this island, in pursuit of the beauties of natural romantic scenery, it may perhaps not be unacceptable to furnish, through the medium of your Magazine, a concise description of Richmond in Yorkshire, a place which, though infinitely less noticed, is much superior to Richmond in Surry, in all that

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is grand, sublime, and picturesque in the adornments of nature; and to those who visit the lakes, by the high north-road, it requires only a deviation of two or three miles from the regular course at Catterick-bridge, the second stage before entering into Westmoreland.

Some idea of the extensiveness of prospect, which the situation of this Richmond commands, may be conveyed by stating, that although the nearest geographical distance of the German Ocean cannot be less than thirty-five miles, yet upon the race ground which is only a mile from the town, the fleets of colliers from Sunderland, &c. and other coasting vessels may be distinctly viewed on a clear day, whilst in another direction, the towers of the cathedral at York, may be seen from a distance of forty-four miles. The back ground of this expanded scene, affords the interesting contrast of an assemblage of lofty mountains, skirting the luxuriant valleys of Swaledale and Wensleydale, and on returning, there is a charming bird's-eye view of the handsome town and vicinity of Richmond, abounding with ancient towers, monastic ruins, rocks, water-falls, and woods.

To enter into a minute detail of all the pleasing objects which this neighbourhood affords, would much exceed my limits; but strangers should not forget to enquire for one, which may be best viewed from a pasture very near the town. This place, called the Round Hole, is a large natural amphitheatre of rocks and trees, with a sort of tumulus in front, which some conceive to be of druidical origin; but, perhaps, the better opinion is, that it has been detached by some natural cause from the adjoining rock at some remote period, as it consists of the same kind of stone, and shews that difference of position, which may be conceived to have ensued from such a separation; this, however, could not have happened but at a time when the bed of the river Swale, was much lower than it now is, a circumstance which is not destitute of evidence, for there are found a little way both above and below the town, some instances of stones that evidently appear to have been subject to the action of water, and which are well known to mineralogists, by the denomination of granite and basalt, of which there are none whatever to be found in any part of the higher country, from which they could possibly have been conveyed directly down the river. They abound, however, upon the banks of the river Tees, which runs in a direction nearly parallel to the Swale, at the distance of about twelve miles, and the only probable conclusion is, that they have been washed round from the Tees to the Swale, when both those rivers flowed into a vast estuary, which is now chiefly occupied by what is called the Vale of York.

From what has been advanced, it may be concluded, that this spot affords some particular subjects for the contemplation of travellers of science, and they may be more abundantly gratified by advancing to the dales above, where lead-mines are wrought upon a scale unusually extensive, producing many scarce specimens of minerals, particularly the carbonate of barytes, in beautiful hexagonal crystals of very late discovery.

The castle, mostly in ruins, but with its stupendous tower in high preservation, and an enchanting terrace behind it, are objects of general attraction that may be viewed with great facility; and to those who feel disposed to extend their perambulations, it is advised to make a two-hours' excursion round the ruins of the monastery of St. Agatha, at Easley, setting out by the foot-path, and returning by the high road from the village.

I may perhaps, at some future opportunity, if it appears to be of utility, supply you with some short account of the history of the borough of Richmond and other particulars. At present I conclude with observing, that the attraction of the situation, and the cheapness of living, make it a place of considerable resort for the residence of persons of small independent fortunes.

Your's, &c.

F——o.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent T. W. has, in your last number, successfully asserted the *masculine dignity* of the Nile, in opposition to another Correspondent, who would strip him of that honour, and put him in petticoats, like Hercules at the court of Omphale: an indignity, which, I dare say, his godship never experienced before. Undoubtedly, the moderns, as well as the ancients, have ever been used to consider the Genius of the Nile as a male and not a female deity. In proof of this assertion, might be cited the sublime description of this

this celebrated river, by the elegant correct and classical Gray: which I beg to offer in confirmation of T. W's argument.

What wonder, in the sultry climes, that spread
Where Nile, redundant o'er *his* summer-bed,
From *his* broad bosom life and verdure flings,
And broods o'er Ægypt, with *his* watery wings,
If with adventurous oar and ready sail
The dusky people drive before the gale;
Or on frail floats to neighbouring cities ride,
That rise and glitter o'er the ambient tide.
Mason's Gray, 199.

Your's, &c.

Worcester, *April* 4, 1808. TREBOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your Correspondents having started a doubt respecting the metrical accuracy of Ainsworth, in introducing the word Amramides into the second pentheminer of pentameter verse, I venture to assert that our great lexicographer has not in this instance offended against the law of quantity. Mr. Wesley, on the sole authority of the Gradus ad Parnassum, considers the antepenultima of Amramides as a long syllable. But the Gradus is so notorious for its inaccuracy, with respect to the marking of long and short syllables, that it can only be taken for a safe guide when the marked quantity of a word is proved to be correct by the annexed quotation from some classic poet. In the present case, as no such proof can be adduced; and as the word Amramides is not to be found in the Catholic Indices, we must be satisfied with the best criterion which can be had. And no scholar will hesitate to allow a high authority in a question to prosody, to the celebrated Arthur Johnston, who in his version of the 103d psalm, makes short the antepenultima of Amramides.

Credidit Amramidæ leges Deus arbiter æqui,
Abramidûm populo facta notanda dedit.

I quote the latter pentameter line for the sake of elucidating the point, by analogy. The patronymic Amramides is derived from Amram, in like manner as Abramides, is formed from Abram. The short antepenultima of the latter word being established, and unquestionable, it follows by a fair deduction that the antepenultima of Amramides, is short also, and that the good old Ainsworth, himself a schoolmaster, must be absolved of that *turpe nefas* in the criminal code of schoolmasters, a false quantity.

Your's, &c. PAIDOTROPHOS.

Birmingham, *April* 6, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Deprecate the practice of crowding rooms to that excess, now so much in vogue among people of fashion. I was, a few evenings past, at an entertainment given by *Lady Rattle*, of ——— square. The invitation was for three weeks standing, and for nine o'clock in the evening. Having another visit to make, I did not arrive at her ladyship's till near eleven o'clock, when to my great mortification, I could not get a seat, or scarcely find entrance room, which was only obtained by the servant announcing me as a female. It is true the constant change of company varies the scene; and were it not for the numberless *faineans*, and silent groups, which are perpetually met with at those things called *routs*, I should have no objection to frequenting them oftener, as they are the only means that people have of seeing their *friends*. For what with being refused admittance in the morning, and being stifled with a crowded and heated room in the evening, there is now no rational mode of intercourse left. A little dancing is conducive to health, and agreeable to young people. This amusement I am not averse to, if conducted with decorum and ample space left to the dancers for a free circulation of air. Music is now the *rage*, and so full are the rooms at evening parties, that no one can approach the piano; or if a delicate female attempts to sit down and amuse the company, she soon finds herself so much pressed upon by the surrounding crowd, that she is glad to leave her position and make her way to one of the drawing-room doors for air.

Then, a scientific mode of playing is so much talked of, that the dread of being criticised, prevents many a good performer from shewing her powers on the piano-forte, harp, &c. Now until harmony can be substituted for *scientific discord*, and modesty for boldness, I fear we shall see no amendment in the society of the *beau-monde*. I hope, Mr. Editor, some of your learned contributors, will soon propose another plan of visiting, and that all these new *institutions* will tend to improve the human mind so much, that individuals may bear with each others society without the concomitant of a *large party*. Your's, &c. A. K. A.

Bloomsbury, *April* 11, 1808.

LANARKSHIRE.

LANARKSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Upper Ward	4,762	5,328	11,280	12,645	6,791	4,988	23,925
Middle Do.	5,701	7,660	16,009	17,719	5,823	8,220	33,728
Under Do.	1,520	2,526	5,801	6,157	1,326	2,543	11,958
City and Town of Glasgow	20,276	20,967	35,007	42,378	1,834	22,335	77,385
Gaol of Hamilton	——	——	3	——	——	——	3
	32,259	36,481	68,100	78,599	15,704	38,086	146,699

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Abercorn	182	189	399	415	155	48	814
Bathgate	363	529	1,158	1,355	377	346	2,513
Burrowstowness	330	630	1,210	1,580	180	256	2,790
Carriden	217	364	625	868	93	197	1,493
Clemens (Linlithgow Division)	3	3	4	4	——	——	8
Dalmeny	142	188	351	414	143	49	765
Ecclesmachan	57	57	161	142	70	14	303
Kirkliston (Linlithgow Divis.)	187	222	556	650	829	247	1,206
Linlithgow	457	714	1,680	1,914	1,320	1,722	3,594
Livingstone	124	140	248	303	63	44	551
Queensferry	77	112	186	268	9	91	454
Torpichen	216	238	483	545	286	443	1,028
Uphall	123	123	381	405	75	26	786
Whitburn	318	330	687	850	590	346	1,537
Linlithgow Goal	——	——	——	2	——	——	2
	2,796	3,839	8,129	9,715	4,169	3,829	17,844

NAIRNSHIRE.

Ardclach	514	514	549	716	147	69	1,256
Auldearn	285	285	645	756	225	63	1,401
Calder	282	285	540	639	199	73	1,179
Croy (Nairn Division)	139	139	249	313	137	24	562
Moy Do.	7	7	14	20	19	——	34
Nairn	543	543	930	1,285	1,151	621	2,215
Urquhart (Nairn Division)	370	372	721	889	1,028	48	1,610
	1,940	1,945	3,639	4,618	2,901	898	8,257

ORKNEY-

ORKNEYSHIRE AND SHETLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Birsay	311	311	679	772	772	271	1,451
Burray	45	48	129	142	265	6	271
Cross Burness and North Ronaldshay	233	252	625	693	600	106	1,318
Deerness	134	150	289	371	501	16	660
Eday	135	158	320	398	124	32	718
Evie	158	158	360	452	603	26	812
Flota and Faira	42	42	123	161	220	1	284
Firth	146	146	253	379	441	149	632
Gremsay	32	32	73	106	174	2	179
Harray	158	159	331	394	457	97	725
Holm	175	175	373	498	525	114	871
Hoy	56	56	117	127	234	4	244
Kirkwall, including St. Olas	417	601	1,078	1,543	396	365	2,621
Ladykirk in Sanday	151	157	401	429	231	45	830
Orphir	152	158	383	481	563	36	864
Rendall	106	106	289	314	410	23	603
Rousay and Egilshay	167	218	472	589	439	33	1,061
St. Andrews	173	173	371	486	847	6	857
Shapinshay	159	159	343	401	717	27	744
South Ronoldshay	268	316	727	883	1,554	56	1,610
Stromness	441	540	915	1,308	825	535	2,223
Sandwick	175	239	455	515	835	95	970
Stronsay	156	193	447	477	253	40	924
Stenness	131	131	297	343	416	187	640
Walls	122	122	288	421	647	11	709
Westray	232	324	710	914	1,537	87	1,624
	4,475	5,124	10,848	13,597	14,536	2,370	24,445
SHETLAND ISLES.							
Aithsteng and Sandsteng	147	151	667	826	—	—	1,493
Bressay, Burray, and Quarf	225	239	611	719	—	—	1,330
Delting	248	256	649	800	—	—	1,449
Dunrosness, Sandwick, and Cunningsburgh	572	576	1,399	1,802	—	—	3,201
Lerwick	229	302	693	1,013	62	106	1,706
Nesting, Lunasteng, Whalsay, and Skerries	315	315	856	1,085	5	—	1,941
Northmavine	314	315	907	1,138	—	—	2,045
Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale	314	342	824	1,039	—	—	63
Unst	366	379	1,016	1,243	—	—	2,259
Walls, Sanness, and Papa Stowr	307	307	836	981	—	—	1,817
Yell (North) and Fetlar	227	230	634	755	—	—	1,389
Do. (South and Mid.)	277	289	698	878	—	—	1,576
Fair Isle	—	—	80	80	—	—	160
Foula Do.	—	—	75	75	—	—	150
	3,541	3,701	9,945	12,434	67	106	22,379
	8,016	8,825	20,793	26,031	14,653	2,476	46,824

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS
Broughton	44	47	101	113	30	31	214
Drumelzier	50	47	125	153	21	17	278
Eddleston	135	136	351	326	220	38	677
Glenholm	47	47	114	128	28	14	242
Inverleithen (Peebles Division)	117	117	251	291	100	50	542
Kilbucho	64	64	156	186	94	15	342
Kirkurd	64	64	152	175	66	21	327
Linton	221	249	495	569	567	86	1,064
Lyne	23	24	67	100	46	6	167
Manor	47	51	167	141	42	11	308
Newlands	195	195	461	489	458	177	950
Peebles	397	510	963	1,125	151	336	2,088
Skirling	59	59	150	158	74	23	308
Stobo	56	62	160	178	14	13	338
Traquair	113	115	312	301	84	38	613
Tweedsmuir	53	55	135	142	15	10	277
	1,682	1,848	4,160	4,575	2,010	886	8,735

PERTHSHIRE.

Shire of Perth	22,029	25,099	52,085	59,403	24,276	19,238	111,483
Town of Do.	1,353	3,872	6,723	8,155	128	3,535	14,878
	23,382	28,971	58,808	67,558	24,404	22,773	126,366

RENFREWSHIRE.

Cathcart	158	197	[illegible]	538	131	127	10,59
Eaglesham	178	260	588	588	300	512	1,176
Eastwood	746	746	1,65[illegible]	1,72[illegible]	168	1,374	3,375
Erskine	120	151	41[illegible]	428	251	59	847
Greenock	1,029	4,[illegible]65	8,[illegible]19	9,269	70	4,189	17,458
Houston and Killalan	207	386	884	1,007	994	588	1,891
Inchinnan	71	89	238	224	78	28	462
Innerhip	194	350	683	732	77	101	1,367
Kilbarchan	421	722	1,457	2,[illegible]1[illegible]	215	909	3,751
Kilmalcolm	199	217	544	586	218	66	1,130
Lochwinnoch	411	698	1,371	1,584	196	205	2,955
Mearns	265	359	750	958	400	320	1,714
Neilston	517	777	1,709	2,094	530	1,247	3,796
Paisley	1,308	2,991	6,598	7,561	458	4,165	14,153
Do.	1,166	3,945	7,821	9,205	319	7,321	17,026
Portglasgow	435	850	1,748	2,117	15	243	3,865
Renfrew	420	422	953	1,069	198	292	2,031
	7,857	17,217	36,06[illegible]	41,988	3,894	21,746	78,056

To the

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING a short time since, in a newspaper, that a tortoise-shell male cat was sold for the enormous sum of 233*l.* with an assertion, "that it is the only one in this kingdom," I beg leave to inform your numerous readers, that there is one in the possession of a person residing within three miles of this town, which I have seen: exclusive of its unusual colour, it is the handsomest cat I ever saw.

The person to whom it belongs is one who lives by his labour, and I dare say would part with it for a reasonable price.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Yarmouth, April 14, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately had the pleasure of perusing in your Magazine, some valuable papers on the line of conduct proper for a Grand Jury, and I should be happy if, through the same channel, the public could be made acquainted with the legal and proper duties of a Jury, when called on a *Coroner's Inquest;* for which information, no doubt, many of your Correspondents are sufficiently competent.

We live, Sir, at a time when the remaining privileges of Englishmen should be thoroughly purged, and cautiously guarded. And it is with extreme concern that I have long observed the neglected, relaxed, and corrupt, state of that important branch of legal enquiry to which I have alluded; the proper business of the foreman and jurymen, assembled on this serious occasion, is almost totally unknown to them: it is true, they are bid to enquire "how, when, and where," a fellow-subject, and a neighbour, came by his death; but I should think, that the same paper which summoned them together, might likewise contain sufficient matter to make them more clearly acquainted with the line of conduct which it is their duty to pursue.

At a Coroner's Inquest on which I was lately called, the greater part of the Jury, till the business was nearly concluded, neither knew that we had a foreman among us, or that our proceedings required such a person; and he, when called upon, appeared so grossly ignorant of the common procedure of the court, that his unavoidable blunders did not fail to afford us merriment, and himself confusion.

In cases of such consequence, I should think it proper that every obstacle should be removed, which is likely to prevent the court being composed of sensible and honest men; and if this be admitted, the custom of drawing money from the pockets of the individuals who compose this assembly, cannot be too much reprobated, or too soon abolished; for it is for this shameful purpose that strangers, or *colts*, as they are termed, are particularly sought after, for the sake of *the fine*, which it is the custom (for I cannot think it lawful) in some parishes to levy on them, and which, as soon as the verdict is given, is spent in the true English manner. I am by no means an enemy to conviviality, but I do insist that at such a time it is unseasonable; besides, my humble opinion is, that the money given by the parishes is quite sufficient for refreshment, though not enough for a feast; and it is possible that any thing farther than the regular allowance might degenerate into bribery.

Many mysterious and sudden deaths, within my own recollection, have passed off without the enquiry enjoined by law; and such occurrences are more frequent than we suspect, perhaps, in consequence of the foolish fear which some people feel of being stigmatised as "meddling neighbours;" from an ignorance of the Coroner's, or constable's place of residence; or perhaps through the ignorance or avarice of the old women, who are sent as searchers of the corpse.

But, if to prevent mischief is better than to ascertain how it happened, the succeeding remarks will not be thought out of place, or unworthy the consideration of those concerned for the public safety. Numerous are the accidents which daily occur by breaking in and racing horses in roads which are crowded with children; by idle people shooting of sparrows, and by those employed to break stones in the Surry-roads, and elsewhere, from which dangerous splinters continually fly with great velocity. Another serious evil is in the neglect to erect a proper number of posts where foot-paths and roads run narrow, or where sudden angles are formed by old projecting buildings. I once saw a fine child torn from the arms of its unhappy mother, and instantly crushed to death, by the wheel of a cart, as it turned the corner

ner of a street, where the foot-path was left thus insecure; and in another place, equally dangerous (Carlisle-lane, Lambeth), a child would, in all probability, have experienced a similar fate, had I not been at hand to snatch it from danger. The neglect which the poor meet with from many of the surgical profession, I have had frequent opportunities of observing, when immediate assistance was requisite to the preservation of the sufferer. That medical men, as well as others, have a right to profit by their profession, must be granted; but a want of humanity in them is less pardonable than a want of skill. And rather than the life of an individual should be lost, because an hospital happens to be distant from the neighbourhood of the accident, the county or the parish should reward the promptitude and skill of such as give relief.

To shew in what estimation the life of a fellow-subject was held by our forefathers, I am induced to add the following extracts from an old work in my possession, entitled, "A Treatise concerning the Office and Authorities of Coroners and Sheriffs:—"

"If a man keepe a dangerous beast, as a bull, a beare, a dog, or such like, he knowing them to be dangerous, and yet doth not keepe them tied—if such beast kill a man, woman, or child, it is held to bee *felony* in the owner of such beast."

"A man falleth out of a cart loaded with hay, and the wheele of the cart doth breake his legges, whereof he dyeth, and the hay was adjudged to bee a deodand, as well as the cart, &c.

Yours, &c.

April 8, 1808. T. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of the Monthly Magazine wishes, through the medium of its very respectable and extensive circulation, to enquire if any of its numerous readers, advanced in years, can furnish authentic recollections and confirmations respecting the very extraordinary sanative gift, said to be exercised in the year 1743, by one Bridget Bostock, of Coppenhall, near Nampt-wich, in Cheshire. She was accustomed to receive, according to an account published in an old Magazine, at that time in considerable circulation, five or six hundred, or even more patients, in a day, of various ranks, and in almost all diseases. The means of cure were uniform, and extremely trivial, but needless to mention, as being foreign to the design of this enquiry. I wish to know if the fact can be authenticated by the recollection of any person living, or by references to respectable authorities.

Your's, &c.

Cliffe, April 21, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS we are sometimes led to smile at the accentuation, spelling, and way our forefathers seem to have pronounced their words, and it is probable that posterity will do the same with regard to ours, it would be conferring a favour on posterity, if any of your numerous literary friends could fix on a plan for handing down to them, with any tolerable degree of accuracy, the way in which the languages of Europe are, at present, pronounced. The sounds of the inferior animals, which have been, are, and will be the same in all time coming, might, in my opinion, be the basis of such a plan. Theocritus, who lived some hundred years before the days of our Saviour, in one of his Idyllia, makes one of his characters say to another, You may go and, like the sheep, cry *Ba,a, Ba,a;* and Plautus, the Roman poet, who lived not long after, makes one of his say to another, You may go and, like the cuckoo, cry *Tu, Tu.* While these, as well as a number of other instances that might be adduced, serve to point out that the inferior animals cried two thousand years ago exactly as they do at present, they also serve to shew how the ancients sounded certain of the letters in their alphabet. Now it occurs to me that, as we have in the language of the inferior animals a set of sounds, which are always the same, while every thing else is perpetually changing, the nations of Europe have only to compare with these the way they pronounce the alphabet, or a certain number of their words, in order to point out to future generations the way the words they have occasion to use were pronounced by their forefathers.

Their being dead languages, renders it not a matter of much importance how the Greeks and Romans pronounced their words. However, as we are certain, from their having compared them to the sound of the inferior animals, how

they pronounced some of them, as a matter of curiosity it is unfortunate that we do not know how they sounded others of the letters of the alphabet. This much is certain, that they sounded some, though they did not sound all of them as we do. The sound, or pronunciation of the names of places, it is well known, often remain long after the original spelling and meaning is lost. The names of places in England, for example, that have the word *Chester* as one of their component parts, are all derived from the Latin word *Castra*. Now, as the *C* in Chester, Manchester, Illchester, Dorchester, Colchester, Chesterfield, and the like, seems to have been sounded *Ch*, and not *C*, as is done by us, when we pronounce the word Castra, it appears that the Romans, whose pronunciation, as well as the names they gave the places, was adopted, sounded the *c* as *ch* is in church, cherub, cherry, and the like. We are led to this conclusion not only from the way these names have been pronounced ever since the days of the Romans in England, but also from the way the best-informed among the Italians, at present, pronounce the letter *c*. When speaking of Cicero, the orator, for instance, they do not pronounce it *Cicero*, but *Chichero*. If you think this deserves a place in your useful and highly entertaining miscellany, you may hear from me again. In the mean time, I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JAMES HALL.

St. Martin's-lane,
April 9, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING the other day into the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, *under* the article "Guillotine," at which one would naturally shudder, I was, on the contrary, much amused at finding it stated, with an air of triumph, that the inventor "reaped all the benefit from it which he so kindly intended for the nation!" Now it so happens, that the writer of this has perhaps to thank the *venerable* Dr. Guillotin, who yet lives, for his own life; and has heard him say that his days were rendered most unhappy upon reflecting that a machine, invented purely from motives of humanity to the sufferers, should, from the facility with which it operated, become so sweeping and merciless.

Another observation is, that, on the coin struck by order of the National Assembly, in 1793, this axe is *immortalized*, by being bound up in the fasces of ancient Rome! I say nothing of the mania which seized the French at that time, of adopting whatever was Roman: but as well might the writer of that article have said that the emblem of Britannia on our coin is nothing more or less than the Goddess of Reason, and that the shield on which she rests is—what shall I say?—the bason which caught the blood of the "blessed martyr," King Charles.

If the writer in the Encyclopædia is so very anxious to fix the feather in Dr. Guillotin's red cap, I will just remind him that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a machine, called a "maiden," was in use, in Yorkshire, similar in every respect to the French Guillotine.

Your's, &c.

COUPE-GORGE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* SILK TRADE *in* ENGLAND.

[*Translated from Dr. Nemnich's Tour in Great Britain and Ireland, lately published at Hamburgh.*]

THE manufacture of silk furnishes employment to a great number of families. There was a time when 200,000 persons derived their subsistence from it. At present, from the great increase of luxury, this number would have been more than double, had not the cotton manufactures, the great rival of wool and silk, been generally introduced.

Previous to the reign of Edward III. the silk manufactures in England were confined merely to ribbands, laces, and other trifling articles of haberdashery. From the time of Edward III. to Henry V. various acts of parliament were passed for the security and encouragement of these manufactures, by prohibiting the importation of the like articles from foreign parts. In 1620, King James caused to be brought from abroad throwsters, dyers, weavers, and others, for the purpose of establishing manufactures of broad silk goods in England, where they soon flourished to such an extent, as to afford employment to not fewer in the various branches than fifty thousand persons. That monarch appears to have been fully aware, that no manufacture can be considered as truly permanent, under a precarious supply of the raw material.

material. Anxious, therefore, to introduce the culture of silk in England, he caused circular letters to be sent into every county in the kingdom, recommending the establishment of mulberry-plantations; accompanied with printed instructions for rearing the worms, &c. At his decease, Charles the First was equally sanguine in his endeavours for accomplishing so interesting an object. Mulberry-gardens were accordingly laid out in various parts of the kingdom; but without producing the desired effect. In 1629, Charles the First granted a patent for erecting a company of silk-throwsters, who were empowered to take apprentices, make bye-laws, and establish other regulations for the management of their trade, within the limits of four miles round London. In 1661, upon an application to augment their powers, and extend them to twenty miles round London, it was stated, that there were employed at that time, in the throwing branch only, not less than forty thousand persons. In 1701, a prohibition was laid on the importation of trams, and all thrown silks coarser than third Bolognas, as also on all thrown silks of Persia, East India, and China, on pain of forfeiture. At that time, and for many years afterwards, the English throwsters from the insufficiency of the machinery then in use, were not competent to furnish the weavers with any other description of silk than singles and trams for the woof: the organzine for the warp was altogether supplied from Italy, where the art of throwing it was long kept a most profound secret. At length, by the enterprizing talents of a spirited individual, the art of throwing organzine was introduced. About the year 1719, Mr. Lombe, a merchant of London, of a mechanical turn, having succeeded in obtaining admission to the mills in Piedmont, secretly drew a plan of them, and established a set of mills on a similar construction at Derby. As a reward for his exertions, George the First granted him the exclusive privilege of working organzine for a term of fourteen years. The discovery was held to be an object of such national importance, that at the end of that period the legislature granted his brother, Sir Thomas Lombe, who had succeeded to the possession of the mills, the sum of £14,000, on condition that they were laid open, and that models of the machinery should be deposited in the Tower of London, for public inspection. Similar mills were, in consequence, set up in various parts of the country; but, owing to the difficulties that were experienced in procuring silk of the proper quality for throwing (the King of Sardinia having prohibited the exportation of it in the raw state), and to there having subsequently found nearly full employment in the increased demand for singles and trams, the quantities that have been worked into organzine have, till of late years, borne no proportion to the imports from Italy.

About 1720, a further attempt to raise silk in England was made by Sir Richard Manningham, who planted in Chelsea-park two thousand mulberry trees, and erected large buildings for the purpose of raising silk; but this scheme also proved abortive. From these repeated failures, the idea seems to have been abandoned. It was next tried in America, where, for a while, appearances were rather more promising; and with a view to give encouragement to the effort, in 1749 an act passed for encouraging the growth of raw silk in the colony of Georgia and other parts of America, by allowing it to be imported into Great Britain duty free. In 1769 a still more decided step was taken, by granting large bounties. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, also granted large premiums for encouraging the like object; but even with this powerful support, the quantities that were raised were inconsiderable, and the rate of cost too excessive for competition with the silk from other parts. When the English East India Company obtained possession of Bengal, successful efforts were made to obtain a supply from these fertile provinces, now forming part of the British dominions: and the result was quickly seen in the declension of the trade from Aleppo, Valentia, Naples, Calabria, and other parts; from many of which, that formerly furnished very considerable quantities, not a single bale has been imported for some years past; so that, generally speaking, the whole of the silk manufactured in this country was furnished from the northern provinces of Italy, Bengal, and China.

The silk imported from Italy is either raw, or thrown, and organzines; and both articles, notwithstanding the improvements in the English throwing mills, cannot yet be dispensed with in the manufacture of several kinds of stuffs.

China

China silk is principally used in stockings, gauze, and ribbands, and is preferred on account of the firmness of its texture, and from its taking a more brilliant dye than the Bengal.

The imports from India, were formerly only of the kind known by the technical term of *Bengal-wound*, or silk reeled in the rude and artless manner, immemorially practised by the natives of that country. As the silks of this description are suited but to few articles of home manufacture, the principal consumption being in sewing silk, buttons, twist, and other articles of haberdashery, of comparatively limited demand, there seemed to be no prospect of bringing the article into further use, but by introducing into Bengal the method of reeling the silk direct from the cocoons, as practised in the filatures of Italy. The measure was adopted; and although, for a time, appearances were unpromising, it has eventually been found to answer every expectation that had been originally entertained of its success. Extensive public undertakings are seldom carried into effect without exciting jealousies, especially if they have a tendency to clash with individual interests. The silk merchants of London, took an alarm. They pronounced the measure to be not only ill-judged but impracticable; but the event has shewn completely the fallacy of those opinions.

The first parcel of Bengal silk wound after the Italian method arrived in 1772; and so rapid was the progress of this improvement, that "in 1792, there were eight principal silk factories belonging to the company in Bengal; and in every filature or factory there are employed, according to its size, from 3,000 to 10,000 people; and if to these are added the mulberry planters, worm feeders, &c. &c. from 10 to 40,000 men, women, and children, are attached to each filature."

The quantities of silk imported into Great Britain in twenty years, from 1781 to 1800 inclusive were, on an average per annum, as follows:—Raw silk, from Bengal 442,309lbs.; from China 157,235lbs.; from Italy 236,029lbs.—Thrown silk, from Italy 390,063lbs.—Total 1,225,627lbs.

Of the thrown silk imported from Italy, about one-half has been supplied from Piedmont, and the remainder from Bergamo, Bologna, Brescia, and the Venetian States.

From the year 1772, to 1804, there were imported when the first parcel of Bengal silk, wound after the Italian method, arrived, not less than eight millions and a half of pounds weight, and of Bengal wound about one-third less, making together two thousand nine hundred bales per annum. The quantity of Bengal raw silk imported, from 1775 to 1794 inclusive, was, on an average, per annum 8,100 bales, and since that time the imports have averaged only 2,128 bales per annum. For the year 1793 was very discouraging to the East India Company, the large quantity of 5200 bales had been transmitted from India, and, owing to the war and other causes, the article fell so low in price, that at the sale in 1794, they lost near £5000. It was apprehended that similar losses would follow: the company therefore, for the purpose of rendering the commodity, which was in encreasing in quantity, more marketable, and, at the same time, creating employment for some thousands of the industrious poor, in working an article, the growth and produce of British territory, resolved to make experiment to ascertain whether Bengal raw silk might not be thrown into organzine after the Italian manner.

Upon consulting with some intelligent persons in the silk line, there seemed good reason to conclude, that Bengal raw silk, if thrown into organzine, might be found sufficiently adapted to the warp of ribbands. An experiment was made in 1795, and the issue was, in every respect, encouraging and satisfactory; many of the persons engaged in the silk trade were, however, decidedly hostile to the undertaking, and confidently pronounced it was impossible it could ever be brought to answer. Among various objections it was urged, "That Bengal raw silk, when worked into organzine, could only be used in a few articles of the silk manufactory: and that in most others, from its irremediable deficiency of staple, it could not be substituted for Italian organzine."

The object was, however, too important to be hastily abandoned. Further trials were made, and in proportion as the article became better known, and the views of the Company were better understood, much of the prejudice that has been excited against the measure subsided; and in 1796, many eminent houses in the silk line, expressed their unqualified approbation of it. They took measures for the improvement of the raw materials which were attended with

with such success that the use of Bengal organzine has not been confined merely to the warp of ribbands, but that it has been introduced for the same purpose, and with equal success, in sarsenets, florentines, modes, handkerchiefs, velvets, &c. Several weavers were even of opinion, that it was not only cheaper, but better adapted for these purposes than some of the Italian organzine.

It appears, however, the English manufacturers are still obliged to have recourse to the Italian States for nearly the whole of their supply of organzined silk, and for no inconsiderable portion of the raw; and the silk trade is liable to experience a check, when the Italians feel an inclination to throw impediments in the way of the trade of this country, or are disposed to give a more decided preference to that of any other.

Broad silk stuffs are manufactured in London and Dublin; ribbands chiefly in Coventry and Leek; sewing silk, buttons, and other small articles, chiefly in Macclesfield; silk stockings, laces, and veils, in Nottingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to call the attention of your liberal-minded readers to a subject, the neglect of which will excite the surprise of many, and the regret of most of them.

As mankind become civilized, the arts flourish; and they have never been better employed than in celebrating uncommon talents and uncommon worth, and inscribing in the rolls of fame the names of those who have been the glory and ornament of their species.

When such characters were removed by the hand of death, their grateful and admiring countrymen, to perpetuate the memory of their worth, have reared the monumental pile.

That England has done justice in this point to many of her warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, I am willing to allow; but what shall we say, when we find she has neglected her second (but for Newton I had said her first) philosopher?

I image to myself a learned foreigner in Britain, and behold him viewing our great receptacles of the honoured dead; I see his eye wander in vain for the tomb of LOCKE; and, at length, I hear him exclaim, "Oh, injured shade, and has thy ungrateful country, whose sons are even now daily reaping wisdom from thy most instructive pages, suffered a century to pass, and reared no trophy of her grateful remembrance."

Surely it is time for us to redeem the honour of our country, and prove to the enlightened world our sense of national obligation.

I conceive, Mr. Editor, (with Lord Chesterfield's leave) that an old English adage, "What is the business of every body, is nobody's," applies to this subject, for we all owe so much to the IMMORTAL LOCKE, 'tis not the business of any one in particular; which, Sir, I would humbly presume must be the cause from which this neglect has proceeded.

However, Sir, I have now the pleasure to inform your numerous readers, (from some conversation I have had with several gentlemen) that, a meeting of the admirers of Locke will be convened in London, by public advertisement, to consider the propriety of raising, by public subscription, a sufficient sum of money to erect, at last, a monument to his memory.

That many of our nobility, men of enlarged minds, and immense fortunes, would contribute largely I cannot doubt.

As the Abbey is full to an overflow, the most proper place seems to be our great Cathedral, and, I presume, from the known liberality of the Dean and Chapter, (with whom I understand it rests to grant permission for a monument in St. Paul's) that, as this is a public concern, their permission for its erection will be free of expence.

Fleet-street, Your's, &c.
April 25, 1808. H. W. M. JUN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE leave, through the medium of your widely circulated Magazine, to announce to the public that an association is now forming in this county, under the title of "The Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts."

The amateur, as well as the artist, has long had reason to lament, that, whilst in the environs of the metropolis, the tender shoots of talent are fostered and trained by the warm hand of public patronage and munificence, in the remoter parts of the kingdom.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

The

The benefits of public exhibitions are sufficiently demonstrated in London, by their increasing extension. But

"Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum."

The humble admirer and laborious professor of the fine arts, whose purses or pursuits forbid frequent visits to the great city, have hitherto been almost excluded from the study of contemporary excellence, and thus deprived of the most effectual opportunities of improving their taste or cultivating their talent.

To remedy the disadvantages under which provincial merit has long laboured, and to supply, as it were, a nursery to our own indigenous plants; and, at the same time, to furnish occasional nourishment to exotic productions, are the ends which this society proposes. The means by which it hopes to obtain them are, a public annual exhibition.

In the selection of subjects the society will be influenced, as well by an anxious attention to the interests of general science, as by an impartial zeal for the promotion of the fine arts. It professes, therefore, not to confine the exhibition exclusively to the works of the pencil, but, in order that its attractions and its benefits may be more extensive, to give a ready admission to approved specimens of art and natural history.

A committee is appointed, to whom will be entrusted the sole management of the affairs of the institution, and considerable progress has been made towards the arrangement of their first exhibition in April, 1809, for which this place has been deemed to offer peculiar accommodation.

The respectability of the individuals who compose this society, the able professional assistance which it has already secured, and, above all, the importance of the views which it aims to advance, as they give the most flattering promise of encouragement to merit, furnish just ground to presume that it will long continue to be distinguished by the active patronage of the gentleman, and to be enriched by the regular contributions of the artist; and, that whilst the exertions of the former are liberally repaid by a fruitful field of rational amusement, the industrious follower of the imitative art may have reason to exclaim,

"Sunt hic etiam *sua præmia* laudi."

Leeds, Your's, &c.
22d April, 1808. F. N. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of the contributors to your excellent Miscellany, if they could give any information of the prophecies of one St. Laurianus, an Irish Bishop of Cashell, who foretold that the mother Church of Rome falleth when in Ireland, the catholic faith is overcome. —*See Southwell's New Book of Martyrs, p.* 408. Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not so sanguine as your Constant Reader appears to be, that the chimney-cleanser will become more general, though it is by such valuable communications as this, that the method of climbing will, I hope, some time or other, be discontinued. As I have adopted it ever since its invention, I can speak with confidence of its value; and have strongly recommended it to my acquaintance, but in general to little effect, prejudice having succeeded oftener in favour of the old and horrid practice, than my persuasions in the cause of juvenile comfort.

There is a circumstance which I beg leave to point out to the humane advocate for the machine, which I am fearful very much retards its progress. I have often questioned these *poor boys,* as to the comfort that this method would be of to them; when, to my surprize, they have pitiably told me they had rather go up the chimney; for, said they, "then we have some trifle given us, and by this method we have nothing." I have even been witness to their stating, that the machine did not fulfil its office, which I attribute solely to this cause.

Let us relieve this unfortunate part of our fellow-creatures!—Let us better their miserable condition!—Let us endeavour to abolish these tragi-comic May-day scenes, which poverty and misery now render necessary, and we need not despair that this useful invention will be in general practice.

Your's, &c.
May 2, 1808. W. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have frequently entertained the readers of your Magazine with sketches of the present state of many of our leading towns; I therefore transmit the

the following account of Northampton:—

Northampton, the capital of the county of that name, has long been remarked for the pleasantness of its situation, and the general neatness of its appearance: it is built upon an elevated ground, sloping down to the river Nen, that bounds it on the southern and western sides, over which is an ancient bridge of stone.

This town is nearly equally divided by two lines of principal streets, that cut each other at right angles: one running east and west, comprehending the several streets of St. Giles', the George-row, and Goldstreet; this line may be nearly a mile in length; the other, which is the high road from London to the north, runs north and south, through Sheep-street, the Drapery, and Bridge-street, to the river; the point of intersection being at the George-inn, and nearly the centre of the town: this line is something more than a mile long. Opposite the George-row is a neat range of buildings, called Mercers'-row; in the large space between these parallel ranges, the fine church of All Saints, with its noble portico, and spacious church-yard, is situated: Low-stone Wall divides it from the carriage-roads on its north and south sides. This church was destroyed by fire, with the greater part of the town, in the reign of Charles the Second, whose statue is placed on the centre of the portico, in gratitude for his munificence, in aiding its rebuilding, as appears by the inscription. At the south-west corner of the church-yard is a handsome conduit, of stone.

Separated from the London road, by the eastern side of the street called the Drapery, is the market-place, an extensive quadrangle, bounded on three sides by rows of handsome houses, with splendid shops; on the fourth by the Peacock inn, and a number of genteel private houses. Pennant, in the Journey from Chester to London, styles the market-place singularly elegant. The northern side is distinguished by the name of the Parade. Having a very wide pavement, it affords a pleasant and spacious promenade: here, on fine evenings, is the common lounge of the younger part of the community.

Besides the streets before mentioned, there are several other subordinate ones; of these, Abingdon-street, and the Horse-market, are the principal; the former is a very handsome and airy street: the upper part consists of large well-built stone mansions, the residence of professional persons, and families out of trade.

This town is not remarkable so much for the splendour of its buildings, as for the general appearance of neatness and cleanliness, which pervades it; and since the act for paving and lighting it took place, few towns can be named where these useful regulations have been so well acted upon.

The greater part of the houses are built of a white, or brown stone, which is dug from quarries in the neighbourhood. For durability, as well as elegant appearance, the white is much superior, the brown or red stone being of a soft, friable quality. The number of houses is about 1033, and the inhabitants about 6000.

Besides the church of All Saints, already mentioned, there are three other parish churches, St. Sepulchre's, in the northern part of the town; St. Peter's, in the west; and St. Giles', in the eastern: the two former are of great antiquity. St. Sepulchre's was originally one of the few round churches in this country, built after the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, by the Knights Templars, at the time of, or soon after, the Crusades. Since its first erection, the tower and spire, and the nave, have been added to the original circular building. This discordant appearance has a disagreeable effect. The church-yard is enclosed by a wall, separating it from Sheep-street. St. Peter's church is a very ancient Saxon structure, supposed to be one of the oldest in the kingdom. Engravings of both these churches are to be seen in Britton and Brayley's Architectural Antiquities. The northern side of the church faces Gold-street, separated only by the church-yard. St. Giles' has nothing peculiarly worthy of notice: it stands at the further extremity of Giles'-street, almost in the fields. It has a large and genteel congregation. The interior is very neat.

At a short distance from this church is the magnificent General Infirmary, erected by the contributions of the nobility and gentry of the county, about the year 1793. Previous to that period, the Infirmary House adjoined the County Hall, contiguous to the goal, in the very centre of the town. A worse situation cannot well be imagined, to which the new is a striking contrast, having every advantage of pure air, and unobstructed prospect. The view from the south front commands the long reach of the river, with its smiling meadows, and verdant banks: on the

the opposite side rises a gentle hill, covered with the beautiful park and plantations of De la Pré Abbey: and at the top, the village of Hardingstowe appears, with the upper part of Queen's Cross, a beautiful Gothic structure, erected by our Edward the First, to the memory of his Queen, Eleanor, peeping from among the plantations, which are cut away, to afford a view from De la Pré. In the meadows below, was fought the fatal battle of Northampton, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the 9th of July, 1460, when "the good King Henry" was made a prisoner by his turbulent nobility. The approach to the Infirmary is from St. Giles'-street, by a handsome iron gate; the ground and walks for the exercises of the convalescents are separated from the neighbouring fields by a sunk fence: the house is built of fine white stone, and is altogether a beautiful structure. The view of it, from the high road leading to Wellingborn, is very fine.

A little to the south of this is a broad terrassed walk, known by the name of Vigo Paradise Walk, or the New Walk, planted on each side with ornamental trees and shrubs, and kept in order at the expence of the corporation. At the bottom of this walk, descending by a flight of stone steps, is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with iron: it has been carefully inclosed in a fountain, from which it slowly distils, and is preserved at considerable expence. About the centre, at the side of the walk, is an excellent spring of clear water, known by the name of Thomas à Becket's well. Whether the Saint bestowed his blessing on it, and endowed it with any miraculous powers, or whether it owes its fame only to the excellent quality of the water, antiquaries and philosophers must decide. From some cause, unusual pains have been employed upon it: an open building is erected over it, fronting the walk. Not many public walks are to be found more pleasant than this: placed in the immediate vicinity of the town, it is easily approachable by all the inhabitants, and presents to their eyes a calm scene of rural beauty, in the fertile meadow where smoothly flows

"The Nen's barge-laden wave."

Proceeding to the north, round the skirts of the town, the most remarkable objects are the Barracks, consisting of a centre, and two wings, fronting the Leicester road. These are but on a small scale, containing quarters for only three troops of cavalry; they are inclosed in front by a stone wall: behind is an extensive ground for exercise, surrounded with a lofty paling. Across the road, and nearly opposite the Barrack gate, is the entrance to the race-ground, at one time crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the county, attracted by the "fleet courser;" at another, thronged with spectators, eager to behold the last struggles of the victim of penal laws.

Happily, the latter exhibitions of late years have not been frequent.

From hence, across a few fields to the west of the town, lies the scite of the castle, on an eminence overlooking the river, which flows at its base. Of this building few other vestiges are left than the outer walls (which inclose about an acre of ground), and part of two towers towards the south. This fortress must once have been very formidable, as to the west is a steep descent to the Nen, which defended it on that side, while round the other parts, a deep hollow, forming the fosse, is easily traced, whose waters communicated with the river. This castle was a ruin in the time of the contest between Charles and his Parliament, and was probably dismantled in the Barons' wars. It was founded by an Earl of Northampton, in 1084. Below the Castle to the Cliff, is the road to Warwick, over the West-bridge. Here the Castle is a very conspicuous object; and at one glance the importance of the station may be appreciated, commanding the avenues to the town, and the passage of the river. A gentle ascent leads to the entrance of Gold-street, where formerly stood the western gate. In this street is the free-school, an ancient stone building; and midway up the street, facing the horse-market, is the theatre, recently erected. The other public buildings are the County Hall, where the Courts of Justice are held, the Town Hall, and the County Goal, a modern erection. None of these are peculiarly worthy of notice. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen: it sends two members to Parliament. The present representatives are the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Hon. Edward Bouverie. The last gentleman is supported by the Whig interest, or the partisans of the late Mr. Fox, in opposition to the government member. Political interests here are so nearly divided, that,

by

by a sort of tacit consent, each party returns one member, which, it is hoped, will for ever prevent the recurrence of those scenes of public dissipation and popular contest, that have so often torn the peace of the town.

The principal trade is the making of boots and shoes for the army. Possessing no manufacture carried on by complicated machinery, and great capital, there are none of those enormous fortunes acquired, which are sometimes seen in great manufacturing towns; so that the general fruit of this mediocrity of circumstances is an equality of condition, friendly to social intercourse with each other, amongst persons engaged in trade.

Nor is literature and the cultivation of the mind neglected, if we may judge from the appearance of three well-stored and elegant booksellers'-shops, in full trade. Besides circulating book societies, there is one respectable institution, under the name of the General Library, supported by annual subscription, of which the stock is progressively increasing in value, as no books are sold from it, and all the best publications are continually added, subject to the direction of a rotation committee. By this means the members, who are all proprietors, can boast of possessing several hundred volumes of the most valuable books, which are under judicious regulations, in the charge of a librarian, subject to the controul of auditors and the committee. In addition to these advantages, two newspapers, the Northampton Mercury, and the County Press, are published every Saturday evening: the first is an extensive vehicle for advertisements, has a very large circulation, and has been many years established; the last is a recent undertaking, whose successful continuance remains to be ascertained. Neither of these publications professes to take any decided line in politics, or distinguished by superior literary merit.

The transition from the literature of a town, to its religious opinions and parties, is obvious: of these there are considerable variety. The Dissenters from the established church are a numerous and respectable party. The two leading denominations are the Independents and Baptists, for whose use are three commodious chapels. The oldest building is Castle Hill Meeting, where the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge long preached to a flourishing congregation, which is still well supported. The Institution for the education of Dissenting Ministers, founded by him, was removed, at his death, to Daventry, and after experiencing various changes, is finally removed to another county.

In the meeting-house, a handsome cenotaph of marble is erected to his memory, inscribed with an elegant and faithful recital of his ministerial labours, and the affection of his charge, from the pen of his respected friend Gilbert West.

The Baptist meeting is a new building, in College-lane: the congregation is one of the largest of that denomination. The Rev. John Ryland, M.A. long presided over it, and was succeeded by his son, John Ryland, D.D. who a few years back resigned, and took upon him the charge of the Baptist College, at Bristol, which he still conducts. There is one other meeting-house in King's Head-lane, having a small genteel congregation. Besides these places of worship, the Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are some other obscure sectaries in the town.

The long continuance of Dr. Doddridge's academy here, and its subsequent revival of late years, has contributed to spread a literary and liberal taste amongst the dissenting body, who have constantly been the supporters of every useful institution.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, few towns combine more conveniencies than this. It enjoys good air; the neighbouring country is extremely pleasant; a navigable river communicates with the sea, and supplies the inhabitants with coal at a moderate rate; and now that the Grand Junction Canal is completed, and is joined to the town by a rail-road, lately finished, the communication with London by water-carriage, for every species of goods is easy and cheap. Every day, too, coaches are passing and repassing to and from Manchester, Leeds, and other parts of the north. Besides these, the town itself supports two daily coaches to London, which arrive in town, a distance of sixty-six miles, between three and four in the afternoon. So speedy an access to the capital may certainly be reckoned amongst its first advantages.

The weekly market is held on Saturday, and there are several fairs in the course of the year, in which cattle and horses are the predominant articles. For the number and variety of the last, the fairs have long been celebrated.

Your's, &c. W. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I have searched in a variety of books for the habits and economy of the moth, yet I should feel much gratified if any one of your Correspondents would inform me, through the channel of your useful miscellany, at what season of the year it begins to make its ravages among woollens, and if there be any known means of prevention.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased this morning, with meeting with the following paragraph in the London Chronicle of yesterday evening, which, as the contents of it must give satisfaction to every humane and considerate reader, I shall be very much obliged to you to insert in your useful and widely circulated miscellany.

"We have the satisfaction to state, that, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, patron of the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. the chimney-sweeping machine has been introduced into Carleton-house, and that in every instance it has been used with complete success."

When I reflect on the innumerable miseries which the old method of sweeping chimnies invariably brings upon the children employed in this trade, and from which, indeed, very few of them escape, I am astonished that a practice so inhuman, so disgraceful, and so destructive to health, could have been so long tolerated. Let us hope, however, that this method is going gradually out of use, and that the newly invented method of cleaning chimnies with the machine may, in time, entirely eradicate a practice so detestable. I have frequently known instances of master chimney-sweepers forcing their apprentices up chimnies *actually on fire*, in order to extinguish them, when the boys have come down terribly burnt, which has often proved fatal to them. This practice, however, is perfectly illegal; and it certainly is the duty of all spectators of such horrid transactions to bring the inhuman offender before a magistrate.

London, March 17, 1808.

F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY
No. XV.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

THE elucidation of historical fact seems so much the first object of the Antiquary, that I make no doubt but you will admit the following remarks:—

It is stated by Rous, the Warwick Antiquary, that the park at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, was the first park in England; inclosed by Henry the First in the year 1119. He says that several villages were destroyed to make it; and that it was seven miles round. His words are as follow:—

"Fecit iste rex —— eciam in Anglia parcum de Wodstok cum palacio infra prædictum parcum, *qui parcus erat primus Angliæ*, et pro eo fiendo plures villæ destructæ sunt, et continet in circuitu septem miliaria Anglicana. An erant ibi aliquæ Ecclesiæ vel Capellæ destructæ, nescio. Et constructus erat circa annum xiiii. regni hujus regis, vel parum post. Hujus rei exemplo ceteri domini imparcaverunt certas terras suas. Unde Henricus comes Warrewici parcum de Wedgenock incepit."*

Camden seems in some measure to have doubted the correctness of Rous's information, though he copies his testimony.† Harrison who wrote the Description of England prefixed to Holinshed, as will be shewn presently, coincides in the idea: and Woodstock-park I find again mentioned as the first upon record, in Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley.‡ Mr. Pennant, however, assigns a later origin to parks; and supposes them to have followed the destruction of the forests. Speaking of these last, he observes,§ "When property became happily more divided by the relaxation of feudal tenures, these extensive hunting-grounds became more limited; and as tillage and husbandry increased, the beasts of chace were obliged to give way to others more useful to the community. The vast tracts of land before dedicated to hunting, were then contracted; and in

* J. Rossi Hist. edit. Hearne, p. 138.

† Camd. Brit. ed. Gough, vol. ii. p. 26.

‡ Hist. Whalley, p. 175. See also Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 304.

§ Pennant's British Zoology, edit. Lond. 1776, vol. i. p. 37.

proportion

proportion as the useful arts gained ground, either lost their original destination, or gave rise to the invention of parks."

My purpose in the present letter is to prove that parks are of much greater antiquity in England, than the writers I have mentioned seem to allow. Harrison, indeed, refers their first introduction to the Roman times.*

"Howbeit in times past diuerse have been fensed in with stone walls (especiallie in the times of the Romans, who first brought fallow deere into this land (as some conjecture,) albeit those enclosures were ouerthrowne againe by the Saxons and Danes, as Cauisham, Towner, and Woodstocke, besides other, in the west countrie, and one also at Bolton."

But he afterwards adds, "Wee had no parkes lett in England at the comming of the Normans, who added this calamitie also to the seruitude of our nation, making men of the best sort furthermore to become keepers of their game, whilst they liued in the meane time upon the spoil of their reuenues, and dailie ouerthrew townes, villages, and an infinit sort of families, for the maintenance of their venerie. Neither was anie parke supposed in those times to be stately enough, that contained not at the least eight or ten hide lands, that is so manie hundred acres or families, (or as they have beene alwaies called in some places of the realme carrucates), of which one was sufficient in old time to maintain an honest yeoman."†

The idea of the Norman origin of parks also seems to have influenced the Glossarist of Matthew Paris, who derives the word from the old French *parquer*, to inclose with a ditch, or fence.

The word itself, however, is pure Saxon, (peapruc), and occurs in the Glossary of Ælfric, which was compiled as long ago as the tenth century. It occurs also in King Alfred's Translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ;‡ and in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 918, when Ohter's army was subdued by the Hereford and Gloucestershire people, we are told *bedrifon hie on ænne pearruc* "they drove them into a certain park."

From the numerous entries in the Conqueror's Survey which give substantial proofs of the existence of parks at that period, the following have been selected as most in point.

At Shrewsbury, "Parcus de Marsetelie," is mentioned, evidently as existing in the time of the Confessor.*

Among the Earl of Ew's lands, nigh Wittingham, in Sussex, we are told, "Comes habet *in Parco suo* unam virgatam de hoc Manerio†."

At "Halsede," in Herefordshire, it is said,‡ "Ibi est *Parcus ferarum*, sed missum est extra Manerium cum tota silua:" and *Parci bestiarum sylvaticarum* perpetually occur. One, is mentioned at Ware, in Hertfordshire, and another at St. Albans.§

These are surely sufficient to evince that Rous, Harrison, Camden, Stow, Pennant, and Whitaker, have been erroneous in their assertion on the origin of parks. The point perhaps is not an important one, though curious to ascertain.

Your's, &c.

PALLISER.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

FROM a valuable little tract, entitled, "The Booke of Caruing, which I lately met with, I send you the ancient "Termes of a Caruer." It is a book in the size which is usually called sixteens; and is without date; but appears to have been printed by Abraham Veale, "in Poules Church-yarde," sometime in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"*Termes of a Caruer.*

"Breake that deare.
Leache that brawn.
Reare that gose.
Lyft that swan.
Sauce that capon.
Spoyle that henne.
Fursh that chicken.
Unbrace that malard.
Unlace that cony.
Dismember that heron.
Displaye that crane.
Disfygure that pecock.
Unjointe that bitture.
Untach that curlew.
Alay that fesaunt.
Wing that partrich.
Wing that quaile.
Mince that plouer.
Thie that pigeon.
Broder that pasty.

* Description of England, pref. to Holinshed, p. 204.
† Ibid. p. 205.
‡ Edit Chr. Rawl. 18, 2.

* Domesd. vol. i. p. 252, col. i.
† Ibid. p. 18, b.
‡ Ibid. 180, b.
§ Ibid. p. 135, b. 139, b.

Thie that wodcock.
Thie all manner of small birds."
* * * *
" Timbre that fier.
Tire that egge.
Chin that salmon.
String that lamprey.
Splat that pike.
Sauce that plase.
Sauce that tench.
Splay that breme.
Side that haddock.
Tusk that barbell.
Culpon that troute.
Tinne that cheuin.
Transen that eele.
Traunch that sturgeon.
Undertraunch that purpos.
Tame that crab.
Barde that lobster."

Among the directions to the *Sewer*, the pecock is ordered to be served up " *with his tayle.*"

In another part of the tract are the sauces for all fish. " Mustarde is good for salt herring, salt fyshe, salt conger, salmon, sparlyng, salt ele and ling. Vinegar is good with salt purpos, turrentine, salt sturgeon, salt thrilpole, and salt whale; lamprey with galantine; Vergis to roche, dace, breme, molet, bace, flounders, salt crab, and chivin with powder of synamon; to thornback, hering, houndfish, haddock, whiting, and cod, vinegar, powder of synamon, and ginger; greene sauce is good with greene fish and halibut, cottel and fresh turbut; put not your greene sauce away for it is good with mustard."

But the most curious passage is probably contained in the directions for " The Chamberlaine;" the work itself, appearing to have been designed as a sort of manual " for the seruice of a prince, or any other estate."

" *The Chamberlaine.*

" The chamberlain must be dilygent and cleanly in his office, with his head kembed and so to his soueraine, that he be not rechlesse, and see that ye have a clean shyrt, brech, peticote, and doublet, than brush his hosen within and without, and see his shone and hys slippers be cleane, and at morne when your soueraine wyll arise warm his shyrt by the fier, and see ye have a foote shete made in this maner. First set a chaire by the fyre with a quishin, another under his feet, than spread a shete quer the chayre, and see there be redy a kerchiefe and a combe, than warme his peticote, his doublet, and his stomacher, and than put on his doublet and his stomacher, and than put on his hosen and his shone or slippers, than strick up his hosen manerly, and tie them up, than lace his doublet hole by hole, and lay a cloth about his neck and head, than look ye have a basin and an ewer with warme water and a towell to wash his hands, than kneele upon your knees and ask your soueraine what robe he wyll weare, and bringe him such as your soueraine commandeth and put it uppon hym, and take your leave manerly, and go to the church or chapell to your soueraines closets, and carpets, and quishins, and lay down his boke of praiers, than drawe the curtins and take your leave goodly, and goe to your soueraines chamber and cast all the clothes of the bed, and beat the fether bed and the bolster, but looke ye waste no fethers; then the blankets, and see the shets be fayre and sweete, or els looke ye haue clene shets, than lay the head shets and the pilowes, than take up the towell and the basin, and lay carpets about the bed or in windowes and cupboords laid with quishins, Also looke there be a good fire burning brite, and see the house of easement be sweete and cleane, and the priuie borde couered with greene cloth, and a quishin, than see there be blanket, downe, or cotton for your soueraine, and look ye have a basin or an ewer with water, and a towell for your soueraine, than take of his gown and bring him a mantel to kepe him from cold, than bring hym to the fyre and take of his shone and his hosen, then take a faire kerchit of reins, and kembe his head, and put on his kerchife and his bonet, than spred down his bed, lay the head shete and the pillowes, and when your soueraine is to bed, draw the curtins, then see there be morter, or wax, or perchours ready, than driue out dog or cat, and looke there be basins and vrinall set nere your souerain, than take your leave manerly, that your souerain may take his rest merily."

I suspect the work to have been composed long before the time of publication; probably in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
DAPIFER.

To the Editor of the Antiquary.

SIR,

TRIFLING as the subject may at first sight seem, it may be curious to many readers to become acquainted with the origin and history of *banking*. The few memoranda I have met with on the subject are here communicated, in the hope that

that they may produce more extended illustration, in some future number of the Antiquary.

The origin of bankers, say the French writers in general, goes as far back as the invention of bills of exchange, under Philip Augustus, who reigned in the year 1181. The Jews, driven from France, sought refuge in Normandy, where they gave merchant-strangers and travellers "*Lettres secretes*," upon those to whom they had confided their effects in France, and which were acknowledged.

The Ghibelines did the same when they were forced to quit Italy. And from these the custom of bills of exchange and the establishment of bankers arose in cities of commerce. (See the Dictionnaire des Origines, v. Banquieres.)

In our own country as early as the reign of Henry the Third, we find the monasteries used as the principal repositories of treasure. Henry himself lodged his money at the New Temple, by the Strand; (Pat. 29, Hen. III. m. 3, &c.) while that of William de Valence, his brother, appears to have been deposited at Waltham. Henry, by a patent dated 1258, (Rymer Fœd vol. I. p. 663) draws for three thousand marks of his brother's money so deposited; and desires that the "*residua denariorum dicti fratris nostri*," may be safely preserved.

In the next reign we find banking assume more of the appearance of a mercantile concern; and, apparently, engrossed by foreign traders.

From Rymer, (Fœd vol. II pp. 953, 1051,) we learn that, at this period, a company of Florentine merchants, of the house of the Friscobaldi, were the king's bankers for foreign parts. Such also were the "Societas de Spines," who were the Pope's bankers. The Causini formed another firm of some notoriety. And in the Wardrobe Accounts of the 28th of Edward the First, we read of the Mercatores de Luk (perhaps Lucca) in the same capacity. (Compot. Garderobæ 28, Edw. I. pp. 317, 329.)

The Bardi, another set of merchants, are mentioned in the fourth year of Edward the Third, to whom the customs of the kingdom appear to have been farmed. (Pat 4, Edw. 3, p. 2. m. 10.)

Lombard-street, where so many of our present bankers reside, in the metropolis, is said originally to have received its name from the numerous foreign merchants, Lombards, who made it the quarter of their residence, and, if the satire of Piers Plowman may be relied on, they must have begun the practices of usury at a very early period.

"I learned amonge Lumberdes and Jewes a lesson
To wey pence with a payes, and pare the heviest."

Pass. v. sign. G. 1, edit. 1550.

Specie, it will be remembered, was at that period the only wealth which could be deposited.

With the subsequent history of banking, or in what manner it became a distinct branch of trade, I am not correctly acquainted. I have somewhere read that previous to the civil wars of Charles the First, superfluous sums of money were usually lodged in the hands of goldsmiths. Soon after the restoration, I believe, the present mode of banking commenced. Mr. Pennant points out one or two of the older firms, which still exist.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

N. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NEVER take up your magazine but I derive both pleasure and profit from it; and there are two parts which I always turn to with particular interest: the one is the Report of Diseases by Dr. Reid, which is generally given in a way to strike out new light on the subject; the other is, the Naturalist's Monthly Report, which is written not only with great point, but with singular elegance.

In your last month's number, I find amongst these and other valuable communications, one on the subject of Benefit Societies. Having had a good deal to do with these societies in revising their rules previous to enrolment, I may be able to give your correspondent some portion of the information he seeks.

I am happy to observe the attention of any individual turned towards these societies, being well persuaded that, established on good principles, and under proper regulations, they may be rendered of great service to the community. The system of mutual aid and support, that prospective provident care for the future, which these institutions cherish and inculcate, cannot but be attended with considerable advantage, not only to the individuals concerned in them, but also to the state. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I see the subject brought before the public in your widely circulating Miscellany.

In the populous neighbourhood in which

which I reside, there are many societies of this description; some of which have been long established, and others are continually rising up. There is one feature about most of them which, however, in my estimation, detracts much from their merit; and yet it is an evil, which I am aware it is difficult of remedy; and in this sublunary state of things, in which we find the good and the evil so much blended together that there is no having the one without a mixture of the other, I hardly know whether it can be expected to be otherwise. The circumstance I allude to is the meeting of these societies at public-houses. I have no doubt that in too many instances they tend to seduce the sober and industrious to the alehouse; and frequently are the means of injuring instead of benefiting the individual. Indeed in some of the cases of these societies with which I have had to do, I have had reason to believe that the grand and principal object in forming them, was to attract custom to the houses where they were to meet; and where this is the case, one cannot but be apprehensive of consequences. I fear too much of this kind of interest enters into the establishment of many of these societies, and though I cannot help seeing that it is so often the *primum mobile*, that without it nothing would be done; I think, where a society springs from such a source, but little, if any, real benefit can be expected from it.

The legislature might certainly do much more for the purpose of putting these societies on a respectable and proper footing. Amongst other regulations, if they were to direct that some place should be provided in every town where these societies might meet, still leaving it to their option to do so, according to their own free will and pleasure; and, if the legislature were to encourage their formation, by holding out an addition to their funds in proportion to the amount raised, such an act of legislative beneficence would, I have no doubt, prove of infinite advantage to society in general.

To come to the point respecting which your correspondent enquires, I will inform him of the terms of admission of several of the societies in this neighbourhood, and the benefits proposed by them; and this, though not exactly answering his question, may be of some use to him.

There is one society which I shall first speak of, which has been established many years, and is now in a very flourishing state. It began in the year 1754 with eight members, and is now increased to upwards of two hundred. This society has not only afforded pecuniary assistance to its members to a large amount, (in 1788 up to the amount of £3870) but has also on several occasions subscribed liberally to the relief of other objects beyond the scope and design even of the institution. Thus, in 1759, upwards of £40 were subscribed towards the relief of the British soldiers in Germany, and on several other occasions of distress, by fire and other misfortunes, the society lent its assistance to the sufferers. These instances of benevolence deserve mention, and it is certainly gratifying to see a society, that has been thus liberal, in such a state of unexampled prosperity.

In the year 1785, the society purchased a piece of land, and erected a large hall and school-room, which cost them upwards of £1400, which has been since considerably enlarged.

The means by which this society has been principally supported are these; the original terms of admission were: that if the member admitted was under fifty years of age, he should pay half-a-guinea; if fifty or above, one guinea; if sixty, one guinea and a half; but in 1782 these distinctions were done away, and it was determined no person should be admitted above forty years of age, and that the admission money should be half-a-guinea. The monthly contribution, originally one shilling from every member, was, in 1781, increased to one shilling and sixpence; and, since 1793, the contribution of one shilling on the death of a member, has been made two shillings.

These payments go to a fund for a relief of the members when sick, lame, or unable to work, ten shillings and six pence per week, for the first year, (till the year 1781, only seven shillings); and four shillings per week afterwards; and ten pound to the widow or representative of a deceased member.

Connected with this society is a charity school, supported partly by a distinct subscription of the members, and partly by the subscription of honorary members.

The other societies, which I shall speak of, are of recent date.

In one, the number of members is limited to one hundred and one; no person to be admitted above twenty-five; nor any soldier, sailor, plumber, glazier, nor several other trades considered dangerous

gerous or unwholesome.—Terms of admission, two shillings and sixpence, if the number of members do not exceed sixty; five shillings, if sixty and under eighty; and if exceeding eighty members, ten shillings and sixpence; threepence also to be spent. Allowance; free members when sick, lame, or unable to work, ten shillings per week, for one year, afterwards five shillings per week; and, if deemed incurable, three shillings per week; if imprisoned for debt through distress, (a provision which I have always thought objectionable) two shillings and sixpence per week; ten pounds to the widow of a deceased member; and five pounds on the decease of a member's wife.

Upon the same plan, and nearly on the same terms, are several other societies which have come under my cognizance. In some the contribution of the free members appears to be one shilling per month; of others, not free, one shilling and four pence; and, in these, the weekly allowance is nine shillings, for the first year, and afterwards four shillings.

In these recent societies, a sum is invariably set down to be spent, which is generally three pence, each monthly or quarterly night. There is one society, however, whose rules have been lately before me, which, not meeting at a public house, has no such calls upon its members; and this society, (composed of various classes of dissenters) appears, from the funds which it possesses, to be highly prosperous. Their terms of admission are:—If the member is under twenty-eight years of age, ten shillings; if above twenty-eight years, twelve shillings for every year he exceeds that age; the contribution afterwards is three shillings per quarter; and the allowance to members in sickness is ten shillings per week for the first year, and five shillings for the second year; after which the allowance is optional to the society. In this society, the share of a free member is, as far as the law will allow, made transferable, which is certainly an advantage, and is a cause, I have no doubt, of promoting the society.

In the greater part of these societies, though not in the last, it is the rule and practice to have an annual feast, which is paid for by a separate subscription.

Much to the credit of these institutions, there appears to be a laudable design in them to keep up good morals in the members, by discouraging ill language, drunkenness, and other misconduct; and if the rules in these respects are duly enforced, which, from the interest that attends it, I presume they generally are, they cannot fail of some good effect.

I cannot conclude this long letter without expressing an earnest wish, that some one who has leisure and ability for the purpose, would take up the subject of these benefit societies, and, by shewing the principles on which they ought to be formed, and the advantages and disadvantages arising from them, and how the latter are to be remedied, and the former improved, place the matter before the public in that strong light which circumstances require. Your's, &c.

3d May, 1808. W. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XVIII.

OVID.

THE life of Ovid presents a degree of interest, which is rarely observed in the biography of ancient authors. He is equally known as a distinguished poet, an accomplished courtier, and an unfortunate exile. We shall, therefore, enter into a longer description of the character, talents, and misfortunes, of this well known classic, than has hitherto been usual with us; the more particularly, as the Metamorphoses alone, of all his writings, can be properly reviewed under the present head. The rest of his numerous and various works, must be reserved as the subjects of some future essays.

When the successful usurpation of Cæsar had converted the Roman states from a republic into a monarchy, it was to be expected that the manners of the Romans would undergo a national alteration; that the rigid virtue which had once distinguished them, would be softened, or awed, by the presence, or controul of a sovereign; and that the austere principles of republicans, would be exchanged for the meekness and servility of subjects. Had this remarkable revolution in the government of the Roman world been followed by a temperate and hereditary sovereignty, unpolluted by that enormous abuse of power which disgraced the successors of Augustus, and the too frequent display of military violence, the world might have applauded the change, and Rome itself confessed it a benefit. It was delivered from the jarring animosities of contending factions; it was rescued from the tyranny and

and oppression of an arbitrary senate; and, exhausted by the shock of so many successive struggles, it might have reposed, without shame and without remorse, under the milder and more useful influence of one acknowledged governor. The provinces, long oppressed by the ministers of the republic, sighed for the protection of a single person, who would be the master, not the accomplice, of these petty tyrants. The people of Rome, viewing with a secret pleasure the humiliation of the aristocracy, demanded only *panem & circenses*. The rich and polite Italians wished to enjoy the blessings of ease and tranquillity, undisturbed by the recollection of their former tumultuous freedom. The generous temper of Cæsar, desirous of healing the wounds his ambition had inflicted, appeared eager to realize the expectation of future peace and happiness; and, when the sanguinary contest of the triumvirs had ceased in the destruction of Lepidus and Antony, it was confirmed by the more interested policy of Octavius, surnamed Cæsar, by his uncle's adoption, and Augustus, by the flattery of the senate. A cool head, an unfeeling heart, and a cowardly disposition had prompted this extraordinary man, at the age of nineteen, to assume the mask of hypocrisy, which he afterwards laid aside. With the same hand, and probably with the same temper, he signed the proscription of Cicero, and the pardon of Cinna. His virtues, and even his vices, were artificial, and, according to the various dictates of his interest, he was at first the enemy, and at last, the father of Rome; but his policy, whatever was the motive by which it was guided, was beneficial to the empire, and honourable to himself. It particularly displayed itself in a generous encouragement of the liberal arts and sciences, which had been too long excluded by the violence of faction, and the barbarity of former rulers. He taught the Romans to cultivate their natural talent, to avail themselves of the spoils of conquered Greece, and finally to become the rivals of that illustrious country in literature, as they were already paramount in power. Among the numerous poets who embellished and dignified that happy æra, Ovid is not the least conspicuous.

Publius Ovidius Naso was born at Sulmo, a town in the country of the Peligni, about ninety miles from Rome. His birth occurred at the time of celebrating the *Quinquatria*; which were games instituted in honour of Minerva, and usually took place on the 19th of March, in that remarkable year when the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa were slain in the battle of Mutina against Antony, about forty-three years before the Christian æra, and the year of Rome 710. Tibullus, who has distinguished himself in the same walk of elegy and amatory poetry, and who has sometimes rivalled and sometimes excelled Ovid, is supposed to have been born on the same day. The parents of Ovid were of noble birth, and of the equestrian order; a dignity, which, he takes care to inform us, had never been forfeited or sullied by any of his ancestors. As the opulence of his father facilitated the means of receiving an excellent education, and as he lived at a period when the Romans were inclined to cultivate the learning which the conquest of Greece had placed within their reach, he of course wanted no opportunity of improvement. The first care was to make him perfectly acquainted with his mother-tongue; for, contrary to the practice of modern times, it was a constant and laudable method of education among the Romans, to impart to their youth a previous critical knowledge of the language of their native country; after which, they proceeded to the study of the Greek, which was to them the only learned language. He was soon distinguished among the youth of Rome by the facility of his genius, and the elegance of his manners. From his earliest years he evinced a strong inclination for poetry, and indulged, at every leisure hour, in all the luxury of that elegant pursuit. From that pleasing relaxation from severer study, he was at length dissuaded by the importunities of his father, who was desirous that he should prepare himself for the bar. As an argument to induce him to abandon the barren field of poetry, for the more lucrative practice of the Roman law, he would often tell him, that Homer was not known to have left any fortune behind him.

Sæpe pater dixit, studium quid inutile tentas?
Mæonides nullas ipse reliquit opes.

He was accordingly placed under the care of two eminent masters, Aullius Fuscus, and Porcius Latro, from whom he studied eloquence and jurisprudence. We are informed by Seneca, that he soon acquired such skill as to determine several causes, with credit and success; and he frequently pleaded in

in the court of *Centumviri*, with equal force and elegance. He was even made one of the *triumviri*, who were magistrates of great authority, specially appointed for the trial of criminal cases. At the early age of seventeen, he had been previously invested by Augustus with the *latus clavus*, an ornament worn only by persons of quality.

But the predilection he had imbibed from his infancy for the Muses, induced him to relinquish the bar, after a short trial of its fatigues and uncertainties. He abandoned every future hope of advancement, to devote himself altogether to poetry; in the pursuit of which, he expected to obtain a more illustrious name, and, in the mean time, to live in greater ease and quiet. The death of his elder brother, by which he is said to have succeeded to a plentiful fortune, was another motive for him to resign all public affairs, and confine his ambition to the enjoyment of his friends and his favourite study. His genius and his wit soon procured him admission among the first societies of Rome. He lived in friendship with Tibullus, Severus, Sabinus, Sext. Pompeius, Græcinus, and Flaccus, all men of patrician families, and conspicuous for their learning and accomplishments. He possessed a happy talent which equally adapted itself to all kinds of poetry, in most of which he might have excelled, had he accustomed himself to a greater degree of application in his youth, and had the latter part of his life been less clouded by misfortunes. But the natural indolence of his temper, the affluence of his fortune, which placed every enjoyment within his reach, and the careless gaiety of his disposition, left him little time for the correction and improvement of his works. He was three times married; his first wife he divorced on account of her extreme youth; for the hasty dismissal of the second, he does not assign a reason; but the third, Perilla, he tenderly loved, and has frequently extolled her beauty and her virtues. He lived mostly at Rome, near the capitol; or he occasionally retired to his gardens, a short distance from the city, on the *Via Appia*. He also possessed, as appears from the second elegy de Ponto, another villa in his native province.

The amorous disposition of Ovid is almost proverbially known. Indulging in the fashionable vice of the age, he had several mistresses, among whom, Corinna is highly celebrated by his pen. To the pleasures of love he was beyond measure addicted; and to record the physical delights of that passion, as well as its pleasing solicitudes, is the object of most of his amatory poems. He condescends to inform us, how well he was qualified by nature for those purposes, and asserts, that neither his body nor his mind was ever depressed by his frequent intercourse with the sex. He even expresses a wish, that, like Lais, he might expire in the actual fruition of that enjoyment. His writings teem with expressions like these, and other images equally warm. We do not, indeed, find in them the gross indelicacies of Catullus, Horace, and Martial; much less, does he even mention a vice of a more offensive nature, of which those poets speak so freely. But that apparent delicacy and choice of words in which Ovid excels, render most of his works the more dangerous, as they represent in very intelligible, though in elegant terms, the most lascivious arts of love. And these he gives us, not as the effect of his own imagination, or from the report of others; but as the result of his own experience and practice. When age, indeed, and the rigour of his exile made him blush, and repent these impurities of his youth, he apologizes for the improper abuse of his poetical talent. He declares that he had not committed the actions he describes, and that his head had a much greater share in those descriptions, than his heart. It might be fair perhaps, to withhold our credit from either of these accounts. We may suspect that in the first instance his vanity betrayed him into a detail of voluptuous scenes, in which he was willing to be supposed a principal actor. A poet, whose trade is fiction, may, after a lapse of time, persuade himself that he was the hero of his own imaginary triumphs. How far this was the case with Ovid; whether he wrote from actual experience, or from the dictates of a fancy luxurious and depraved, it is now, of course, impossible to determine. But the assertion which he makes in his old age, that the indelicacy of his earlier poems is not to be charged to any corrupt design, it is still less possible to admit. The desire of returning to Rome, from which he was ostensibly banished on account of those very poems, made him, no doubt, eager to frame an apology, which neither satisfied Augustus at the time, nor merits the belief of posterity. Many writers, when they have found their works brought as evidence against them, have boasted their innocence of intention, notwithstanding the clear and inexpiable guilt of their publication. Our own Dry-

den, perhaps, was the only man, who, in compliance with the demands of a vitious age overstepped the modesty of his own nature, and polluted his pages with scenes, in which his heart had no share.

Ovid, however, in the intervals of his gallantry, found time to write his Heroic Epistles, and his Fasti. Several other pieces have been attributed to him, most of which have perished through the injury of time. There are still many little poems extant which bear his name, but they have been pronounced spurious, by the best critics, except that *De Nuce*, and *de Medicamine Faciei*, which may, perhaps, be classed among his juvenile compositions. A poem *de Piscibus*, which Oppian is said to have copied in his *Halieutics*, a Satire on bad Poets, now lost, a poem on the triumphs of Augustus, which he mentions in his epistle to Rufinus, and a tragedy on the subject of Medea, commended by Quintilian for its beauty of expression, and dignity of sentiment, are said to have been written by him. About this time also, the Metamorphoses were composed. In these and other pursuits, more or less innocent as his sense or passions predominated, Ovid lived beloved, if not respected, till he attained the fiftieth year of his age.

At this period, when he was in the full enjoyment of his friends and the Muses; and blest with the smiles of fortune, and the favour of his prince, he experienced a reverse equally singular and unexpected. It has long exercised the patience and ingenuity of critics, to ascertain the real cause of the poet's disgrace. By some indiscretion in his conduct, or by an accidental discovery of some event at court, he incurred the displeasure of Augustus. All the conjectures that have been formed, are liable to such insuperable objections, that we shall merely state those which appear to have some foundation, with the difficulties that occur to us, leaving it to the sagacity of the reader to form some hypothesis of his own. It is in the first place, generally asserted that the looseness of his poetry, which had corrupted the minds of the Roman youth, was the occasion of the very severe punishment inflicted upon him. But it seems scarcely probable, that Augustus should pass a sentence of exile on the author of the Art of Love, at a time when he was the avowed friend and patron of Horace, whose Satires contain expressions and allusions of the most indelicate nature. He, who amid the confusion and slaughter of a civil war, could write the well-known infamous epigram on Fulvia; who endured the society of the most abandoned men in Rome; whose morals were so decried and so broadly mentioned by Suetonius; was not likely to take serious offence at the amorous effusions of a Roman knight, which, however exceptionable, are at least veiled by the decent covering of words. If Augustus thought proper to urge as a reason the poems he had written, it is probable that it was only used as a pretext to cover some offence of a more private and less pardonable nature. Ovid, indeed, himself confesses, that there were two causes for his misfortunes; the one, that he had composed some books upon the Art of Love, the other that he had *seen* something; but he declines explaining this second cause, and merely gives us to understand, that it contributed, more than his book, to his disgrace.

Cum me perdiderint dua crimina, carmen & error,
Alterius facti culpa tacenda mihi.

And again,

Utque hæc, sic utinam defendere cætera posses,
Scis aliud quod te læserit esse majus.

From the words in the first of these quotations, *Alterius facti culpa*, it may be presumed, that he was not guilty of any particular crime himself; but that he was unlucky enough to be the unexpected witness of some nefarious transaction in the imperial court. It has been supposed that the poet surprised Augustus in the commission of a flagrant crime, with Julia his daughter; and that such a surmise was current in Rome, appears from a passage in Suetonius, that Caligula affected to despise his mother, because he believed her to be the offspring of that incestuous commerce. *Prædicabat autem Matrem suam, ex incesto quod Augustus cum Julia filia commisisset, procreatam.* (Suet. in Vit. Calig.) The morals, indeed, of Augustus were not so pure, and the character of Julia was too notoriously depraved, to induce us to disbelieve the fact, merely because we suppose them incapable of committing it. The Annals of the House of Medici are polluted with a similar crime. But this account is refuted, by the single circumstance that the disgrace of Ovid did not take place till some years after Julia had been removed from Rome, and had become the object of her father's indignation. And, admitting that this anachronism could be removed, the emperor had been too much accustomed

to

to sacrifice many much more innocent victims to his ambition or safety, to spare the unfortunate possessor of so dangerous a secret. It is not to be credited that he would have contented himself with a simple banishment, which restrained neither the tongue, nor the pen, of an exasperated poet.

The exile of Ovid has also been attributed to his discovery of an intrigue between Julia and Mecænas. Others have persuaded themselves, that he himself was beloved by that wanton princess, whom he is supposed to have alluded to, and celebrated, under the name of Corinna; and the authority of Sidonius Apollinaris is adduced in confirmation of this opinion. But it will be found equally untenable with the former, when we consider, that by his own statement (Trist. lib. 4. el. 11.) Ovid was very young, when his name and that of his mistress were rendered so famous in Rome, by his verses; and he was more than fifty, when he incurred the sentence of banishment. It has been again surmised, that this aspiring poet, not satisfied with so many easy conquests, had formed the ambitious hope of pleasing even the imperial Livia, the chaste wife of Augustus; and that the emperor, satisfied that nothing criminal had occurred, but justly displeased with his presumption, dismissed him, to repent his temerity, at leisure, among the wilds of Pontus. For this singular opinion, which is, however, maintained by Mr. Poinsinet de Sivry, with some plausibility of reasoning, there is no other foundation, than the following lines:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur conscia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi?
Inscius Actæon vidit sine veste Dianam;
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille suis.

From this it is inferred, that Ovid had indiscreetly surveyed the charms of the empress, while in her bath, and, like Actæon, was punished for his curiosity. But it is more probable, that the allusion to that fabulous tradition was a mere figure of speech, and introduced as resembling his own peculiar fate. From the two first lines, indeed, *Cur aliquid vidi?* &c. we may form, perhaps the only probable conjecture that can be adduced, in the absence of any direct authority; that Ovid had been the accidental and unwilling witness of some act of infamy, or peculiar obscenity, committed either by Augustus, or some branch of the imperial family. Of this opinion appears to be Ciofanius, one of the learned authors of his life. And here must necessarily end every enquiry into this mysterious affair; which is obscured, rather than elucidated, by the imperfect hints of Ovid himself, and is not mentioned by any contemporary writer.

Whatever was the crime, it was expiated by a rigorous exile which ended only with his life. The place of his relegation was Tomi, in the kingdom of Pontus, on the borders of the Euxine sea. This might be a residence sufficiently agreeable to its own inhabitants; but the mountains to the south, which intercepted the genial warmth of the sun, the cold winds which blew from the Euxine on the northern and eastern sides, the thickness of the forests, and the damps arising from the neighbouring Danube, rendered it insupportable to a man accustomed to the luxurious climate of Italy. The mildness of his temper, and the elegance of his manners, so far conciliated the rude natives of the place, that they endeavoured to lessen his affliction, by every attention in their power. In return, he acquired their language and condescended to compose some little poems in their barbarous Getic idiom. But the character of Ovid would have recommended itself more to our esteem, had he possessed philosophy enough to submit to a destiny which had become irreparable, and to forbear that style of languor, which in some degree disgraces his later poems. He endeavoured by the most pathetic epistles, addressed to his friends and sometimes to Augustus himself, to excite the pity, and merit the clemency, of his master. But the emperor continued inexorable, and the unmanly complaints of the exiled poet were disregarded. Nor did the death of Augustus, which happened in the fourth year of his exile, produce any favourable alteration in his fortunes. That he was equally unsuccessful in his addresses to Tiberius, may be considered an additional proof, that the fate of Ovid was connected with some mysterious transaction in the imperial family. A general accusation of immorality would probably have had little weight with Tiberius, a monster of depravity, and familiar with crimes, of which Ovid was never suspected. He lingered three years more, and then expired in his 58th year, lamented by the inhabitants of Tomi, who buried him with great funeral pomp, near the gates of their city, after having considered him during

during his life, as their patron, and benefactor, rather than as a banished man. His death happened on the same day that the historian Livy ended his life, in the year of Rome 767, and about sixteen after the birth of Christ.

The Metamorphoses had been finished only a short time before he was compelled to leave his native country: but, despairing of ever being able to give it its proper polish and correction, he is said to have destroyed his own copy, and it was sent into the world, during his absence, without his knowledge or consent. It is evident that, upon the success of this singular poem, Ovid was desirous of founding his reputation—and for this production he lays his claim to immortality—*Jamque opus exegi, &c.* We were at a loss in what class of poetry to place it. It is not an Epic. The Epic has peculiar laws, to which the writer is bound to submit; and Ovid seems to have set all the unities at defiance, in the composition of this work. It is not an historical poem; nor is it, we must confess, a didactic poem, though we have been induced to rank it under the present head. It is rather an ingenious compilation, of which the invention is due to the very early poets of Greece, and the embellishments only are the work of Ovid. It is a picture drawn in the most glowing colours, of the loves of the gods and of men. In this poem, Ovid has proved that he possessed a genius most happily formed for poetry. He is throughout pleasing, learned, and instructive. Wild as the plan appears to be on the first inspection, an attentive observer will perceive a degree of connection, without the appearance of art, that will surprise him. It is wonderful, indeed, that Ovid should have been able to form, from so many different histories, each apparently unconnected with the rest, so comprehensive and regular a design; to maintain, by an imperceptible chain, an harmony of disposition which conducts the reader through a labyrinth of marvellous adventures, without interruption or disorder; from the separation of the elements which grew out of chaos, to the apotheosis of Augustus. It is impossible not to admire that variety of fancy, and flexibility of language, which enabled him to assume every style, according to the nature of his subject; and to diversify, by a rich variety of expression, such a succession of images. It is the great excellence of Ovid, that he has uniformly adapted the most appropriate language and features to images which are always distinct; sometimes noble and imposing, at others, familiar and pleasing; those grand, terrible, and sublime; these gay, smiling, and innocent. However glowing his style, it appears to have cost him little labour. He alternately raises the imagination of the reader, by the grandeur of his descriptions, or melts his heart by the pathos of his verse. He describes, with equal facility, the horror of battles, and the pleasures of voluptuousness; the manly exploits of the hero, and the innocent occupations of the shepherd; the splendour of Olympus, and the fragrance of the bower; the cavern of Envy, and the cottage of Philemon. His great fault is too much luxuriance of fancy, and an abundance of words, which sometimes weaken the force of his meaning. But it is not that kind of redundance which sinks into declamation, and serves only to conceal the sterility of ideas; it is rather the overflowing of substantial wealth. His embellishments, even when they appear with too much profusion, betray neither labour nor effort; and his occasional negligences, and triviality of metaphor, are overlooked, or lost, in the beauty of his language, the grace of his expression, and the facility of his style. With much greater truth it may be said of Ovid, than of Seneca, that he is pleasing even in his faults. We shall only add, that his first and second books seem to be the most finished and correct, though none are entirely free from the redundancies of his fancy. In the first, he has proved himself a good philosopher, as well as a good poet. The description of chaos, and the first formation of things by an almighty, all-wise Being, is truly sublime; and the whole finely imagined. None of the ancients have set the creation in so beautiful a light, and drawn all its circumstances in a manner so conformable to truth. Even Plato himself appears not to have had a proper conception of that wonderful work, when he makes the world, not the workmanship, but the only son (Μονογενης), of God.

This general notice of the Metamorphoses of Ovid appeared to us to be sufficient, as the poem is so common as to be in the hands of almost every schoolboy; a minute account of its beauties and defects would, therefore, have been equally tedious and unprofitable. To Ovid, one of the most pleasing of the classics, we shall have, hereafter, more than one occasion to return.

The

The best editions of Ovid are,

Ovidii Metamorphoses, *editio princeps*, fol. Romæ, 1471.

Ovidii Opera, fol. Bonon. 1480.

—— —— 3 vols. 12mo. Venet. apud Ald. 1502, 1516, 1533.

Ovidii Opera, 3 vols, 12mo. Paris, apud Colindrum, 1529.

Ovidii Opera, a variorum edit. fol. Francof. 1601. Another, 8vo. L. Bat. 1661, 1670, 1683, 1702.

Ovidii Opera, Burmanni, 4 vol. 4to. Amst. 1727. It is one of the best of the Dutch Classics, and perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of Burmann.

Ovidii Opera, Ernesti et Fischeri, 4 vol. 8vo. Lips. 1758.

Ovidius, cura Maittaire, 3 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1750.

The Delphin edit. bears date, Lugd. 1689, 4 vol. in 4to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it would be a gratification to many of your readers, if you were to give them some information on the following subjects. If you have the necessary information already in your possession, perhaps you will favour the public with it, in your next number; but if not, probably in a short time you will be able to procure it,

What republics, principalities, or kingdoms, are now under the immediate controul or power of Bonaparte?

What was the established religion of each of those places, prior to their falling under the power of France?

Was there any religious liberty allowed in them, and how far did that liberty extend, both with respect to the nature of it, and the places where allowed?

Is there now any establishment in those places, and what is the nature of the establishment; and how far is religious liberty now allowed; and in what places?

What is the present state of religion in France? Have ministers of all descriptions an allowance from government, for their support? Are any ministers permitted to officiate, who are not immediately connected with either the Catholics, or the old body of Protestants? Is there any tithe now paid in France, or does the support of the ministry arise from the regular taxes? Would any new sect be allowed to arise in France, according to the existing laws, supposing it is not now described?

Is religion gaining or losing ground in France, or on the Continent? By religion, I here mean pure morality, grounded on a belief of the sacred Scriptures, united with a regular attendance on the worship of God.

Your answer will much oblige,

Your's, &c.

April 2, 1808. AN ENQUIRER.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF ALDUS MANUTIUS,

OR THE ELDER ALDUS,

[Amongst those who have hitherto exercised the art of printing, an art of which the imperfect attainment is as easy, as real superiority is rare, Aldus the Elder, and his son, Paulus Manutius, are entitled, on every account, to the first rank. Filled with an enthusiastic ardour for the literature of Greece and Rome, they sacrificed those advantages of fame and fortune, which could only be obtained from works of their own, and spent their whole lives in rescuing the ancient writers from that obscurity, in which eight ages of barbarism had involved them. Not content with preserving them from destruction, they were desirous of rendering the study of them universal, and undertook to reproduce them under such less expensive forms, as would render them attainable by a greater number of readers. Common knowledge, and moderate talents, were sufficient for the printing of books of scholastic divinity, jurisprudence, and mysticism, which at this period almost exclusively engaged the press; but to quit the long-frequented path, undismayed by the difficulties attending the first publication of ancient authors, and more particularly Greek authors, required, along with no common degree of erudition, all the energy of a superior genius, joined to the most unabating perseverance. Many learned men of these first periods of the revival of letters, have rendered their whole lives famous, by the revival of one, or a very small number, of these precious writings, which have not passed through the darkness of ages, without more or less of alteration; but the celebrated printers, whose history is now to be perused, are the only ones whose brilliant catalogue of editions, published and laboriously corrected by themselves, is at the same time nearly the entire list of master-pieces of ancient literature.

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In the midst of continual labours, and the cares which were incessantly required through a long series of years, by the difficult and learned editions which each month and week issued from their presses, these indefatigable men still, themselves, found leisure for the cultivation of literature; and they have left several works, which evince their profound knowledge, and still retain a well-deserved esteem.

Paulus Manutius, in particular, acquired, by a constant study of the works of Cicero, a purity and elegance of style, which will always be admired in those letters and prefaces, which he wrote in the Latin language. His Commentaries on Cicero are still in the hands of all those who would study to advantage the orations of that father of eloquence; and his treatises of antiquity are read less now, only on account of their being replaced by more modern works, which are indebted to him for some of the most valuable of their contents.

Aldus Manutius, son of Paulus, the last of this illustrious family, shines with less splendour in the list of renowned printers. Indeed, it may be said, without injustice towards him, that if he had not been the son of Paulus Manutius, if he had not succeeded to the excellent Aldine press, it would seldom be remembered that he had ever been a printer; but if his inclination gave a different direction to his pursuits and studies, if even he did not in any thing equal his father and grand-father, his numerous works, nevertheless, prove that he was industrious and learned, and justify, to a certain degree, the elogiums bestowed upon him by many of his cotemporaries.

The history of these three learned printers has never been completely written, although many biographers give a longer or shorter account of them. All those who have spoken of the state of literature during the sixteenth century, could not but mention with distinction the Aldine family among its greatest ornaments. But the passages which we find in De Thou, and many less celebrated authors, are rather testimonies of esteem, than historical relations, and are by no means sufficient to make these printers known, as they deserve to be, by every friend of literature.

In the last century, Unger, in Germany, Zeno, at Florence, Manni, at Venice, Lazzeri, at Rome, and Maittaire and Tiraboschi, left accounts, more or less detailed, of one or other of the three Aldi. The first of these writers, Unger, who published his work in 1729, has loaded it with digressions foreign to the subject, which necessarily render it, on the whole, uninteresting and forbidding. Geret, who reprinted this work at Wittemberg, 1753, in quarto, has added notes, correcting many errors, and supplying many omissions, but these only serve to render it more confused. The catalogue of the Aldine editions, found in these two publications, is likewise so incorrect, that it is altogether useless.

Manni has given his work a more historical form; it is therefore read with greater interest than the unconnected, tedious, paragraphs of the German author. Like Unger, he has written only of the elder Aldus; his account of the Aldine editions is very incomplete, and has the great fault of containing some vague account of several editions, which have never existed.

Father Lazzeri, who published at Rome, in 1754-58, some account of Paulus Manutius, in the introduction to A Collection of Manuscript Letters of several learned Men, relates, with minute exactness, all which he thought in the least referred to Paulus Manutius. Letters, prefaces, manuscripts, nothing escaped the researches of this laborious jesuit; and if he could have avoided useless details, limited his quotations, and introduced them more appropriately, his work would have been less tedious, and much more read.

The best memoir relative to this family, in every respect, that has been published, is that which Apostolo Zeno has given of the younger Aldus, prefixed to "*Epistole famigliari di Cicerone tradotte*," 1736, 2 vol. 8vo. under the title, *Notizie Manuziane*, and without any list of the Aldine editions. By this short piece, as by many others, he has proved that a good writer may treat of literary history in such a manner as to deprive it, in a great degree, of its dryness and dulness; and his bibliographical and critical works are eminently distinguished from all others of the same kind. We are assured that he had written a complete and methodical work upon the three Manutii, but that being robbed of it when preparing it for the press, he could never bring himself to resume it.

Cardinal Brienne, who had long laboured to realize his favourite project of an universal library, caused a catalogue of the Aldine editions to be printed at Pisa, in 1790, which he had methodically arranged, with the assistance of P. Laire, his librarian, who died a short time since at Auxerre, where the library of the department of of Yonne had been confided to his care. This list, entitled "*Serie dell' edizioni Aldini*," was reprinted the following year, at Padua, with some additions, and in 1791 at Venice, with the profession of "emendations and additions," which, however, exist only in the title page.

These several works, or rather fragments of works, although numerous, are insufficient. The "*Serie*" presents only an uninteresting list, destitute of notes and preliminary observations. As for the other accounts, they

they are dispersed in many volumes, the greater part of which are not easily obtained, and which few readers would be tempted to collect. Besides, we should search the whole of these writings in vain, for that succession of clear and precise ideas, without which, all reading becomes painful, and remains unprofitable.

It is therefore hoped, that, to those who take an interest in all that concerns literary history,—who love the typographic art, and those labours which tend to preserve and multiply the productions of genius, the following account will prove acceptable and satisfactory:—]

ALDUS MANUTIUS was born either in 1446 or 1447, but more probably in the latter year, at which time the typographical art, still in its infancy, produced only sheets of designs rudely cut in wood, and accompanied by a few lines of description, still more rudely executed, so that the same period which produced this inestimable art, gave birth to one of its greatest improvers and ornaments.

Some have thought he was born at Rome, because in most of his editions he styles himself Aldus Romanus; but in some of them, we find that his native country is positively ascertained. In the "Thesaurus Cornucopiae," 1496, in the first and second volume of Ariosto, 1495—97, he calls himself "Manutius Bassianus," from Bassiano, a small town in the duchy of Sermonetta.

Aldus had the misfortune of being placed under the tuition of an ignorant pedagogue, who, instead of skilfully developing the promising talents of his pupil, uselessly fatigued him, by making him learn grammar out of the "Doctrinale Alexandri de Villa-Dei," a dry and abstruse work, written in barbarous verse. Such was the scarcity of elementary books at that time, that those children destined to receive a liberal education, who had not the happiness of being entrusted to the care of a master capable of removing their difficulties, were obliged to study the ridiculous and unintelligible jargon, honoured by the pompous name of the "Doctrinale." Aldus never forgot how much this book had harrassed him; one of his first literary labours, therefore, was the composition of a Latin grammar, which he first printed in 1501, and of which many editions have since appeared, both from his own press, and from many others in different parts of Europe. During the childhood of Aldus, many Latin grammars had been published less exceptionable than that of Villa Dei; but the Accidence of Aldus totally obliterated all remembrance of that contemptible rhapsody. The grammar of Aldus cannot, indeed, boast either the precision or the analytical order of the best of our modern elementary books; but the Dumarsais, the Condillacs, the great men of the Port Royal had not then appeared: here therefore, as in typography, Aldus has the undoubted merit, of being almost the first, who, by his labours, enabled those that followed him to succeed still better.

He quitted this ignorant master, and came to Rome, to receive lessons of Gaspar de Vérona, and of Domizio Calderino, of the same city, both celebrated professors of the belles-lettres, under whom he made the most rapid progress. He cherished a grateful remembrance of their attentions to him, and, in several of his prefaces, he gives them testimonies of his great esteem and veneration.

His first studies seem to have been confined to the Latin language, and it was not till he arrived at years of maturity that he applied to Greek. At the time of his leaving Rome in order to return to Ferrara, he took lessons of the celebrated G.-Batt. Guarini, who there filled the Greek chair in so distinguished a manner. We may judge what progress he made under the care of this able master by his numerous Greek editions, and by his Grammar of that language, which is still studied with much advantage.

He was the literary tutor of Albertus Pius, prince of Carpi, and, though young, discharged that important office, in such a manner as fixed the reputation both of the master and his pupil.

In 1482, Ferrara being besieged by the Venetian army, Aldus quitted that city and retired to Mirandola, the residence of the celebrated Johannes Picus.

Some time afterwards he went to Carpi, to reside near his pupil Albertus Pius. Picus soon joined their society, and it is probable, that, in the literary conferences of these scholars, the project was first formed for the establishment of an excellent printing-office, which should principally be designed to give correct and elegant editions of the best Greek and Latin authors; and in all probability, these two princes, so ardently attached to literature, defrayed the first expences of this establishment, as the circumstances of Aldus did not enable him to undertake it alone.

Venice appeared to him, from its reigning taste for literature and the arts, the

the most suitable place for the execution of his favourite plan. He repaired thither in 1488, according to his own account, in his preface to "Aristotelis Organum," fol. 1495, in which he says, he had been seven years employed in the arduous undertaking of establishing a press. His first publication was the small poem of Musæus, which he printed in Greek and Latin, in 4to. 1494. This first edition was succeeded by the Greek Grammar of Lascaris, in 4to. published also in 1494.

In 1495, he published a collection of Grammatical treatises by Theodorus, Apollonius and Herodianus, and applied himself diligently in collecting, comparing, and correcting the writings of Aristotle, which had never been published in Greek, although many Latin editions of them had appeared in the 15th century. The first volume of this important work appeared in 1495; it was completed in 1498, and its masterly execution placed Aldus very high both as a printer and as an editor.

During this period he was not employed with the works of Aristotle alone; many other interesting editions issued from his press; in which the just taste which directed his choice is eminently conspicuous. The cotemporary printers, whether at Venice or elsewhere, misled by the prevailing taste of that age, or yielding to interest, printed only books of jurisprudence, or scholastic and mystical works; and very few good ones of ancient literature and philosophy. It was reserved for the genius of Aldus to change this system, and to give a new direction to the press, which from that period produced less scholastic trash; and nothing proved more efficacious towards renewing the universal study of ancient literature, than the resolution of this man who devoted his whole life to republish its principal works. The writings of Aristotle, Plato, Xenophon, Homer, &c. &c. which had been hitherto confined to a few learned men, and possessed by few libraries, were thus placed within the reach of every reader.

After having published a collection of Greek editions for the execution of which he had so much desired the establishment of a press, he employed himself with the literary master-pieces of ancient and modern Rome: and the classical works which he intended to publish in that language, were preceded by a Latin Grammar of his own. That his works might be read by others as well as scholars by profession, and not at the desk alone, or in libraries, he formed the excellent design of printing a collection of classics, in 8vo. (Enchiridii forma) which in one convenient, cheap, and portable volume, should contain almost as much as a quarto, or a folio. To attain this end, he at first invented a type, the idea of which we are assured was suggested by the writing of Petrarca, and concerting with Francis de Bologna, a skilful engraver, who had drawn and engraved all the other types belonging to his press, he caused him to execute this well known italic, the first which was ever made of the kind, and which for a long time was called "Aldino," from his name.

In 1501, appeared his Virgil, in 8vo. the first book printed in the new type, which was soon generally used. This little italic of Aldus, so different from the Gothic or Semi-gothic, caused a revolution in the press. Patents for the exclusive use of it, were granted to Aldus for ten years, in 1502, by the senate of Venice; and in the same year, by Pope Alexander VI. This patent was renewed for fifteen years by Julius II. in 1513, and again by Leo X. in the following November; and besides these patents for his type, Aldus obtained others, for his numerous editions.

From the year 1502, some printers at Lyons counterfeited the 8vo. editions of Aldus, in Latin and Italian, as they were published. There appeared successively, Virgil, Horace, Dante, Petrarca, Juvenal, and Persius, Martial, Lucan, Ovid, &c. &c. These editions of the same form, printed in a neat, though rather *heavy* italic, were without date, and without any kind of mark; but every thing was copied in them, even the prefaces which Aldus or his editors generally placed at the beginning of them.

During the years 1501-2-3-4-5, the Aldine press was constantly employed, and successively published the best Greek, Latin and Italian authors; and each month produced at least a volume either in folio or octavo. "Mille et amplius alicujus boni autoris volumina singulo quoque mense emittimus ex Academia nostra," he says in his preface to Euripides, 8vo. 1503.

Every thing in these books was excellent; as to their literary merit, they were master pieces: and typographically examined, the composition will be found to be even and well displayed, the press-work of a fine colour, and almost always uniform; the ink of so excellent a quality, that

that it still retains all the brilliancy of its varnish, and is far superior in this respect, to that of the rivals of the Aldi, the Giunti of Florence who printed upon paper, made with too little size, and with a gray ink, and so bad, that after three centuries, it still setts off under the binder's hammer.

Aldus was conscious that the task which he had imposed upon himself, exceeded the powers of one man, and that his most assiduous labours were not sufficient for the collation and correction of so many different texts, which were almost all published from very faulty manuscripts.

Well knowing the extent of his undertaking, and too modest to wish to seem to do all by himself, he was soon surrounded by the most learned men of his age, who emulously lent their assistance in opening the sanctuary of letters, and in rendering it accessible to every reader. Some, solely for the pleasure of serving their friend, seconded him in his useful and important labours; others received some pecuniary recompence; some even lived in his house, free from all expence.

This society of distinguished men was called "Aldi Neacademia," for which name it was indebted to Aldus. At fixed periods, all the members assembled at his house, to discuss interesting literary questions, and particularly to consider of the best choice of books to be printed, of manuscripts to be consulted, and which readings of doubtful passages were to be preferred. This academy, established about the year 1500, was of short duration, yet during the period of its existence, it was of great utility to literature. As it was merely an association of learned men, and not a regular establishment (in which vacancies could easily be replaced), it naturally soon dissolved by the death and dispersion of its members. Aldus preserved an ardent desire to form a new society of the same kind; but he died without having realized his favourite project.

Amongst the number of learned men, who seconded the exertions of Aldus, were, Andrea Navagero, a Venetian senator; Pietro Bembo, afterwards cardinal; Daniello Rinieri, Marino Saunto, and Angelo Saunto, Venetian senators; Pietro Alcionio; G. B. Egnatio, professor of eloquence at Venice; Marcus Musurus; Albertus Pius, prince of Carpi; Demetrius Chalcondylus, Girol. Aleandro, and Erasmus. The acquaintance between this eminent scholar and Aldus, commenced in a singular manner. Erasmus, being at Bologna, with the intention of publishing his collection of Adages, wrote to Aldus, requesting him to print it. Aldus, was gratified by the proposition. Erasmus having arrived at Venice, his first care was to visit the learned printer. A stranger, and consequently unknown to the domestics of Aldus, it was some time before he was introduced. Aldus, engaged in his office, was in no haste to admit this visitor, who he thought might be some troublesome person of the city. At length informed it was Erasmus, he flew to intreat his pardon, and received him as a man, for whom he already entertained the highest respect.

He without delay set about printing the collection of Adages; in the preface to which, he says, that he had deferred many Greek and Latin authors, to publish this excellent work more expeditiously.

The assistance of so many learned men, contributed to the perfection of the Aldine editions; and far from diminishing the glory of the conductor of these difficult labours, it rendered it more permanent. The public well know where to bestow its patronage, and whilst it distinguished the learned editors, who rendered the reading the master pieces of ancient literature more easy, it neglected not the laborious and enlightened printer, who, himself an excellent editor, directed every work, and contributed so effectually to its proper execution.

Aldus was careful to render every one his tribute of grateful praise. His prefaces mention with distinction, those who assisted him, or those to whom he was indebted for more correct or unedited manuscripts. As he did much himself, he was not ashamed of being under obligations to others.

To the printing of Greek, Latin, and Italian books, he wished to add that of works in the Hebrew language. He had already given in the Latin Grammar of 1501, his "Introductio perbrevis ad Hebraicam Linguam," which was often reprinted with this grammar and with that of Lascaris. This first attempt was only the prelude, to a far more extensive and highly important undertaking. He was desirous of giving the text of the Holy Scriptures in three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, (in three columns), of

a folio size. In one of his letters written at Venice, 1501, to Currado Celta, and to Vincenzio Longino, he says; "Vetus et novum Testamentum Graece, Latine et Hebraice nondum impressi, sed parturio." Of this important project, he executed only one proof sheet, of which a copy (perhaps the only one which has escaped destruction) is preserved amongst the manuscripts in the National Library of France; it possesses great beauty, and it is much to be lamented, that the disturbed state of those times, and the cavils which, Aldus says, were raised against him by the envious, prevented his realizing this project of being the first composer of a polyglot Bible: he would have surpassed, both in elegance and correctness, that which was printed at Complutum in 1514-15-17, by the labours, and at the expence of the learned Cardinal Ximenes, who was perhaps indebted to the proof-sheet of Aldus, for the first idea of bringing together the Holy Scripture in several different languages upon a single page.

About the year 1500, Aldus married the daughter of Andrea Torresano, a native of Asola, who, had been a printer for twenty years at Venice, with some reputation. Aldus received pecuniary assistance from his father-in-law, who, being more opulent, furnished him with the means of extending his concerns.

In 1506, the war which desolated part of Europe, and particularly Italy, obliged Aldus to quit Venice, and consequently to suspend the labours of his press. He had been deprived of considerable property, and this year was employed in endeavours to recover it; but his exertions were fruitless, and as he was returning to Venice from Milan, to which place he had been called by several learned men, he had the ill-fortune to be stopped by a party of the Duke of Mantua's soldiers, who, believing him to be some spy, or at least a suspicious character, conducted him to a prison at Caneto, a town in the duchy of Mantua. Through the kindness and intercession of Jaffredo Caralo, vice-chancellor of the senate at Milan, who was one of those that had entreated him to visit that city, he was quickly released, and procured the restoration of a part of his property.

It is probable that the loss of the greatest part of his possessions, and the inconvenience, which so long an absence occasioned, were the principal causes of his associating with Andrea of Asola, whose pecuniary assistance was become more necessary than ever. In 1507 he resumed his labours, but under the embarrassments which want of money must have produced; the year after, his father-in-law relieved his distress by taking a part in his business.

In the years 1510 and 1511, no Aldine edition appeared. The disastrous war, which so many potentates of Europe were carrying on against the republic of Venice, caused this long interval. His office was at length re-opened in 1512, the year when his third son, Paulus Manutius was born, "Pridie Idus Junii." He had three other children; the eldest, Manutio de' Manutii, was a priest and lived at Asola, on the family estate, beloved by his brother Paulus, who frequently neglected the labours of his press, to visit him. The second son, Anthony, cultivated letters, and if not a printer, as some have asserted, was at least a bookseller at Bologna, where he published several editions, and died in that city in 1558 or 1559. We are ignorant of the dates of their births, and of that of a daughter of Aldus, whose name is likewise unknown, and concerning whom we are only informed by a letter of Paulus Manutius, that she married Julio Catone, of Mantua, and had a son of the same name. The name of the wife of Aldus is also unknown.

Aldus published many editions in 1513 and 1514; he was preparing a greater number, when in 1515, death snatched him away from literature, and from his family, at the age of 70. His four children, who were under age, were educated by their mother at Asola, under the guardianship of their grandfather, who took the direction of the printing-office, and conducted it, together with his sons, Francesco, and Federico, until his death in 1529.

We can scarcely form an idea of the ardent passion with which Aldus engaged in the reproduction of the great works of ancient literature. At this period of the revival of letters, and of the infancy of typography, most of the best ancient authors were not yet reprinted, and were consequently scarce and excessively expensive. If Aldus discovered any manuscript, still unedited, or which might improve a text already printed, he suffered it not to escape him. He spared no expence, solicitation, or trouble; and he had the satisfaction of seeing, that exertions were made by the learned men of his time, to gratify his wishes, by bringing within his reach, frequently without solicitation

citation on his part, such excellent manuscripts, as might assist his labours.

Independently of all that he did, both as a printer and an editor, besides the prefaces and dissertations written in exceeding good Latin, and some in Greek, which he placed at the beginning of his editions, Aldus has left many works to establish his literary reputation. In 1501, he published his Latin Grammar, which, though not the first that appeared, as Sallengre and some others have asserted, was certainly the best and most useful of any which had till that time been published. The Greek Grammar, which long engaged his attention, ought to have appeared before the Latin one; but he did not completely finish it, and it did not appear till after his death in 1515, when it was revised and published by his friend M. Musuro.

To his second edition of Horace, he prefixed an excellent treatise, "de metris Horatianis," the knowledge of which, was not till that time sufficiently precise or determined. He displayed so much learning in this little work, that it has since been reprinted several times, even in the course of the last century, and particularly in the large edition of Dr. Combe, in 1792.

His promise of giving some notes on Oppian and Virgil, he did not fulfil. His first work was the Greek Alphabet, printed in 1495, as a supplement to the Greek Grammar of Lascaris. This was afterwards published with some additions, along with his introduction to the study of the Hebrew language. A more important work is his Greek and Latin Dictionary, printed first in 1497, folio, with several curious short tracts on grammar, and afterwards in 1524, folio, with a large number of these curious tracts, and many additions in the body of the dictionary, supplied by the care of Frederick d'Asola.

This book, which has been succeeded by many other better, and more complete lexicons, is now only considered as a typographical curiosity; but we ought to recollect the time in which it was printed, and not forget that it was the first vocabulary of the Greek language, fit for the use of learners.

Aldus translated into Latin the Greek Grammar of Lascaris, the Batrachomyomachia, attributed to Homer, the sentences of Phocylides, and the Golden Verses, which are ascribed to Pythagoras. The Latin version of Esop, and of Gabrias, printed in his very scarce folio edition of 1505, is likewise his work, as well as the Life of Aratus, which is printed in the Collection of ancient Astronomers, 1499, folio. There is also a tract of his "De vitiata Vocalium, et Diphthongorum Prolatione," which is found with the work of his grandson; "Orthographiae Ratio," 1566, 8vo. In "Rei rusticae Auctores," printed in 1514 and in 1533, there is also a small work of six pages, "De duobus Dierum Generibus."

In his Statius, printed in 1502, and again in 1519, is a tract by him, entitled "Orthographia et flexus dictionum Græcarum omnium apud Statium, cum accentibus et generibus ex variis utriusque linguae autoribus," with a preface to M. Musurus, in which he thanks him for the assistance which he had afforded him, in completing this little work, and he adds; "Non est moris nostri laudare quenquam laude." He also wrote a Life of Ovid, "ex ipsius libris excerpta," prefixed to the volume of Metamorphoses, edit. 1502, and at the beginning of the "Libri Amatorii," in the two following editions of 1515-16, 1533-34.

The edition of 1502 contains some notes upon Ovid; but they were not preserved in the two following ones. Of the vast number of letters occasioned by the correspondence which he maintained with most of the learned men in Europe, only a few have been published. Many of these unedited letters, both public and private, are still preserved in the libraries of Italy.

It seems incredible that Aldus could attend, at one time, to so many different pursuits. Immediately on his arrival at Venice, he undertook to read and explain publicly the best Greek and Latin authors, to a numerous assembly of young auditors; and for several years he continued these public lectures, even at the time when his press most claimed his attention.

His reputation surrounded him with a crowd of visitors, some of whom were attracted by his intelligent conversation; whilst others were merely desirous of gratifying idle curiosity. Though Aldus was universally esteemed, and enjoyed a justly acquired reputation, he was not placed beyond the reach of criticism; some errors have been discovered in his editions. About the end of the fifteenth century, the learned and unfortunate professor at Bologna, Urceus Codrus, who died in 1500, complained of the errors which Aldus had left uncorrected in his Greek editions; he likewise blames

him

him for selling his books so dear, and for leaving such large and useless margins. But as the works of Aldus were well printed upon excellent paper, they were certainly of more value than the inaccurate editions of many of his contemporaries; and the little property which he left to his children, proves the injustice of the reproach. Gruter in his Observations upon Pliny's Letters, complains that Aldus has given too much licence to his conjectures. J. A. Ernesti, in the preface to his excellent edition of Homer, 1759—64, 5 vols. 8vo. pretends that the three Aldine editions of Homer, and particularly the last, were very incorrect. In the preface to his Tacitus, he goes still farther: "Observatum est a viris doctis Aldum sæpe priores editiones non auxisse, nisi vitiis, operarum." These complaints may in some measure be retaliated, for the Homer of this learned editor is not exempt from faults; his Tacitus, valuable as it may be, is far from correct; and his edition of the Latin Bibliotheca of Fabricius, 1773—74, 3 vols. 8vo. is so faulty, that in the use of it much discretion is necessary. It is certainly true that the Greek editions of Aldus are generally less correct than his Latin or Italian ones; it is also true that he has not always been happy in the choice of his readings, and that some of his editions are not printed from a correct text; that of the lesser works of Plutarch, 1509, folio, is not good, but he wanted better materials. The edition of Lucian, 1503, folio, must be admitted to be far inferior to that of Florence, 1496: but to judge impartially, the state of ancient literature at that time should be considered. When Aldus was able to collect different manuscripts, he compared them with each other; but he was very often obliged to print from imperfect and mutilated copies. Ought he, as he possessed only one bad manuscript of Hesychius, to have determined not to publish that excellent Lexicon, the only existing copy of which, so many unforeseen accidents might have destroyed? How many works of antiquity would have been lost, if the first, perhaps almost unintelligible, fragments, which were discovered in the dust of old libraries, had not been printed without loss of time.

Typographical correctness certainly depends upon the printer; but it is generally found, that this is more difficult to be obtained in Greek editions, than in works written in a language more generally known. Let these slight errors be compared with all the important labours of Aldus, and let it be recollected that some few of the great works, or some brilliant actions, of celebrated men are frequently mentioned, whilst the rest of their lives and writings are passed over in silence; whereas all the numerous editions of Aldus have been critically examined in order that a few faults might be detected, which should justify the censures of the critic; notwithstanding which, Aldus is justly and universally considered as deserving of the first rank in the list of printers either ancient or modern.

The Aldine editions, and particularly the Greek ones, have been frequently consulted by the first editors, in preference to later ones; as can be shewn amongst many other authorities, by that of the learned Brunck. In his Greek editions of Aristophanes, and of Sophocles, &c. he gives to those of Aldus unqualified praise, and declares them to be the foundation of every future edition. The fault of which Aldus has been accused, of taking too great licence in his corrections, might be imputed more justly to his immediate successors, Andrea of Asola, and his two sons, who, though also learned, were much less skilful, and have given more than one inferior edition, particularly in Greek. The Oppian of 1517, and some other of their works, are proofs that if they had not succeeded Aldus, they would not have been considered eminent as printers. Their editions, however, are not to be contemned; and with the exception of a few, they merit the attention of the learned, whilst their great rarity and splendid execution render them valuable to the admirers of ancient literature.

Amongst those who consult the Aldine editions, some exclusively prefer those of the elder Aldus; others admit the authority of those published previous to the year 1529, the period of the death of Andrea of Asola; but a greater number, independently of the great value which they attach to almost all the editions published during the thirty-three first years, esteem most of those also of Paulus Manutius, and a few only of those by the younger Aldus, and those afterwards printed previous to the year 1597, (when the younger Aldus died) with the Aldine anchor, and in the same office, by Nicc. Manassi. The editions of the elder Aldus are undoubtedly scarcer than those of a more recent date; they are frequently better printed, and upon excellent

lent paper; they have also this singular advantage, that being printed from manuscripts, which are since lost, they, in a great measure, supply their place, and are more faithful copies of them, than the editions of the fifteenth century, most of which were published by less learned editors; yet the early Aldine editions seldom contain a text more carefully revised than the subsequent ones.

The editions of the latter years of Paulus Manutius, and of his son, the younger Aldus, are far less valuable, both on account of the want of typographical neatness and accuracy; they also too frequently bear evident marks of the parsimony with which they were brought out.

Before the time of Aldus, the Greek characters, confined to some few offices, were rudely cut and ill-formed; Aldus was the first, who, examining with attention the form of the letters of the best ancient manuscripts, furnished his office with a letter more pleasing to the eye; from which, with some few corrections, all the best Greek types have since been formed. As to the Roman type, it is well known that Jenson and Vindelin de Spire, after having used the round letters, which founded their reputation, till the year 1472, were obliged to resume both Gothic and Semi-Gothic characters, to suit the great number of readers, accustomed to the use of ancient manuscripts; most of the Germans also prefer even now the rude shape of this Gothic, to the neater and more elegant Roman letter. Aldus would admit no Gothic among his types; he constantly endeavoured to imitate manuscripts; that is, those in the best running hand, which suggested to him the idea of the Italic character. His Roman letters were cast nearly in the form which was at first adopted by Vindelin de Spire. The two first alphabets were very imperfect, but the third is excellent, and far superior, of its kind, to many modern ones.

Having furnished his office with a numerous assortment of excellent Greek and Latin types, and having put it in full activity, he thought it right to adopt a particular mark for his house, to decorate the first or last page of his books, and frequently both. This mark, well-known to be an anchor, surrounded by a dolphin, is justly celebrated in the annals of typography, under the name of the Aldine anchor. It is perhaps the best chosen mark which any printer ever adopted, and it is particularly suitable to him, who first determined that it should decorate his editions. The dolphin, intimates swiftness, on account of the rapidity with which it cuts the water. The anchor, on the contrary, is a mark of stability and firmness; which justly indicates, that in the prosecution of any pursuit, unceasing labour is necessary, united with deliberate reflection; a due degree of consideration in the formation of plans, but great celerity in their execution is well expressed by the Latin adage 'Festina lentè.' To the anchor was attached his name divided. This mark was long employed, exactly as Aldus had at first formed it. His sons having, in 1540, separated from those of Andrea, did not immediately change it; and with their new formula, 'apud Aldi filios,' they were satisfied with a fresh engraving of the ancient anchor. At length, in 1546, its simple form underwent a considerable change, in which the words, 'Aldi filii,' were substituted for 'Aldus.'

The greater part of the books printed from the year 1546, to 1554, bear this new mark, which Paulus Manutius disused in 1555, probably at the period when he became sole master of the office. He afterwards resumed the simple anchor, which in the following years he sometimes surrounded with an oval ornament.

The younger Aldus, dissatisfied with his cousin's adopting the same mark, distinguished his editions by a very complicated one, and on the back of the leaf he sometimes added the portrait of his grandfather, with a notice, that the edition was really Manutian; sometimes also, instead of the anchor, he affixed this portait of the elder Aldus to the title-page. His own is placed upon the title-page of "Pauli Manutii Antiquitatum Liber de Senatu, 1581, 4to."

The anchor of Aldus attracted the attention of many printers, some of whom were desirous of enhancing the value of their editions, by placing in them, either the exact copy of this mark, or some one similar. Others less scrupulous forged it, and endeavoured to publish their editions as from the Aldine press. This mark of Aldus, with a few alterations, has frequently been adopted by different printers, in the list of whom might be mentioned, Thierry Martin, Nicolas le Riche; at Venice, Hieronimo Scoto; at Brescia, Francesco

Francesco and Pietro-Maria Marchetti; at Geneva, Jean Crespin and Eustache Vignon, &c. &c. &c.

Such are the principal events in the life of Aldus the Elder, a man whose classical knowledge and critical skill were surpassed only by his unwearied exertions, and continued labours, in the cause of literature. These ensured him reputation and distinction whilst living, nor is it at all likely, that the deserved veneration which has so long been attached to his name, will be lost or even impaired, while classical literature shall possess one sincere votary.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE TRAVELLER RETURNED.

COME, Edmund, as the sun goes down,
Thy many wanderings tell!
Say, after all thine eyes have seen,
If home appears so well?

So well! oh! never may ye know
How absence can endear!
In every hill, in every tree,
A thousand charms appear!

Here as I gaze, I almost weep,
My list'ning pulse beats slow,
I seem beside this river's brink,
To feel the waters flow!

Far grander scenes I have beheld,
As ye may well divine,
That waken in some other hearts,
What this may do in mine.

But though I lightly wander'd forth,
Through many a land to roam,
Affection, like a wayward child,
Still wept and murmur'd *home*.

I persever'd, although I strain'd
The pleader to my breast;
I hush'd her cries, but, as I chid,
More fondly still carest.

And when I met with youthful dames,
Of grace and beauty rare,
I thought of one dear village girl,
Become perhaps as fair.

My little playmate! oft I hum'd
The lays she lisping sung;
And sigh'd when looking on the arm,
Where she at parting hung.

What joy beneath my native hills,
To find my Ellen free!
To fancy others pleas'd her not,
Because she thought on me!

So closely round a glowing heart,
Did never flow'rs entwine!
Oh! ne'er was happy spirit lull'd
In slumbers soft as mine!

INGARETHA.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ROBIN.

SWEET warbler, thy song on the thorn
Inspires me each day with delight,
I hear thy mild carol to morn,
And thy minstrelsy charms me at night.

But the blossoms of summer must fade,
And thy beak will be robbed of its fruit,
The groves will deny thee a shade,
And with sorrow thy voice will be mute.

I mark thee forlorn in the wood
All leafless, a tear in thine eye,
I see thee a stranger to food,
And knowing not whither to fly.

Then wing thee to Rosalind's bow'r,
Whose song is a rival to thine;
Her goodness will gild the dark hour,
For the virtues in Rosalind shine.

Thou wilt gather the crumbs from her hand,
And shake from thy pinions the snows;
Thy wish will her myrtles command,
To yield thee from storms a repose.

How chang'd then thy fate, and the scene!
When her bow'rs will be charm'd with thy lay;
Unruffled by winter's stern reign,
And forgetting the sunshine of May.

A CASTLE,

BUILT IN THE AIR, BENEATH A GROVE OF LOFTY HEMLOCK TREES, ON THE BANKS OF GEAUGA RIVER, NEAR LAKE ERIE, NORTH AMERICA.

ACCEPT, my friend, no solemn song,
No song of dire or guiltful wrong,
But one of quick inditing:
A song o'er which thou yet may'st sigh—
And very true's the reason why,
As true as I am writing.

Know, then, my friend! that mid a grove
Of lofty hemlock trees I rove,
Beside the grand Geauga:
Where'er I turn my wandering eyes,
Around me nature's beauties rise,
Beyond far Cayahoga.

And northward, rolling in the light,
The swelling waves so snowy white,
Of beautiful Lake Erie;
While, here and there, a sail is seen,
Now dipping low the waves between,
Now riding on them cheery.

Below, wild-winding, broad and strong,
Geauga, wood-topt hills among,
Now hid, and now appearing;
And crowds of Muskalinges shine,
Where never bait, nor hook, nor line,
Inspired poor fish with fearing.

High perch'd in air the eagles sit,
Around me oft wild turkies flit;
There sugar-maples swelling;
Beneath the deep and craggy shore,
And, big with fear, the rivers roar—
But here's no house to dwell in.

Nay

Nay more, not one can I behold,
So grand, so beautiful, so bold
Dame Nature's Panorama!
Yet must I whisper in thy ear,
That I as safe can wander here,
As thou to Drury's drama.

And now, my lad! behold me here,
With but one friend to hush my fear,
Should any fear be rising;
I know thee fanciful enough;
Of fancy brains, and such like stuff,
I know thee overprizing.

Then take from me, of fancy brains:
A drachm or two will ease the pains
Which castle-building cost thee;
And if I should above thee soar,
A league, degree, or half a score,
Ne'er mind, thou hast but lost me.

Methinks then, 'twere no mighty thing
For thee, my friend, thyself to bring,
And half a dozen bone such:
'Tis but, thou know'st, across the sea,
A thousand miles, or two, or three;
I warrant here are none such.

Thou'lt wish to learn, I do not doubt,
What thou wilt get by such a scout;
Such rocking and sea roaring;
And, lamb! safe, the woods and brakes,
The savage, and rattle-snakes,
Thy fancy will be scoring.

Perhaps, my friend, I shall not tell
What thou wilt get, in quiet dell,
And humble cottag'd dwelling;
But I will tell thee what will not
Be found beneath the reed-roof'd cot,
Nor round the country swelling.

Thou wilt not get that pride of heart
To spurn humanity, or start
At poverty offended;
Thou wilt not find a servile brood,
Who bend the knee and crouch for food,
Their thoughts with curses blended.

Here wilt thou find nor lords, nor dukes,
Nor barons tame, nor Mamelukes,
Nor Buonapartes destroying;
Nor shalt thou hear the martial fife,
Nor battles sweeping scourge of life,
Nor "glory, glory," cloying.

Thou wilt not bend beneath a load
Of taxes, nor shall tyrants goad
Thy soul to desperation;
Thou wilt not fear to speak thy mind
Decided, boldly, promptly, kind,
Such as becomes thy station.

A great incumbrance cannot be
A large and growing family;
On Fredon's* side the water:
Thy boys will sow, or thrash, or till,
Thy wife will bake and brew thy fill;
And mend thy cloaths thy daughter.

And as adown of years the vale,
The trembling lamps of life burn pale;
No fanning can restore them;
Thou here hast neither fears nor cares,
For all thy children are thy heirs;
Their fortunes are before them.

And now, for onward I must go,
Nor longer dwell on Mister No,
Nor not his brother bantling,
Do, do my friend! sail over sea,
Yes, do my friend! and come to me,
And help me saw a scantling!

A scantling? why I'll teach thee here
The names of all the workmens' gear,
And soon to build log-houses:
Thou'lt make, I venture now to say,
A carpenter as soon as Day,
Who o'er his cups carouses.

To build thy own house is, my friend!
Such labour as must ever tend,
To call from heaven a blessing;
And while around thee smiles the scene,
Here waving corn, there meadows green,
Are these not worth possessing?

For once then give thy fancy scope,
Behold, in yonder vale, a slope
So gently down descending;
From northern blasts, and storms secure,
The soil most rich, the fountains pure,
With lofty trees defending.

Come, worthy friend! and you with me,
Let us the cottage, fair to see,
Bid rise with gardens round it;
And when on poultry, pigs, and such
We feast, it will not be too much
To thank God we have found it.

Of varied fruit most ample store,
Perchance like golden groves of yore,
Will rise with little caring;
And foaming ale and amber beer,
And orchards, dropping cyder clear;
We soon may have our share in.

And if thou bring, as I propose,
A dozen or a score of those
Like us, 'twill make a village:
Soon then shall smoke adown the dale,
And here and there proclaim the tale
Of happiness and tillage.

And, for I know thou do'st incline,
To hold harangues on things divine,
On God and his creation;
Upon the stump of yonder tree
Thou may'st, 'mid grand solemnity,
Instruct a congregation.

How beautiful it would appear,
To see a great assembly here,
The God of all adoring;
While, echoing wide, the vocal choir
Would touch the soul with holy fire,
The human heart exploring!

How beautiful, at close of day,
To sit beside our cot, and say,
No evil can betide us;

For

* See Dr. Mitchill's Nomenclature, in the Monthly Magazine.

For man no more, with iron hand,
Oppresses man throughout the land;
And God alone will guide us.

How beautiful, with her fair heart,
Who of my own has more than part;
To share her hopes and fearing;
And then, the little prattlers round
Shall lisp the days which labour crown'd
With prospects bright and cheering.

Then, prithee friend! come over sea,
And build a castle here with me,
So grand and so romantic;
And never take my word again,
If e'er thou sigh or suffer pain,
For crossing the Atlantic.

FREDONICUS.

ON HEARING SOME ADVICE GIVEN BY ONE LADY TO ANOTHER.

'TIS said, that, jealous of a name,
We all would praise confine,
And choose the path that leads to fame,
In our peculiar line.

But now, ye railers, cease to preach,
Amanda, be it known,
The art of pleasing wants to teach,
And yet it is her own.

INGARETHA.

IMITATION OF THE MUCH ADMIRED DIALOGUE BETWEEN HORACE AND LYDIA.

BY JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, ESQ.

HORACE.

WHILE, Lydia, I was lov'd by thee,
No youth was ever priz'd like me;
Soft round thy neck, I threw my arms,
And often kiss'd thy snow white charms:
More bless'd than e'en the Parthian king,
I sweetly passed the hours of spring.

LYDIA.

While Lydia did thy bosom fire,
And did with love thy breast inspire;
When Chloë's charms were spurn'd by thee,
And she was not preferr'd to me:
Attractive then was Lydia's name,
More priz'd than e'en the Ilian dame!

HORACE.

The Thracian girl, by gentle art,
With soft'ning music rules my heart;
Well vers'd th' harmonious harp to string,
Or in melodious strains to sing:
Ah! for my lov'd, my Chloë's sake,
The world this instant I'd forsake!

LYDIA.

Cataïs too, my breast has fir'd,
And all my soul with love inspir'd;
The Thurian youth, by magic art,
With wanton kisses rules my heart:
For him, my lov'd Cataïs' sake,
Oh! twice the world I would forsake!

HORACE.

But, ah! should Love once more invoke,
And bind us in his brazen yoke?
Should Horace spurn his Chloë's charms,
And fly once more to Lydia's arms?
Should Love throw ope his gates again,
Ah! what would say my Lydia then?

LYDIA.

E'en though Cataïs should display,
More lustre than the orb of day;
And you, my Horace,* fickle be,
Inconstant as the Adriatic sea;
Still could I pass with thee my life,
Be e'er thy mistress, or thy wife!

Bigods, February 7, 1808.

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* In the original *cortice levior*, which is a proverbial expression for inconstancy of character, and levity of disposition; in this sense, the poet here seems to have used it.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN Percy's Ballads, II. p. 127, are printed "Verses written by Elizabeth, while prisoner at Woodstock, with charcoal on a shutter", 1555. They were preserved by Hentzner, in his Travels. In Heydley's Select Beauties of Antient Poetry, 2. p. 85, and in the "Specimens of the Early English Poets", printed for Edwards, 1790, 8vo. at p. 66, are "Verses by Q. Eliz. upon Mount Zeur's departure", beginning

I grieve, I dare not shew my discontent.

The following ditty on the factions raised by the Queen of Scots, while prisoner in England, and printed not long after, if not before, the beheading that unfortunate queen, was also composed by Elizabeth.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And wit me learns to shun such snares, as threaten my annoy;
For falsehood now doth flow, and subjects' faith doth ebb,
Which would not be, if reason ruled, or wisdom weaved the web.
But clouds of joy untried do cloak aspiring minds,
Which turn to rain of late repent by course of changed winds
The top of hope supposed, the root of rule will be,
And fruitless all their grafted guiles; as shortly ye shall see.

Then

Then dazzled eyes with pride which great ambition blinds,
Shall be unseeled by worthy wights, whose falsehood Foresight finds.
The daughter of Debate, that else discord doth sow,
Shall reep no gain where former rule hath taught peace still to grow.
No foreign banished wight shall anchor in this port;
Our realm it brooks no strangers force, let them elsewhere resort.
Our rusty sword with rest shall first his edge employ,
To poll their tops that seek such change, and gape for lawless joy.

ESSEX.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is recorded among the noble authors of England, for no other reason than Coxeter having seen one of Ovid's Epistles translated by him. This has been lost, and if it could be recovered, would only be valued as a curiosity. A few of his sonnets are in the Ashmolean Museum, which have no marks of poetic genius. He is a vigorous and elegant writer of prose. But if Essex was no poet, few noblemen of his age were more courted by poets. From Spenser to the lowest rhymer, he was the subject of numerous sonnets, or popular ballads. Even Sydney cannot be excepted. Evidence might be produced to prove, that he scarcely ever went out of England, or even left London, on the most frivolous enterprize, without a pastoral in his praise, or a panegyric in metre, which were sold and sung in the streets. Having interested himself in the fashionable poetry of the times, he was placed high in the ideal Arcadia then just established. And among other instances which might be adduced—on his return from Portugal, in 1589, he was complimented with a poem, called "An Egloge gratulatorie, intituled to the Right Honorable and renowned Shepherd of Albion's Arcadia, Robert Earl of Essex, and for his returne lately into England." This is a light in which Lord Essex is seldom viewed.—It may be questioned, if the Queen's fatal partiality, or his own inherent attraction, his love of literature, his heroism, integrity, and generosity—qualities which abundantly overbalance his presumption, his vanity, and impetuosity—had the greatest share in dictating these praises. If adulation were any where justifiable, it must be when paid to the man who endeavoured to save Spenser from starving in the streets of Dublin, and who buried him in Westminster Abbey, with becoming solemnity. Spenser was persecuted by Burleigh, because he was patronized by Essex.

BRITISH MERCHANTS.

At the time when Louis XIV. made all Italy tremble, and his armies, which had already possessed themselves of Savoy and Piedmont, were upon the point of taking Turin, Prince Eugene was compelled to march from the centre of Germany, in order to succour Savoy.—Having no money, without which cities cannot be either taken or defended, he addressed himself to some English merchants, who, *at an hour and a half's warning*, lent him 160,000l. By this, he was enabled to deliver Turin, and to defeat the French—after which, he wrote the following short letter to the persons who had disbursed him the above-mentioned sum:—"Gentlemen, I have received your money, and flatter myself, that I have laid it out to your satisfaction."—Such a circumstance as this may raise a just pride in every British merchant—and permit him to compare himself to a citizen of Rome in its best days.

This also reminds us of an anecdote, which is told of some merchants at Augsburg, in Germany, named Fuggers, who were very illustrious by their liberality to men of letters, and who could raise more money, it is said, than any Prince in Europe. To testify their gratitude to the Emperor Charles V. who had done them the honour to lodge in their house, when he passed through Augsburg; they one day, among other acts of magnificence, laid upon the hearth a large bundle of cinnamon, a merchandize then (about the year 1528) of great price; and lighted it with a note of hand of the Emperor for a very considerable sum, which they had lent him. This, it must be acknowledged, was a liberal way of discharging their imperial debtor.—*See Bayle, art. Fugger.*

FREEMASONS.

The society known by the name of Freemasons, is so called because they who first established it understood building and masonry; or perhaps the first principles of it were laid down by masons. But, whatever may have been their origin, they are now very numerous, and there is scarcely any country where there are not Freemasons. They trace their origin from the building of Solomon's Temple; and this, of all the circumstances which relate to their society, is the only thing they are permitted to communicate.

Notwithstanding the cloud which envelopes the proceedings of this society, it appears they attend to manners; and their secret is, by acts of disinterestedness, generosity, and kindness, to fasten those bonds which ought to unite mankind. If these be the principles of Freemasonry, the place in which they meet should be considered as the Temple of Friendship, at the gate of which is the God of Silence.

SPANISH PRIDE.

The gravity and sonorousness of the Spanish language give the rhodomontades, so often made use by the Spaniards, more appearance of reality, than when uttered in another language.

A Florentine walking with a Spaniard in Florence, during the time of the Medici, they met the Grand Duke, with his brother the Cardinal. The Florentine asked his companion, if he was not highly delighted with seeing those two princes? The Spaniard, after being repeatedly asked, at length replied—"*En Espagna, tenemos quarenta como el Cardinal; dies como el Gran-duque; dos como el Papa; y uno como Dios. Los quarenta, son los quarenta Canonigos de Toledo; los dies, son los dies grandes de Espagna; los dos como el Papa, son los Arçobispos de Toledo, y de Sevilla; el uno como Dios, es nuestro Rey.*"

At Rome, it was common to see an innumerable quantity of poor persons of all nations, to whom, at certain hours, some of the monasteries gave soup daily. A Castilian, who had just arrived, and did not know at what hour the distribution was made, applied to a French ecclesiastic for information. The vanity of the Spaniard would not permit him to ask plainly at whose house they gave the soup—it was a sort of question that appeared to him too mean. After endeavouring for some time to find a mode of expression not quite so low, he thought it was better to ask the Frenchman, if he had taken his chocolate? "My chocolate!" replied the ecclesiastic, "how do you suppose I am to pay for it? I live on charity, and am waiting for the distribution of the soup at the Convent of the Franciscans."—"Then you have not been there yet," said the Castilian. "No;" replied the Frenchman, "I am now going—it is just time."—"I beg you will conduct me thither," said the Don, "and you will then see *Don Antonio Perez de Valcabro de Redia de Montava de Veza, &c. &c.* give to posterity an example of his humility." "And who are these people?" asked the Priest. "It is I," replied the Spaniard. "If so," answered the Frenchman, "you had better have said an example of a good appetite."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL SALTER'S (WATFORD), *for an Apparatus, for the Purpose of drying Malt, Hops, or any other Grain.*

THE entrance of the kiln-hole or fire place, is inclosed with a cast or wrought-iron frame, or with any other suitable article, that the heat of the inclosed fire will not destroy. In the frame two doors are fixed, one at or near the top, the other at or near the bottom, of sufficient dimensions to admit the supply of fuel for the fire, and also for taking out the cinders and ashes beneath the fire. In the upper door is an aperture, of proper size to admit the necessary quantity of air to carry off the steam that may arise from the malt, hops, or any kind of grain intended to be dried: the size of the aperture must depend on the nature and construction of the kiln; and as in the different stages of drying any of the articles before specified, it is requisite to vary the quantity of air admitted, a slide or regulator is affixed to the door for that purpose. In the lower door is also an aperture, with a slide or regulator to admit more or less air, as the state of the fire may require. The bars on which the fire is placed are either of cast or wrought iron, and placed at the distance of about half an inch from each other, in order not only to make the fire burn freely, but that a considerable quantity of air may pass through the fire; and being rarefied thereby, will greatly assist both in drying the articles before specified, and carrying off the steam also; the number and length of the bars must be governed by the size of the kiln. The sides of the kiln-hole or fire-place, are cast-iron, about half an inch thick, and in that part on each side against which the fire lies, is a piece of cast or wrought iron, about eighteen inches long, six inches deep, and two inches thick, to project into the fire-place, which not only prevents the sides from being destroyed by the fire; but being kept red hot, necessa-

rily throws a great heat into the body of the kiln. The upper edge of the projecting piece may be bevelled off, to prevent the coals or fuel resting on it, and thereby damaging the sides. The top of each of the sides, forms the base of an arch of cast iron, or any other material that will answer the purpose, of about the same thickness as the sides. The ash-hole beneath the fire, should be about eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and twelve inches deep.

MR. ROBERT BARLOW'S (SPRING-GARDENS), *for an Aromatic Composition to be worn as an ornamental Part of Dress by Ladies and Gentlemen, and for various other useful Purposes, which Aromatic Composition he denominates "Ebenbosamic and Ebengavuvui bosamic Compositions," &c.*

Take of various aromatic herbs agreeable to the scent required, one pound well dried by the solar rays, beat the same in a mortar to a powder, and put them in a wide-mouthed jar or bottle made of glass, and as much of the best alcohol or high rectified spirits of wine as will cover or rise above the surface when pressed down six inches; then place such jar or bottle in the rays of the sun for six or seven days, more or less as may be required, then draw off the same by distillation; when this aromatic spirit is fully prepared, there must be dissolved therein, such aromatic gums as it may be thought necessary to select, of each one ounce; when the mucilage is ready, mix with the same rose-wood powder, Turkey rose-leaves and orris-root, until it becomes the consistency of paste; then add to the composition, being in weight one pound, the following essentials; otto of roses three drachms, oil of cloves four drachms, best grain musk four drachms, frankincense and myrrh each two drachms, and oil of sweet nuts one ounce, these essentials being previously well ground in a marble mortar; after which, add such colours from fruits, flowers, &c. as saffron, cochineal, saunders, safflower, &c. as fancy shall dictate; then to be formed into any required shapes or forms, in moulds prepared for that purpose in the usual way.

Remarks.—We have given Barlow's specification in his own words; but the title we have taken the liberty of abridging. This composition or paste is, we are informed, capable of imitating in appearance all kinds of variegated marbles, stones, Egyptian and Scotch, and displaying their most wonderful and beautiful colours and veins, so that the most scrutinizing eye, being scarcely able to discover whether they are natural productions finished by art, or an artificial composition. What the various useful purposes, besides that of decorating the dress, to which this composition can be applied, we have not been told, unless it be the "delectable fragrance," which it possesses, which is said to be indestructible, and which it will communicate to every thing near it. Something indeed is said of its being an amulet; but neither in Mr. B's specification, nor in his own observations upon it, does he lead the public to expect that it will act as a preservative from either the corporeal or mental ills of life.

MR. GEORGE HAWKS'S (GATESHEAD, DURHAM), *for a Method of making and keeping in repair, Cast-iron Wheels for Coal-waggons, &c.*

The usual method of making iron wheels for coal-waggons, and other carriages where such wheels are applicable, is to cast their arms and rims in one entire piece, by which method they are partially weakened by the irregular contracting of the arms and rims in cooling, and are consequently subject to be frequently broken from trifling shocks or jerks; and when the rims are worn out or broken, or when any other part of the wheel is injured, the whole wheel becomes useless, and must be replaced by an entire new one; these defects are removed by this invention, which consists simply in making or casting the wheel in two or more parts, and in joining those parts together by screws, &c. By this method the injuries occasioned by the contraction of the metal are avoided, the wheel is much stronger with the same weight of metal, and in the end prodigiously less expensive than those cast in the common way of one piece; for when partially injured by wear or accident, they can be repaired with little expense, whilst those on the old plan must be replaced by new ones on every accident. In the old method the manufacturer is compelled to select the softest iron for his purpose; not only for the sake of avoiding the accidents alluded to, but also of preventing that of an entire fracture in cooling; a soft material operates against the durability, of the wheel, and is by this method not only not requisite, but the patentee is enabled to select such metal as is best suited to the purpose of durability, and to replace worn-out or broken rims with new ones, to the old uninjured arms, or new arms to serviceable rims,

rims. Thus he asserts that wheels made according to this method will combine strength, durability, and economy.

MR. WILLIAM WELLER (CAVENDISH SQUARE) *for a Method of manufacturing Copper Plates for printing Policies to secure Persons from loss of Property of certain Descriptions.*

Mr. Weller proposes to open an office for insuring persons against loss of property by burglaries, highway robberies, horse-stealing, private theft, &c. &c. The policies for this purpose he proposes to have taken off from highly finished copper plates, on which shall be engraved in a masterly style the patentee's own head, his Majesty's arms, and the figure of justice. The advantages expected to result from this invention are, 1. An indemnification from loss of property at present unprotected. 2. The assistance of the office in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. 3. Grants to the widow, child, or children, upon the husband or father being killed in defending any property insured by these policies, in case of attack. 4. Giving additional rewards to persons who shall detect and apprehend persons robbing, or attempting to rob houses, property, or persons insured by this office, which, as regards houses, will be easily discovered by the plate attached to the buildings.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN, HISTORY, *and* PROGRESS, *of* PRINTING *in* STEREOTYPE, *commonly called the* ART *of* BLOCK-PRINTING; *read to the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE, *by* A. G. CAMUS.

IT often happens, says the author, that in the first stages of a new discovery, the terms that are resorted to, in order to designate the materials of which it is composed, are vague and uncertain. Sometimes, a single term is applied to things that are not the same—and sometimes the terms are multiplied, because the things, although the same, are represented under different points of view. Thus, of late years, the words *polytypage*, *stereotypy*, *monotypy*, and *homotypy*, have been introduced, and frequently made use of to represent different modes of multiplying copies of works, through the medium of printing; the word polytypage has been applied to means that were not the same; and the terms stereotypy, monotypy, and homotypy, have sometimes been used for processes of the same kind, and sometimes for those of a different kind. In this state of the case, says the author, I think it materially requisite, first of all, to define the terms made use of—as, likewise, to designate those which I shall retain in this memoir, and to fix the sense of them.

The noun substantive, which serves as the basis, or root, of all the terms here quoted, is the Greek word τυπος, which signifies a sign, mark, or form, as applied to printing, and which is capable of being multiplied, by striking off impressions of it. The adjectives that are added to the substantives in composition, are mostly πολυς, which signifies *multus*, or *numerous*, *frequent*; στερεος, *solidus*, *solid*, or *immoveable*; μονος, *solus*, *sole*, or *only*; and ὁμος, *similis*, or *like*. From these words come *polytype* and *polytypage*, which signifies a *multiplication of the type*; *stereotype*, which signifies a *solid type*; *monotype*, which signifies a *solitary type*; and *homotype*, which signifies a *similitude of type*. The words *polytype*, *polytypage*, designate the methods resorted to, to multiply the signs of our thoughts, of writing, or of designs, whether this be performed through the medium of engraving in copper, or by other methods connected with printing properly so called. (The words "properly so called," are introduced here, in order to take away from the term printing the latitude of signification, which renders it common both to the action of the printer in copper-plate, and to that of the printer in moveable characters. It is to this last that we allude, whenever mention is made of printing alone, and without the addition of the words, "copper-plate.") The words stereotype, monotype, and homotype, designate the methods of multiplying writing, or rather of multiplying the editions of books, by processes peculiar to the art of printing. Of these four terms, the author only retains two, with their derivatives, polytype, and stereotype. The first, polytype, or topolytype, he applies to the multiplication of

writing

writing or of designs, by processes which are connected, more or less, with the art of engraving in copper: the second term he applies to the multiplication of a written page, or of a book, by means that are connected with the art of printing.

The author proceeds to observe that the first attempts of printing consisted in the impressions from blocks, formed of a single piece of wood, on which was engraved, in relief, the discourse of which it was intended to multiply the copies. A second epoch in the art was that in which the letters were separated, in order to compose pages of them, by again uniting them, so as to distribute them afterwards, and put them together afresh.

It was found that much inconvenience was incurred, by making use of engraved blocks, or plates, in a single piece. In this case, it was necessary to prepare as many blocks as the book had pages, and to engrave as many letters as there were in the discourse, each being only of use in the spot where it was fixed. The letters were not uniform, and the faults of the engraver could not be repaired, unless by means of pegs or pins, which rarely possessed the solidity of compact wood. There was one advantage, however, to be found in the process, viz. that there was no necessity to take off a great number of copies at once, as the forms remained entire, and copies were only printed in proportion to their sale. But this advantage did not counterbalance the inconveniencies, and it was not in itself exempt from some particular disadvantages. The wooden blocks, alternately wetted and dried, grew the worse for wear, so as to split, and could never be relied on as likely to be of long service. Of course, the process was discontinued soon after the method was discovered of composing pages with moveable characters, and of compleating the publication of a volume, consisting of a hundred pages, with a quantity of characters which would hardly have made up four or five leaves, if these four or five leaves were to have been preserved entire.

In the sequel, the facility of taking off the copies, only in proportion to the sale, became a subject of occasional regret. This was particularly felt with respect to those works, the sale of which, without being immediate and rapid, was however sure, in a certain number of successive years, such as classical and school books, bibles, &c. The bookseller, calculating before-hand the quantum of paper that would be requisite for a number of copies, the sale of which could not be compleated till the lapse of ten years, the expences of warehouse-room, and the possible waste or loss of his copies, would have found it very convenient to preserve the forms, in order to take off an impression, as occasion might serve; but then the printer must be paid for the metal which was unemployed, and warehouses were also wanted wherein to deposit the forms, the mass of which would become enormous, when the book was of any great size. In some considerable printing-houses, where the capital was large, and there was a great quantity of characters, or letter, attempts were made to preserve the forms in their composed state. This method was practised at Halle, in Saxony, at the Orphan-house office, and for this reason certain books were to be had there much cheaper than elsewhere; but it appears, that similar attempts by others were not equally successful, as the Jew Athias, of Amsterdam, who attempted to keep, during a series of years, all the forms of a large English bible, was ruined by the undertaking.

The author next proceeds to mention the copy of a stereotype bible, which was sent from Leyden to Paris, in 1801. The forms of this work, which are still entire, and in excellent preservation, (although many thousand copies have been taken off) were made by an artist named Vander Mey, about the beginning of the last century. Mention is also made of a Greek New Testament, in small characters, the forms of which are still preserved, and are in the possession of Messrs. Luchtmans, of Leyden, whose grandfather, Samuel Luchtmans, book-seller, was at the expence of having prepared, by the same artist, the stereotype plates of a Dutch bible in folio, (this last is now in the possession of the bookseller, Elwe), and likewise a Greek New Testament, (small characters, in twenty-fours), the plates of which are still preserved, and in the possession of the Luchtmans. Lastly, the same artist executed the Syriac New Testament, and the Syriac Lexicon of Schauf (a well known work) two volumes, in quarto. The forms of this last work have been sold or destroyed, and these are, it seems, the only publications the author is acquainted with, which the Batavians have executed in stereotype characters.

In later times, recourse has been had to

to other methods, in order to effect the same object, viz. that of preserving the forms of a book entire, with a view to taken off copies from it, in any number, and at any time that may be deemed requisite. One that naturally presented itself, was to compose pages, with the moveable characters that are used in printing, to sink or lay the forms in clay or plaster, and thus to construct a hollow form, cast, or mould, wherein to run metal; but the perfect execution of this was attended with many difficulties.

This process, supposing the execution perfect, had its several advantages; the forms of a book might be preserved whole, during any length of time, and without any great expence, as the forms thus employed did not require so considerable a thickness, as forms composed of moveable characters; neither was there so great a quantity of characters wanting, but even less than in the business of ordinary printing. It would be enough, in some measure, to have characters to compose a page; since, after having formed the cast of this page, the moveable characters might be disarranged, distributed, and made use of, to compose a second page. Lastly, there was no dissimilarity between the characters to be apprehended, and the forms were not liable to crack or spoil, as they were not made of wood, but of metal.

It has been objected by some critics, that this process tends to reduce printing to its infant state, and that it renders useless the noble art of composing forms with moveable characters; but this the author denies. The form, he says, which shall have been run in the mould, or cast, will be of one single piece like the wooden block, or page, that used to be engraved on, about the year 1440; but this circumstance of its being all of a piece, will be the only property common to the two forms. The characters of the metal form will not be unequal, as those of the wooden form used to be, but will be equal and identical. In forming the cast, the most beautiful characters may be made use of, and the moulded or cast form (still supposing, however, that the execution be perfect), will exactly represent these beautiful characters. This process, therefore, (says the author), far from bringing back printing to its infant or primitive state, augments the vigour of the art, and furnishes it with the means of undertaking new improvements.

The most ancient specimens in the kind of process, here described, that the author is acquainted with, are the cast forms, for printing the Calendars that are placed at the head of church books. Lottin assures us, that this method was practised at Paris, from about the close of the seventeenth century. This assertion of Lottin, the accuracy of which no one has impeached, is sufficient, according to our author, to secure to the French the invention of stereotype forms, run or cast, as before-mentioned. He further observes, that a certain French compositor, now living, remembers these forms having been used by Valleyre, a printer of Paris, before the year 1735; nevertheless, he adds, from a spirit of indifference too common to Frenchmen, the invention has been attributed to Ged, a Scotchman. The fact, he says, is, that the attempts of Ged only date from the year 1725, long after the end of the seventeenth century, and that his Sallust did not appear till 1739; many years after the use of copper-plates, or forms, by Valleyre. The copper forms do not give so fine an impression as lead mixed with antimony, but tolerably good impressions can be executed with them, and the invention consisted in casting the plate, it being easy afterwards to select a different metal. It has been observed, that the Calendar of Valleyre, contained only a small number of pages; but it is evident, says the author, that to discover the method of printing one page, is to discover that of printing a hundred. Hence, he concludes, that a Scotchman brought to perfection what a Frenchman invented; and at present, he says, the French have greatly surpassed all the improvements of the Scotchman.

Respecting William Ged, the author informs us, that he was a goldsmith at Edinburgh, and that about the year 1725, he conceived the idea of printing books with cast plates, and that he worked upon this project, from 1725 to 1739. The better to execute his design, he removed to London, where he entered into partnership with two brothers named Fennor; one of whom was a letter-founder, and the other a bookseller. When they had compleated a form of moveable characters, they ran or spread over it a composition of plaster, which became a mould, in which was poured the material that is commonly made use of for the printing types. The result was a solid form, or block, applicable to the purpose of printing. Ged and his partners obtained from the University of Cambridge the privilege of printing the Bible and Prayer-book;

book; but they were, it seems, much thwarted by the booksellers and printers, from motives of jealousy. Numberless were the vexations which Ged experienced in the editions of the Prayer-book, which he had prepared; the text was purposely corrupted, and published full of faults and mistakes, in order to discredit his undertaking.

Ged returned to Edinburgh, broken down in his fortunes, but he did not lose sight of his former plan. In conjunction with his son James, who had served an apprenticeship to a printer, he brought out an edition of Sallust. He was subjected to fresh trials, and in 1745 a charge of high treason was preferred against him, as an accomplice in the rebellion; but he was pardoned, in consideration of the secret he was in possession of, for printing by a new process.

William Ged died in 1749. James, his son, published in 1761, a Memoir, wherein he extolled the advantages of the method pursued by his father; he proposed a subscription, in order to bring out some new editions, by the same process; but it does not appear that the subscription was ever promoted, or that, since the Sallust, there was ever published, either by William or by James, any other book printed with cast plates or blocks.

Phillip Denis Pierres, a very ingenious printer of Versailles, has now in his possession a copy of Sallust, by Ged, and also one of the cast plates that had been used in the printing it. The author observes, that he has seen both the book and the form: the title of the book is, "C. Crispi Sallustii Belli Catalinarii et Jugurthiani historiæ. Edinburgi. Guill. Ged, aurifaber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu laminis fusis excudebat, 1739." The size is duodecimo; number of pages 159. The plate preserved by Pierres, is that of page 44. The material is the same as what is used for the common types, the lines are in number thirty-five, not including those of the running title, or of the catch-word formed of the word *qatue*.

From certain works published in Germany, about the year 1740, it appears that some attempts were made in the art of block-printing, similar to those of Ged, and to those which have been since adopted in France. A printer, of Erfurt, named J. Michel Funckter, published in the year 1740, a small book in German, the title of which may be thus rendered, "A short but useful introduction to the cutting of wooden blocks, to the making of letters, ornaments, and other figures, and (after a long detail of other objects), to the art of preparing plaster for forming moulds or casts of sand to run or cast letters, vignettes, tail-pieces, and medals, and to form matrices." In the first and second chapters, the formation of casts in plaster, and of sand casts, are treated of. The process herein described, bears a great resemblance to that which the gravers of coins and medals make use of, when they wish to take off proofs from their dies. They pour melted lead on paper, or on their table, and just at the moment when it is almost ready to become fixed, they precipitate with the hand their die on the metal in fusion, striking with force and celerity, that the metal may be introduced into the smallest cavities. By this means a relief is obtained from the print of the die. The author wishes to know at what period this practice, now common, originated in France. There is no mention of it, he says, in the old Encyclopédie; but it is described in the Dictionary of Arts and Trades, by Joubert, (edition of 1773) and from thence it has passed into the New Encyclopédie. According to the author's information, the practice has been in use upwards of a century.

In Germany, the process described in the Erfurt publication of 1740, has not been discontinued. On this subject, the author finds two important articles in the German Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, publishing, or lately published, at Frankfort on the Maine. The first article is in the first volume published in 1778, under the word *Abklatschen*, of which the following is an extract: "Wooden blocks, such as what are engraved for vignettes being expensive, prints are made in metal, which are less costly, but also less pure and not so beautiful. In their fabrication, melted lead is made use of, and the piece engraved in wood is plunged into it. The lead when cooled, represents a form or matrix. This matrix is then smoked with resinous bits of wood, or else is rubbed lightly with very fine chalk, in order to prevent the adherence of the metals, in the operation that is to follow. Melted metal, of the sort proper for types, is then poured into a little box, and an impression is made on the matrix of lead, by striking. The force of the blow causes the metal to penetrate into all the cavities of the matrix,

matrix, and a print is then obtained almost similar to the piece engraved in wood. Sometimes it is necessary to touch it with the graver, and it is then fixed on a little square table."

The second article is in the fourth volume of the Encyclopædia, published in 1780. "With respect to pieces of a larger dimension, (says this article) it will be requisite to get, and to prepare spath, to beat or pound it very fine, to moisten it with a solution of sal-ammoniac, and then to press it into a form or frame. The engraved piece is laid and forcibly held in it; it is then drawn back, the mass of spath is suffered to dry, and the melted metal is poured upon it. The form is then gently shaken, that the metal may penetrate into all the crevices; and the print which the metal yields, when it is cooled, will only want to be slightly touched with the graver."

Darcet, a member of the National Institute, published in the "Journal de Medecine" (for June, 1773), some experiments relative to certain metallic mixtures, which have this property, that they are subject to grow soft, and even to melt, and to run in boiling water. Darcet does not lay claim to the merit of these discoveries, in the first instance. He attributes the honour of them to Newton, to Homberg, and to Muschenbrock; but to their observations, he added new experiments and positive results. These results are among others, 1. That sixteen parts of bismuth, four of pewter, three of lead, make a composition or mixture, which turns very soft in boiling water, and which congeals like an amalgama, when half cold. 2. That eight parts of this bismuth, five parts of lead, and three of pewter, make a mixture which melts before the water comes to boiling. The effect is the same, whether in large or in small masses.

In general, the same metals have more or less hardness and fusibility, according to the preparations, or to the mixed substances that are applied to them. Of a pure metal, it has been remarked, that it is softer than a mixed metal. Pure metal receives the impressions better, but does not keep them so well. Metal, beaten cold, is harder than that which has been annealed. Lead and tin melt more readily, when they are in a state of combination, than when separate.

The author then introduces, (from a Memoir by Rochon), an experiment of the late Dr. Franklin, made in America, to perform printing as rapidly as writing. This method consisted in writing on paper with ink stiffened with gum. The writing was sprinkled with sand, or grains of cast iron, sifted or pulverized, and then inclosed between two boards, or plates. One of these two flat surfaces which is to receive the engraving, should be of wood, or of a soft metal, such as pewter or copper; the other may be of hard stone, or of iron. These two plates, submitted to the action of a press, will force the writing into the softer metal. The The wooden or metal surface will then yield a copy of the writing, and the plate, according to the method used by the engravers, will serve to give as many copies as the depth of the engraving will allow.

Rochon remarks, that the copies obtained by this process, are not beautiful to the eye; and he had recourse to a method which was not liable to the same objection. This is to write with a steel point on a copper plate, varnished according to the method of the engravers. The plate is covered with aqua fortis; and the letters that are formed, when the varnish is taken off, with the point that has been used for writing, will be found engraved, and copies may be taken from them. It is true that these copies are inverted, but counter-copies may be taken off on the spot, which read in the right direction. Thus, for example, twelve copies may be taken off, and while the ink is yet fresh, let a blank leaf, wetted and prepared, be put between each, and then with a single act of the press, twelve counter, or secondary copies will be obtained very neat, and very legible.

Rochon concludes, by saying, that this method will never become equal to that of engraving; but that it will be found very useful in all cases, where it may be necessary to produce a rapid multiplication of copies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

A SURVEY of the County of Sussex, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture. By the Rev. Arthur Young, price 11s. in boards.

An immediate and effectual Mode of raising the Rental of the Landed Property of England, and rendering Great Britain independent of other Nations for a Supply of Bread Corn. By a Scotch Farmer, 8vo. 4s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter, 8vo. 9s.

DRAMA.

The Jew of Mogadore, an Opera. By Richard Cumberland, esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Complete Set of Spelling, and Reading, Lessons, adapted to Mr. Bell's, and Mr. Lancaster's Plan of Education. For the Use of Sunday Schools, and other Institutions, for instructing the poorer Classes of the Community. 8s. 6d.

Advice from a Lady to her Grand-daughter, foolscap 8vo. 7s.

FINE ARTS.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the most noble the Marquis of Stafford, in the Cleveland House Gallery, London. Embracing a List of the Pictures: and some illustrative Anecdotes, with descriptive Accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic Merits of the principal Paintings. Embellished with a View of the New Gallery, and a Plan of the whole suite of Apartments. By John Britton, F. S. A. royal octavo, 10s. 6d: and demy octavo, 7s.

MEDICINE.

A Tract on the Nutriferous System in Men, Quadrupeds, and Birds, and in all Creatures, which have Livers. By James Rymer, Surgeon, R. N. 2s. 6d.

Anniversary Orations, delivered March 8, 1808, before the Medical Society, on the General Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual Convertibility of their Organic Elements. By John Mason Good, A. M. Secretary to the Society, 2s.

MILITARY.

The Annual List of the Officers of the Militia of the United Kingdom.

Practical Observations on the Errors committed by Generals and Field Officers, commanding Armies and Detachments, from the Year 1743, to the present Time. By William Armstrong, Esq. late Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces, 7s.

A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, containing Animadversions on some Parts of the Fifth Report, and an Examination of the Principles on which the Medical Department of Armies ought to be formed. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 3s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advice on the due Management of Income, on the Principles of Economy, 1s.

Rules of the Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses, with an Account of the Institution and Proposals for enlarging its Plan by Means of honorary Subscriptions. 1s.

A Statement of the Circumstances and Manner of the Death of Mr. Goldsmid; the Detailed Evidence of the Witnesses, and the Verdict of the Jury, 2s.

Hints to the Bearers of Walking-Sticks, and Umbrellas; with Six Caricature Plates, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Archibald Constable, and Co's. Catalogue of Books, for 1808, including the Classical Library of the late Professor Hensler, of Kiel, 2s.

The Cutter, or Five Lectures on the Art and Practice of Cutting, foolscap 8vo. 8s.

An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and Others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity, &c. towards Shakespeare. By Octavius Gilchrist, 2s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Edmund Fitz-Aubrey, 3 vols. 15s.

The Ring and the Well, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Artless Tales. By Mrs. Ives Hurry, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Orphan. By Eliz. Sandham, 3s.

Secrets made Public. By J. N. Brewer, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Ronaldsha. By Mrs. Dogherty, 10s. 6d.

Le Comte de Corke, par Mad. de Genlis, 2 tom. 10s.

Les Souvenirs de Felicie L—; par Mad. de Genlis. 2 tom. 10s.

Claire d'Albe, par Madame Cottin, 2 tom. 9s.

A Translation of the preceding 2 vols. 9s.

Le Siege de la Rochelle, par Mad. Genlis 3 tom. 12s.

Sainclair; ou, la Victime des Sciences, et des Arts; par Mad. de Genlis, 5s.

Memoirs of Maria Countess d'Alva; by Priscilla Parlante, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

POETRY.

Critical Opinions, and Complimentary Verses on the Poems of H. Downman, M. D. 2s.

Partenopex de Blois, a Romance in four Cantos. Freely Translated from the French of M. Le Grand, with Notes, by William Stewart Rose, 4to. 2l. 2s.

The Cruise, a Poetical Sketch of Naval Life and Service. In eight Cantos. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fancy's Child, a Poem; by Leopold. 8vo. 6d.

POLITICS.

American Encroachments on British Rights, or Observations on the Importance and Resources of the British North American Colonies, and on the late Treaties with the United States. By Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq.

Remarks, suggested by the Perusal of a Pamphlet, entitled Britain Independent of Commerce. By P. Williams, Esq. 2s.

Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Continental Alienation, 5s.

The Carnatic Question Stated, 3s. 6d.

A Letter from the Hon. T. Pickering, a Member of the American Congress, exhibiting a View of the imminent Danger of an unnecessary and ruinous War with Great Britain, 1s. 6d.

Vindiciæ Lusitanæ, or an Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled 'the Causes and Consequences of the late Emigration to the Brazils.' By Edward James Lingram, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Brief Considerations on the Test Laws, in a Letter to Lord Milton. By a Beneficed Clergyman, 1s.

THEOLOGY.

The Goodness of God acknowledged in recovery from Sickness. Two Discourses, by the late Rev. William Turner, of Wakefield. 1s.

Zeal without Innovation, or the Present State of Religion and Morals Considered. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Sketch of the History and Present State of the Island of Jersey. By Thomas Lyte, Military Surveyor. 3s.

Bisset's Magnificent Directory of Birmingham, or Literary and Commercial Iconography, consisting of forty copper plates, in octavo, 5s. or proofs 10s. 6d.

The Archaiology of Wales, vol. 3, large 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Picture of London, a new Edition, for 1808; with numerous Plans, price 5s. 6d.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE History and Antiquities of Cleveland, by the Rev. John Graves, is nearly completed at press, and will be ready for publication, and delivered to subscribers, in the month of June. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional engravings, the price to non-subscribers will be advanced.

Mr. Fenton, who some time since announced his intention of publishing A Historical Tour through the County of Pembroke, for which he has been long engaged in collecting materials, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press. It will be embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare. The author intends this work as part of a general Description of South Wales, to form a companion to Mr. Pennant's Account of North Wales.

It is also Mr. Fenton's design to publish about the same time with his Account of Pembrokeshire, a new and enlarged edition, in three quarto volumes, of Mr. Pennant's Works. With this view he means to go over the ground travelled by that author, to collect what materials may have escaped his researches, and to explore other districts of North Wales, which were not visited by Mr. Pennant. In this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has volunteered his service to supply whatever drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawings will also be given from Pennant's Collection.

Mr. Mayne, author of the poem of Glasgow, has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos; founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporations of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

Mr. Alnutt, of Henley, has announced A General History of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals;

Canals; accompanied by maps of each, with accounts of the trade, profits, capital, &c. &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7*s.* each; and the first part will appear in January next. Such a work has long been wanted, and we wish it success.

Mr. NICHOLSON's new Chemical Dictionary will make its appearance about Midsummer, in one large volume, octavo.

Dr. CAREY will, in a few days, publish a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made easy," with considerable additions and improvements. It contains a minute account of above fifty different species of verse, a Metrical Key to the Lyrics of Horace, a copious and complete Index, &c. &c.

The same author has just issued proposals for teaching in four lessons, what he calls "Short-hand shortened;" the whole comprised in fifteen characters of the most simple kind, viz. four right lines, one ascending hair-stoke, four semicircles, four curved lines or segments of a larger circle, and two small circles or loops drawn in contrary directions, as exhibited in his card.

Mr. WALTER WILSON has in the press the History and Antiquities of Dissenting Chapels and Meeting-houses, in and about London; including a chronological series of Ministers at each place, and anecdotes of their lives and characters; and to be accompanied with portraits from original paintings. The work has, we learn, engaged his attention for many years.

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the 9th inst. adjudged the Jacksonian Prize, for 1807, to JOHN HYSLOP, esq. of Fenchurch-street, for the best Dissertation on "Diseases of the Eye, and its appendages, and the Treatment of them." The same gentleman obtained the prize from the College, in 1805, for the best Treatise on "Injuries of the Head from external Violence."

On Wednesday, the 4th day of May, the British and Foreign Bible Society held their Fourth Annual Meeting at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. A very gratifying report of proceedings, both at home and abroad, was read by Lord Teignmouth, the President, from the chair: this was succeeded by several interesting extracts of correspondence from different parts of the world, relative to the printing and distribution of the Scriptures. The President was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The Society's report, with interesting extracts of correspondence, list of subscribers, state of the fund, &c. will shortly be published.

At the late meeting of the Literary Fund, a project was started, for the erection of a monument to the memory of JOHN LOCKE. The idea was received with much applause, and there is reason to hope that so laudable a design will be generally encouraged. The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has no objection, *pro tempore*, to receive the names of gentlemen who may be disposed to aid the plan with their subscriptions and advice.

Mr. CUMBERLAND, has in the press, a novel, to be entitled, John de Lancaster. It is the work which he announces in his Memoirs in the following words "I have also planned, and in great part finished, one more novel, upon which I have bestowed much time and care, anxious to leave something behind me which may instruct the scholar as well as the idler, something which gravity may read without contempt, and modesty without a blush: a work of fancy that may prove I have not quite exhausted my capacity to amuse, nor quite abandoned my endeavours to instruct."

Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Newcastle, has in the press and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Progressive Endeavours to improve the Manufacture and Duration of Cordage, with a Discussion on the Means of causing Ships to ride at Anchor with greater Safety.

The Rev. Mr. FURNESS, of Ponteland, Northumberland, is about to publish, by subscription, a Treatise on Land-Surveying, for the use of Schools, to be called, the Practical Surveyor.

Mr. RENNY, author of the work entitled, a Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies, has in the press another work on the State of the East India Company.

Mr. CROMEK will very shortly present to the public Mr. William Blake's Illustrations of Blair's Grave, etched by Mr. Louis Schiavonetti.

Mr. CRABB has in the press a second part of his work, called the Preceptor and his Pupils, in which a comparison is made of the syntax of all languages, and special rules, dialogues, exercises, and examinations, are given of the English language.

The Rev. DAVID BLAIR, whose Class-Book

Book has obtained currency in all schools, is engaged on a new English Grammar, which, it may be anticipated from his former productions, will be likely to claim the general preference of teachers.

Mr. Bicheno has in the press a new and enlarged edition of the Signs of the Times, with a second Appendix on the present Aspect of public Affairs, and which will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

A work, entitled Musæ Seatonianæ, will be published in June. It contains a collection of the poems which have gained the annual prize founded by Mr. Seaton, at the University of Cambridge, from the first institution of the premium, in 1750, to the present time.

Mr. Hugh Murray will publish, in a few days, a work, entitled Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society. In this work, it will be the author's object to exhibit a view of the moral history of man; of the manners and characters of nations, and the circumstances on which these are dependent. He has endeavoured to ascertain what these circumstances are, and to illustrate them by a survey of the various aspects under which society appears in the earlier stages of its progress.]

The friends of the late Mr. Freebairn, and several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the Fine Arts, have opened a subscription for the relief of his widow and children. The works of art produced by Mr. Freebairn after his return from Italy, are too well known and valued to require eulogium. Those who estimate rare talents, combined with unremitting assiduity, will be happy to possess this opportunity of rewarding in the persons of his family, exertions, which only the circumstance of his death could have frustrated, and which would otherwise have secured to his widow and sons an independence, without having recourse to the necessity of a public application. The following persons have undertaken to receive subscriptions:—Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside; Messrs. Masterman and Co. White Hart court, Lombard-street; Messrs. Veres and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Birch, Chambers, and Hobbs, Bond-street; and the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Dr. Satterley and Dr. Young, propose to give two courses of Medical Lectures next winter, at the Middlesex hospital. Dr. Satterley's will be Clinical Lectures; and any of the pupils of the hospital attending them, will have the privilege of seeing the patients whose cases are discussed. He will be assisted in the department of morbid anatomy, by Mr. Cartwright. Dr. Young's course will be on the Elements of the Medical Sciences in general, and on the Practice of Physic in particular. It has been erroneously stated, in several periodical publications, that Dr. Young had a large medical work nearly ready for the press: the mistake arose from his having been for some time engaged in the preparation of these lectures.

A member of the University of Oxford has just published a small work, entitled The Essentials of English Grammar, on a practical Plan for the Use of Classical and French Schools. In this work he has endeavoured to supply what seems to be very much wanted in classical schools; namely, an English grammar that will lay a foundation for classical and French literature, without violating the purity of the English language. It contains such rules to distinguish the parts of speech, and such a guide to parsing, as are not to be found in any other grammar.

The Rev. Mr. Stawell, of Cork, has in the press a translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with copious notes and annotations, illustrative of the rural economy and agriculture of the ancients.

Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, a work entitled, The Diseases of Edinburgh; in which the sources of the permanent, or regularly returning diseases of that city are pointed out, and the entire removal of these sources, as well as the method of cure of the diseases they induce, are explained.

The following works are in the Clarendon press: Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo. Vota Abdollatiphi, Arabic and Latin. Griesbach's Greek Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. Burnet's Abridgment of the History of the Reformation, 8vo.

The sixth and last volume of the new edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, is in a state of considerable forwardness. The booksellers, who undertook the publication of this work, and of other scarce and valuable Chronicles, have just sent that of Hall to the press.

A new translation of the celebrated Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, has just been completed by the Author of the Swiss Emigrants. It is accomplained

companied by a Preface, illustrative of some peculiarities of French manners, particularly in the literary and fashionable circles, which may render the work more easily understood; and by notes, which contain notices of characters and events alluded to in the course of the original work, and not generally known in this country.

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Society, the president, Professor Jamieson, read an account of a method of constructing and colouring mineralogical maps, a satisfactory description of which method cannot be given without drawings. Maps, executed according to this plan, distinctly exhibit the figure of the cliffs, terraces, ranges, and groups of mountains; and the colouring affords a true and harmonious representation of the alternation, extent, and relative position of the different rocks that appear on the surface. At the same time, the professor laid before the society a series of mineralogical queries, which he had drawn up with a view to direct the attention of mineralogists to the particular objects pointed out to them.

Mr. James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has invented a fire-alarm. By means of the expansion of heated air, water is forced out of a glass vessel upon a piece of loaf sugar, about half an inch square, the melting of which allows a spring to escape. This spring communicates with an alarm, or rings the bell in the lobby; but one of these alarms would be requisite for every room in a house.

Mr. J. I. Hawkins, of Titchfield-street, has established a museum for the reception and exhibition of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. Although his own inventions constitute the leading feature of the exhibition, yet it is not exclusively confined to these, for the inventions and improvements of others are and will be introduced. In the list which he gives of those that are now exhibiting, or in preparation, may be noticed the following curious contrivances: a cock, by which a servant can draw no more liquor than is ordered.—a machine, to be towed across a river, which will at the same moment draw on paper, to any reduced scale, the exact shape of the bottom; shewing, at one view, the depth of water in every part, together with the width of the river—a violin to fold up for the pocket—artificial ears to assist the deaf, which can be worn out of sight without inconvenience.

Mr. Thomas Warren, jun. schoolmaster of Bury, has exhibited an engraved slate of his invention, by which any person may learn to write without the use of pen, ink, paper, or a master.—This invention, it is thought, far exceeds any thing that has yet been laid before the public for teaching the children of the poor the art of writing.

GERMANY.

Professor Stromeyer, of Gottingen, has published in thirty-two whole sheet tables, a systematic arrangement of the different substances which are the particular objects of chemical science, with a pretty copious collection of synonyms in German, Latin, French, and English. The only innovation he has allowed himself, is the classing of oil, sugar, starch, gluten, and several other vegetable and animal matters, as oxides with compound radicals, consisting either of carbon and hidrogen, or carbon, hidrogen, and nitrogen. Among these he makes wax differ from fixed oil only, in being more oxided, and adipocere from fat in the same manner.

The same gentleman has likewise communicated part of the results of his chemical investigation of the union of hidrogen with metals. On the present occasion he confines himself to that of arsenic. This, he observes, succeeds best by digesting an alloy of fifteen parts of tin, and one of arsenic, with concentrated muriatic acid, in a retort connected with the pneumatic apparatus. He was led to this by the observation of Proust, that muriatic acid completely frees tin from arsenic: and on this occasion he convinced himself by experiments, that the fetid hidrogen gas evolved, when the tin of the shops is dissolved in muriatic acid, is not a compound of tin and hidrogen, as Fourcroy conjectures in his Chemical System, but of arsenic and hidrogen. When arsenicated hidrogen gas is formed in the manner directed above, a very pure oximuriate of tin is obtained. Professor Stromeyer concludes with a remarkable experiment, showing the effect of oil of turpentine on arsenicated hidrogen gas, all the phenomena of which, however, do not appear easily explicable. Ten cubic inches of gas being confined over this essential oil, all the arsenic was separated in the course of ten hours, so as to leave the hidrogen gas pure. No perceptible deposition of metal or oxide took place; but the oil appeared viscous and milky, and

and after some time, small six-sided crystals, terminating in pyramids, were found adhering to the sides of the vessel. These crystals being set on fire, burned like oil of turpentine, emitting, at the same time, a very distinguishable smell of arsenious acid. A similar appearance took place on transmitting arsenicated hidrogen gas through oil of turpentine.

FRANCE.

M. Adolphus Ledhuy, late geometrical surveyor of forests of Coucy le Chateau, in the department of l'Aisne, has invented a musical instrument, which he calls an organized lyre. His object was merely to improve the guitar-lyre; but by a simple mechanism, he has rendered the sounds of this new instrument susceptible of several different tones or stops, by means of which the performer may imitate several instruments, such as the lyre, the piano-forte, the harp, &c. while, at the same time, it is as easy to play upon as the guitar-lyre, being fingered in the same manner, and not more inconvenient for carriage. In accompaniments, solos, and quartettos, or with several other instruments, it answers equally well; and when it was submitted to the examination of the first artists in Paris, the inventor received the most flattering encomiums. M. Ledhuy has likewise composed instructions for his new lyre, in which he details every particular necessary, for learning to play on it without a master; and in a second part he has added examples and lessons of every kind, to point out the advantages derivable from his invention in gradations of tone and expression, so that any one who already plays on the guitar or lyre-guitar, may render himself familiarly acquainted with this instrument in less than a month. The organized lyre has fifteen strings, embracing four complete octaves, and separated into three distinct divisions, bass, tenor, and treble. It has a row of six keys, which include the extent of three octaves, and with which the piano-forte may be imitated; but the sounds produced are softer. By means of a mute, the performer may change the sound of the instrument, either gradually or instantaneously, from the lowest to the softest, and the contrary. The instrument has two necks, each with six strings, which are fingered in the same manner as the guitar-lyre. The case which is indispensably necessary for its conveyance, is equally so for playing upon it; because the performer, being obliged to have his left knee raised a little, the better to support the instrument, and to give freedom of movement to the arm, he rests his foot on the box, out of which rises a stand for the music, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. This stand folds up, so as not to increase the size of the case, and to add but little to its weight.

ITALY.

Since the French have been in possession of Naples, the inhabitants of that city have been numbered, and found to exceed 500,000. The daily consumption of grain is 5000 measures, and of oil, 1200 quintals.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. composed by G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel-royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts. Dedicated to the Princess of Wales; arranged for Voices, the Organ, or Piano-forte; by William Sexton, Organist of St. George's Free Chapel, Windsor, and John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THIS respectable and praise-worthy undertaking, which was intended to be comprized in eight numbers, has been extended to nine numbers, the two last of which now lie before us. Of our good opinion of the former part of this work, our readers are in possession; its conclusion equally merits our favourable report. The selection has certainly been formed with much judgment, the arrangements are conducted with considerable address, the paper is good, and the engraving is uncommonly neat and correct. The last anthem, "Let God arise," the length of which occasioned the necessity for a supplemental number, is one of the finest of Handel's productions in this species of composition, and forms a grand close to the publication. The whole considered, we cannot but pronounce it a noble body of sacred music: and the illustrious patroness of the work will doubtless be much gratified to find that Messrs. Sexton and Page have acquitted themselves in a style so worthy her countenance and favour.

Four

Four Canzonetts, and a Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the favourite Air of "Logie of Buchan," with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute; likewise a Fantasia and Fugue. Composed by the late George Frederick Pinto. Dedicated to George Assiotti, Esq. 12s.

The professional merits of the author of the present work were so distinguished and so valuable, that it is impossible for those who were acquainted with them, not to regret the loss the musical world has sustained in his early dissolution. Frigid patience seldom keeps pace with the fervour of genius: the heat of fancy often debarred Mr. Pinto from the advantage of cool correction; and the contents of the pages now before us required no slight attention from the discerning eye of Mr. Samuel Wesley, the editor, before they could be properly sent to the press. The friendly duty of Mr. S. has removed whatever little inaccuracies might have disfigured the original text; and in two instances, where the movements were left unfinished, Mr. Woelfl has kindly supplied a few deficient bars.

The work, therefore, which is published for the benefit of Mrs. Sanders, (the author's mother) comes before the public under advantages which, together with its own intrinsic merit, and Mr. Pinto's high and established repute, will not fail to recommend it to general attention.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Flauto or Violino, and Violoncello Accompaniment. Composed by J. L. Dussek. 7s.

This sonata is comprized in three movements. The first is bold, florid, and striking; the second is elegantly impressive, and the third gay and animating. We cannot dissemble but that here and there we meet with an example of violent modulation, and extravagant novelty; yet we must confess our objections are so greatly overbalanced by what demands our praise, that we should do little honour to our own judgment, not to pronounce this composition (aggregately considered) a work of a very superior order, and replete with genius and science.

Three grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. A. F. C. Kollmann, by his Son and Pupil, George Augustus Kollmann. 9s.

These sonatas, the second of which Mr. Kollmann has accompanied with a violin part, do much credit to his talents and scientific acquisitions. We find in them much spirit and strength of fancy, aided by a respectable portion of theoretic knowledge. Many of the passages are distinguished by a boldness and novelty of effect, which so greatly please us as only to leave us to wish for that unconstrained formation and connection of the ideas which, perhaps, only long experience, and patient study of the best examples, can ever produce. Viewing the work in the aggregate, we cannot withhold from it our warmest commendation, or dismiss the article without giving the tribute of praise due to Mr. Kollmann, senior, as the tutor of the composer.

Twelve Glees, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc. 15s.

These glees, in which Dr. Clarke has introduced the two favourite airs of "Sally in our Alley," and "Savourna deligh," are written in a style that announces the man of genius, and the real master. The melodies are engaging and expressive, the *parts* are well combined, and the general effect is such, as can only result from a familiar acquaintance with the secrets of good composition. The piano-forte accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and will be found highly convenient to those who are not in the habit of performing from the *score*. But why has Dr. Clarke obliged us with this accommodation in *some* movements, and not in *others*?

La Nouvelle Méthode Françoise pour la Harpe. Composée d'après les principes des Maitres les plus accreditès à Paris, Desargus, Cousineau, Les Naderman, &c.; comparée au Nouveau Doigté de Comte de Newbourg; augmentée par des Observations, Exemples, Lecons, Explications, &c. et dediée à Madame La Ducheste de Montrose, par Le Comte St. Pierre de Newbourg. 15s.

This work, which comprises numerous precepts, examples, and preludes for the harp, will be found highly useful to practitioners on that instrument. Those who are anxious to attain proficiency, and would improve with facility and speed, will do well to avail themselves of the advantages of the Comte St. Pierre's labours.

Les Amours du Printems, a new Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Turner, by Thomas Powell. 1s. 6d.

"Les Amours du Printems," is a pleasing, easy, and natural composition. The subject has in it a cast of novelty, and, from its sprightliness, will not fail to please

please the majority of its hearers. The digressive matter has a proper bearing and dependence on the *theme*, and variegates, without breaking, the *unity* of the effect.

"But who the Melodies of Morn can tell?" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King, Esq. 2*s.*

The movements of this glee are aptly diversified, and the various melodies strongly expressive of the sense of the poetry. The harmony is sound, and the *parts* move with pleasantness and freedom. The execution is within the reach of most performers, and the effect, we are confident, will please every hearer of taste.

The Birth of Liberty, a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon, in his new Entertainment, a Voyage to India. Composed by H. R. Bishop. 1*s.* 6*d.*

This song, though not destitute of merit, does not possess any strong claims to our commendation. The melody is in some instances rather flat, and in others quaint. Yet we must, in candour, say, that the general effect is above mediocrity.

Le Delizie delle Dame Filarmoniche. Number II. 2*s.*

This elegant little work preserves in its second number all the repute created by the excellence of the first, and will, we doubt not, well repay the good taste, spirit, and liberality, of Messrs. Cianchettini and Sperati, the editors and publishers.

Six Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Coke, by J. Mazzinghi. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has furnished, in these sonatas, some pleasant and useful exercises for juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are written. The passages all lie well for the hand of the tyro, and, if properly studied, cannot fail to produce improvement.

"The Meadow so Green," a favourite Ballad, as sung by Miss Duncan at the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane. Composed by Charles Edward Horne. 1*s.*

Of the melody of this ballad we cannot speak in terms of the highest praise. The composer has evidently mistaken insipidity for simplicity, and commonplace ideas for examples of easy and natural expression.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS	5
Phthysis Pulmonalis	7
Ophthalmia	3
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	3
Anasarca	2
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	3
Morbi Cutanei	4

It is now almost nine years since the first publication of these periodical reports.

It may be presumed that the mine, after having been so long explored, must by this time be exhausted: but daily extending and increasing observation brings to light new facts, and gives birth to additional reflections; some of which are calculated to establish, others to shake, the basis of those opinions, which were, perhaps, the premature result of early, and comparatively imperfect experience.

By a mature and more advanced practice we are led, in preference to the meretricious and seducing glare of hypothesis, to follow that chaster, and more steady and certain, although less dazzling light, which emanates from a persevering and penetrating observation.

In consequence of abrupt alternations of the atmosphere, there has appeared more than is usual at this portion of the year, a predominance of bilious complaints.

It should, however, be observed, that what is generally called "the *bile*," has often no immediate or original connection with the biliary organs, but depends more upon the state of the stomach.

The climate of this insular spot is in various ways hostile to health.

Complaints of the liver are not so much dependent on heat, abstractedly, as upon heat succeeding to the operation of cold.

We are the creatures, and too often the victims of vicissitude, both as it relates to the moral and the physical world.

Nervous

Nervous diseases may be said to be the "order of the day"—to be ill in any way is in one sense to be nervous: for a deficiency or decay of health must induce some derangement in the organs, or depression in the faculties of sensation.

The numerous offspring, both of nervous and bilious complaints, may for the most part be fathered upon errors and excesses in epicurean indulgence, they are to be found principally amongst persons, who in their habits of living, *sin* against the stomach; an organ, which always sufficiently revenges itself upon those gluttonous or spirituous transgressors, who impair its substance or trifle with its texture.

There may likewise be an intemperance in the use of weak liquors, as well as in strong, especially when the former are taken at a high temperature.

The celebrated Burke was in the habit of intoxicating himself by ingurgitations of hot water, as the equally celebrated Pitt was by ingurgitations of wine; and many prudes in regimen who pride themselves in the fancied consciousness of their dietetical discretion, gradually wear away the tone and vigour of their frame by an excessive indulgence in gruels, soups, and teas.

These *pro tempore* stimuli relax as certainly, though not in an equal degree, as the poisonous produce of fermentation.

By the constant application of hot liquids, the stomach is *soddened* in the same manner as a washing woman's hand is by a habit of tepid ablution.

This remark is by no means intended to give any countenance or encouragement to the having recourse to the more violent incentives to exhilaration, or the transient tranquillizers or opiates of the mind.

This resource is especially to be dreaded by men of more than ordinary feeling, and of a superior degree of intellectual energy; they in particular cannot submit to the ennui of vacancy, or patiently bend under the leaden weight of incurable sorrow; and on that account endeavour too frequently to fill up the want of interest, or to disperse the cloud which darkens their horizon by temporary remedies which permanently ruin; by momentary reliefs which tend only to destroy more expeditiously the last wreck of their comfort and constitution.

One or two cases have recently occurred of a mother, who from an amiable but indiscreet tenderness, although in a very sickly state, persisted in nursing the child herself, to the mutual injury of the parent and the infant. The milk of a healthy cow is better than that of an unhealthy woman; a doctrine which, to some may be obnoxious; and perhaps it is not always discreet to be ingenuous in a public declaration of opinion, where the feelings and prejudices of others are in danger of being injured or opposed. An unmasked and fearless integrity must be expensive, and may ultimately be ruinous to a writer, more especially to a physician in this huge metropolis; where out of the croud of candidates for professional credit and emolument, the successful must necessarily be few. "Rari apparent nantes in gurgite vasto."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, May 26, 1808.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE Swedes have been obliged to surrender the Fortress of Sweaborg, but the King has dismissed the commanders by sea and land who were concerned in its defence.

Stockholm, May 6, 1808.

Lieutenant Cullerſtadt, of the Life Guards, arrived here on the 3d inſtant, at night, with the following report; having been detained by the enemy 19 days, between Sweaborg and the head-quarters of the army in Finland, which the 25th of April ſtill continued at Lumijocki.

"The enemy having on the 3d of March driven in our advanced posts, and advanced againſt the town of Helſingfors, which was occupied by one battalion of the regiment of Aldercreuz, our troops were obliged to retreat into the fortreſs. All communication with the town was intercepted by the enemy, and the fortreſs surrounded on all ſides. The 17th of March the enemy opened a well-directed fire from the battery conſtructed on Blukholm's cliff. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, the enemy continued to keep up a brisk fire againſt the fortreſs; and threw numerous ſhells and red-hot balls into our works.

"The 21ſt of March an officer arrived with a flag of truce, and required a conference, the principal object of which was, on our ſide,

that the town should not be fired upon, in order to prevent the mischief which might otherwise be done to the distressed inhabitants, and that, on the other hand, the enemy should not erect any batteries within the lines.

"The 28th of March, we discovered that the enemy was constructing a battery on the heights in front of Urnaborg, our fire was immediately directed against that point, and answered by the enemy with bombs, shells, and balls.

"The 29th, 30th, and 31st of March, the enemy continued to cannonade and bombard the fortress, without doing so much mischief as might have been expected; one officer and five rank and file of the garrison were killed, and thirty-two wounded.

"But, in consequence of the excessive fatigues sustained by our troops, the number of sick amounted, at the end of March, to 5153; and although we husbanded our stores with the utmost care, yet one-third of our gunpowder was spent at that time.

"One the 2d of April another Officer arrived with a flag of truce, who was the bearer of a proposal from the Russian General to surrender the fortress in case no succour should arrive; and after several conferences held on that subject, I this day concluded the convention, which I respectfully take leave to annex to this report.

"Your Majesty will most graciously be pleased to consider, that, from the imperfect state of this fortress, which can make but a very feeble defence in winter, when it is liable to be attacked on either side,—the extensiveness of the works, and the comparatively small number of troops who are able to defend them, and from these considerations I humbly trust your Majesty will not disapprove of a measure, to which I have thought it my duty, although most reluctantly, to submit.

"Sweaborg, April 17, 1808."

"C. O. CRONSTEDT."

On the 7th of May, his Majesty received advice from the General in Chief, Count Klinspor, that the army in Finland again gained a considerable advantage over the enemy, near Revolax, on the 27th ult. when the Russian General Boulatoff, seven other officers, and 400 men, were made prisoners, of whom 100 were wounded. Two 16-pound howitzers, two 8-pound brass cannon, two standards, 21 artillery and infantry ammunition waggons, eight drums, and a considerable quantity of arms, were taken from the enemy, whose loss in killed is said to have been seven officers, and 200 men.

SPAIN.

The people of Madrid, since the events of Aranjuez, have been constantly in a state of ferment.

On the 1st and 2d of May, the assemblages of the people were more numerous, and appeared to have some determinate object in view.

An aid-de-camp was surrounded by the assembled mob, but he defended himself long, and at last was on the point of sinking, when ten grenadiers of the guard advanced briskly, with charged bayonets, and rescued him.

The Grand Duke caused the alarm to be beat, and every one repaired to his post, while a battalion of the Grand Duke's piquet, with two pieces of cannon, advanced near the court of the palace, where the seditious were the most daring: being drawn up in a line, a firing began from two ranks. The grape shot flew through the different streets, the arrayed crowds were dissipated in a moment, and the greatest dismay succeeded to the most extravagant arrogance.

While this was going forward, the insurgents made for the arsenal, to get possession of eight and twenty pieces of cannon, and to arm themselves with 10,000 muskets which were there at hand; but General Lafranc, who, with his brigade, was quartered in the convent of St. Bernardino, advanced with his regiment by forced marches, so that the insurgents had scarce time to fire some cannon shot. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death, and fire-arms, which they had begun to take from the chests, were again locked up in the armory.

The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair, consisting of two battalions of fusileers of the guard, commanded by Colonel Friedrichs, a piequet of infantry, and 5 or 600 cavalry. When the cannon were heard, and the alarm was given in the five camps, the divisions were formed, and advanced with rapid march towards Madrid; when they arrived, order was already restored; the garrison of Madrid, composed of 3000 men, was quite sufficient to bring all the insurgents back to their senses. The French reckon their loss at 25 killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. That of the insurgents amounts to some thousands of the lowest orders.

Letter from King Carlos IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.

"SIR, MY BROTHER—Your Majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a King who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great

great Monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness, and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the Queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne: but to-day peace is restored, and, full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man, who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself into his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, and that of the Queen, and the Prince de la Paz.

"I address myself to your Majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether, upon the cordiality and friendship of your Majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping. "Sir, my Brother,

"Your royal and Imperial Majesty's

"affectionate Brother and Friend,

"*Aranjuez, March* 25. "CARLOS."

"I protest and declare, that my Decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority."

(Signed) "I, THE KING."

Letter of his Majesty the Emperor to the Prince of Asturias.

MY BROTHER!—I have received the letter of your Royal Highness: in the papers which you have received from the King, your Royal Highness's father, you must have found a proof of the interest which I have always felt for you. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak to you with truth, and I wished, by my journey to Madrid, to draw over my illustrious friend to some necessary ameliorations of his States, and also to give a certain satisfaction to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of the Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his Majesty and that of his subjects. The affairs of the North had retarded my journey. The events at Aranjuez took place. I pass no decision on what had previously fallen out, nor upon the conduct of the Prince of the Peace; but I know well that it is dangerous for Kings to accustom their people to shed blood, or to seek to redress themselves. I pray GOD, that your Royal Highness may never feel this by your own experience. It is not the interest of Spain to injure a Prince who has married a Princess of the Blood Royal, and who for a long time directed the affairs of the Kingdom. He no longer has any friends; your Royal Highness will possess them no longer than while you shall be fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us. How also can the process be drawn up against the Prince of the Peace, without involving in it the Queen and the King your Father? This process would give nourishment to hatred and factious passions, the issue of which would be fatal to your Crown. Your Royal Highness has no other right thereto than that which you derive from your Mother. If this process degrade her, your Royal Highness destroys your own right. He who has lent an ear to weak and disloyal counsels, has no right to pass sentence on the Prince of the Peace. His misdeeds, if he can be reproached with them, go to destroy the rights of the Crown. I have frequently expressed a desire, that the Prince of the Peace should be removed from affairs; the friendship of King Charles has often induced me to remain silent, and to turn away my eyes from the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we are! Weakness and error, these are our mottos; but all may be arranged; namely, that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles the Fourth, that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops solely for the purpose of pushing from his throne my ally, and friend. As a neighbour Sovereign, it is fit that I should know this abdication, before I acknowledged it. I say it to your Royal Highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of King Charles has proceeded from his own will if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain. The circumspection which I have observed for this month past, must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the throne.

When King Charles made us acquainted with the events of last October, I was very much affected by them: and I think that by my efforts the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame—I have no need of any other proof of this, than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your Royal Highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections—A few of my soldiers may be murdered, but the subjugation of Spain shall be the consequence of it.

I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain-General of Catalonia, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your Royal Highness perfectly comprehends my meaning. You perceive that I have

I have touched slightly upon many points, which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you, in the same way as to your Royal Father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem.

Herewith accept, &c.

Bayonne, April 16, 1808.

On the 2d of May General Murat (Grand Duke of Berg) entered Madrid, and intimated to the Infant Don Antonio, that his presence was requisite at the Conferences about to be held at Bayonne, between Buonaparte and the King; and that it was expected he would issue a Proclamation, declaring him (Murat) regent, during his absence. To this the Infant answered, "That he had received the regency from the King, his nephew, into whose hands only he would resign it; and that as the duties of Regent of Spain were incompatible with a journey to Bayonne, he should remain at Madrid." Murat, finding the Infant immoveable in his determination, ordered a large body of troops, which he had a few days before withdrawn from Madrid, to re-enter that city, intending, as is supposed, to seize the person of Don Antonio, and to declare himself Regent. However, the inhabitants got intimation of it, and being alarmed at the return of the French, they collected in the streets, attacked the French army with vigour and resolution, took their cannon, which they turned against them, and drove them out of the town with great slaughter. It is supposed that at least 10,000 persons lost their lives in the conflict. The French force was originally 80,000 and rivulets of blood were running through the streets.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, Sir Samuel Romilly moved for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing certain parts of the Criminal Code of the Country, by which Capital Punishments were inflicted — and also for granting Compensation to persons who had suffered by the preferring of accusations against them, and who were latterly found innocent. In submitting this motion to the House, he expressed his consciousness of the danger of innovating on the established Criminal Law of the Land; when it was considered, however, that the extent of Punishment to be pronounced had by no means so great an effect in preventing the commission of crimes as the certainty of the punishment being put in execution. He felt conscious, that in the motion he had to submit, he should give increased effect to the criminal law of the country, by diminishing the number of offences in that very part of the code which it was his object to change from a capital punishment into one of smaller magnitude. The part to which he meant to confine his attention at present was that which regarded privately stealing, and stealing to a certain value. The indulgence and humanity of juries in this respect, was often so great that we frequently, saw them committing what Sir W. Blackstone justly called pious prejudice, in valuing property, in many instances, at the fifth part of what they must be convinced was its worth. To liberate them from this unpleasant feeling, and at the same time to assure persons guilty of such offenses, that the punishment attached to their offence, would unquestionably be inflicted, for this purpose he should move, that the Statute of the 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4, the severity and absurdity of which were such, that it was astonishing it should exist at this moment, be repealed, and more adequate and rational punishments be inflicted. He was aware of the necessity of making any alterations in the criminal law of the land gradually, and with caution. This, therefore, was the only alteration he should at present propose to introduce, except a provision for granting some compensation to persons who might have been unjustly accused, confined probably for four or six months, and obliged for their defence, and for their subsistence in prison, to dispose of the few articles of furniture, or even of clothes, which they might have possessed. When we saw persons in consequence of false charges reduced to ruin, was it not surprising that no compensation had yet been devised for such occurrences?—He was aware that there was a difficulty in preparing an adequate remedy to suit every case of acquittal.—Many men might be acquitted of crimes, of which, notwithstanding, it could not be said they were innocent. A person might think he had been robbed by his servant, and that servant might be acquitted, but yet was there a man who would say, that from the circumstance, he should be restored to his service? He might be acquitted from an accidental defect in the indictment, but it would be absurd to say, that, because he had been acquitted, he must be remunerated, while no opportunity had been afforded of deciding on the merits of the case. The

recompence

recompence he proposed to persons in this situation should be paid by the treasurer of the county; and to render it subject as little as possible to doubt, whether the person acquitted was entitled to any remuneration, on the head of his innocence, he should propose that the judge who tried the case, and to whom it at present belonged to say if the prosecutor was or was not entitled to his costs, should also have it in his power to say whether the person acquitted should or should not receive a recompence for the loss he had sustained. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4th, as takes away the benefit of clergy from offenders guilty of stealing privily from the person of another.—After some conversation, in which Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Perceval, Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. W. Smith took a part, the motion was agreed to.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Alvey James, Fleet, Lincolnshire, victualler. (Cope, Boston, and Wilson, Greville street

Anderson Joanna, Dean street, Soho, piano-forte maker. (Adams, Old Jewry

Armett Thomas, Rainow, Chester, cotton-spinner. (Cruso, Jones, and Porter, of Leek, and Townsend, Staple inn

Baily Mary, Lower James street, Golden square, fancy trimming maker. (Thomas and Samuel Naylor, Great Newport street, Long acre

Baker Charles, Saville place, Lambeth, flour factor. (Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York street, Southwark

Barker Jonathan, and Hill Barker, of Morton, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Hurd, Temple, London, or Fearnhead, Manchester

Barrs Wm. the younger, of Birmingham, frying-pan maker. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Bull Ring, Birmingham

Baseley Henry Edward, Brackley, Northampton, money-scrivener. (Abbey, Northampton, and Hinditch, High Holborn

Beale Lloyd, and Thos. Alexander Beale, Basinghall street, warehousemen. (Hunt, Surrey street, Strand

Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, merchant. (Wm. Atkinson, Chancery lane, London, and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Bishop Thos. of Birmingham, plater. (Egerton, Gray's inn, London, and Stubbs, Birmingham

Bell Wm. Bristol, linen draper. (Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's inn, London, and Frankis, Bristol

Bradley John, Leeds, dealer and chapman. (Lee, Leeds, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn

Brown James, Berwick upon-Tweed, corn merchant. (Burn, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and J. I. Burn, Old Jewry

Bryan Robert, Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, tallow-chandler. (Sweet, Temple

Burtenwood Samuel, Deal street, Mile End New Town, dealer and chapman. (Davies, Lothbury

Buxton Thos. Langfield Yorkshire, liquor merchant. (Sutcliffe, Mytholm, Halifax, or Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square

Byrne John, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. (Thos. Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith, Lower Castle street, Liverpool

Casson George, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. (Coulthurst, Bedford row and Swainson, Halifax

Chapman Samuel, Woolpit Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Barsham, Ixworth, and Egerton, Gray's inn

Chapple James, Grace's alley, Wellclose square, hosier. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter-house, St. Paul's churchyard

Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen-draper. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Clarke John, Dorset street, Manchester square, jeweller. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Clough Thos. Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Skelton, Leeds

Cole John, Cockhill, Strepney, tailor. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Cole Isaac, Marnhull, Dorset, Woolstapler. (Tahourdin, Argyle street, London, or Bowles, Shaftesbury

Connolly James, Manchester, linen merchant. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, or Milne and Parry, Temple

Courtney John, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, inn-keeper. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn, and Merrick, Merthyr Tydvil

Crakanthorp Harvey, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Thos. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London, and Griffith, Lower Castle street, Liverpool

Craven Edward, Clayton-le-Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Chesshyre and Walker, Manchester

Creswell Robert, Stamford, Lincoln, inn keeper. (Thompson, Stamford

Davies Charles, St. John street, carpenter. (Harvey, Cursitor street

Dawson Elliott, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier. (Jervis, Hinckley, or Ware, Gray's inn

Deacon Henry Hieronymus, Tokenhouse yard, stock broker. (Hackett Chancery lane

Dixon Thos. Birmingham, money scrivener. (Alexander, Bedford row

Eaton David, Chatham tailor. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Edwards Edward, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court Poultry

Evans Thos. Coventry street, linen draper. (Ninn, Great Prescot street

Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, near the Kent road, timber merchant. (Sheffield, Great Prefcot street

Forshaw Ralph, Burscough Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Pritt, Water street, Liverpool

Girdler Joffa, Lambeth road, sword cutler. (Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Green Wm. Liverpool cutler. (Rowlinson, Liverpool, and Charles Rowlinson, church yard court, Temple

Gregory John, Wakefield, York, maltster. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Colyard, Wakefield

Hayes Wm. Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Cursitor street or Milne Manchester

Hamer John, Blackburn, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. Ainsworth, Blackburn, and Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Heeley Daniel, Birmingham, taylor. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham

Henriques John, of Aldgate High street, merchant. (Hughes, Clifford's inn

Hill George, Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. Jomie and Palmer, Doughty street

Hindle John, William Hindle, Lawrence Kenyon, and Ashton Stansfield, Scatecliffe within Accrington, Lancaster, calico-printers. (Yates, Haslingdon, and Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple inn

Hogg Wakefield, Chiswell street, merchant. (Williams, Austin Friars

Holland John, Newman street, coal merchant. (Timbrell, St. Martin's street, Leicester square

Holmes Dixon, Piccadilly, warehouseman. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Huxley Charles, Foster lane, Cheapside, wholesale glover. Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Jacobs Michael, College street, Portsea. (Isaacs, George street, Minories

Jones John, Old Gravel lane, Wapping, corn factor. (Barber and Cranch, Old Broad street

Lister Paul, Heptonstall, Halifax, William Liston, of Morton Bingley, and John Longbottom, of Sreeton, Kedwick, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Smith, Oxley, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Lister Paul, Slater Jug, Yorkshire, cotton Spinner. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

M'Lachlan Alexander, and John Galt, otherwise John E. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Malden John, Grafton street, St. Pancras, grocer. (Williams, Upper John street, Fitzroy square

Mason Walter, of Heartley place Southwark, Surrey, brandy merchant. (Rippon, Bermondsey street

Middlecoat Nicholas, Tregony, innkeeper. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Mills John Trott, Maze, Southwark, coal merchant. Hayward, Great Ormond street

Mosely John, Goole, Yorkshire, potatoe merchant. (Bourdillon

(Boydillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside

Napper Peter, Bristol, haberdasher. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol

Neve Jam s, Birmingham, linen and woollen draper. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, sadler, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire

Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolstapler. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Basinghall street

Ogden Charles, Haworth, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. (Evans, Thavies inn, and Crosley, Bradford

Ogden John, Oldham, Lancashire, hatter, dealer and chapman. (Townshend, Staple's inn, and Bannister, Rochdale

Parke Samuel Fenning, Smithfield, liquor merchant, (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's

Parkinson Frank, Hull, merchant. (Rosser and son, Bartlett's buildings, and Frosts, Hull

Parrott Joseph, Sandgate, Kent, carpenter. (Plummer, Canterbury, or Jackson, Gray's inn, London

Payne Wm. bath, druggist. (Stephens, Small street, Bristol, and Sweet, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple

Peters John George, Chatham, confectioner. (Edmed, Gravesend, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Pettigrew John, Liverpool, master mariner. (Cukit, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford row

Piper Wm. Kennington, bricklayer and builder. (Howard, Temple

Prentis Joseph, Boston, Yorkshire, dealer. (Granger, Leeds, and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn

Robinson Charles, Wood street, Cheapside, clothworker. (Gale and Son, Bedford street

Robinson Thomas, Great St. Helen's, London, and of Arnold place, Newington, factor. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within

Restorick Wm. Cole's mill, Devon, miller. (Abbott, Old Broad street, London

Royds Thos. Littleborough, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple, and Shaw, Rochdale

Simmons John, Leicester, druggist. (Egerton, Gray's inn, London, and Stubbs, Birmingham

Skaife Richard, Liverpool, ironmonger. (Dawson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Smith John, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Kenshaw, Manchester

Spottiswoode Robert, Austin Friars, scrivener. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars

Stiles John, Air street, Piccadilly, carpenter. (Rice and Abraham, Dufour's place

Topp Thos. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street

Trontbeck Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer. (Amici, Sion College Gardens, Aldermanbury

Underhill Stephen, Sheerness, slopseller. (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield

Unsworth Edward, Ardwick, Lancashire, cotton spinner, (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street

Watkinson Samuel, Liverpool, brush manufacturer, (Blackstock, Poultry, or Murrow, Liverpool

Wheeler James, Abingdon, Berks, grocer. (Selwood, Abingdon, and Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Williams Wm. Park street, Islington, builder. (Jackson, Hatton Garden

Wickstead Richard, Carey lane, scrivener. (Falcon, Temple

Wright Wm. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, draper, (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham John, Houndsditch, warehouseman, June 4

Adams R. Southampton, shipbuilder June 14

Aldridge R. Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, clothier, May 30

Annandal John, and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate hill, rag merchants, May 31

Atkinson E. Bellinge, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer, May 25

Authur J. and T. Great St. Helen's, insurance brokers, May 24

Ayres John, Amersham, Bucks, May 21

Bail J. B. the younger, Kennington, coachmaster, July 5

Banks R. Bamber bridge, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, May 27

Barton Joseph, Mark lane, merchant, July 7

Barton Silas, Whitechurch, Hants, linen draper, June 1

Bateman Chamel, Derby, money scrivener June 13

Bates T. Cheltenham, Lancashire, and J. Bates, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers June 16

Bancutt T. late of Long Buckley, Northampton, money scrivener, June 7

Baxter Peter, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, mariner, July 26

Beesley Francis, and Thomas Owen, late of Rood lane, wine and brandy merchants, May 26

Benfield James, Covent Garden, fruiterer. June 11

Benton James, and Thomas Benton, Birmingham, button makers. une7

Bigwood John, Basinghall street, warehouseman, June 7

Bottomley S. Salford, Lancashire, liquor merchant, June 15

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William, Cannon street, comb makers, July 2

Boyes John, Portsmouth, mercer. June 7

Brown John, Liverpool, draper, June 3

Bruckner John, Southmolton street, ladies' shoemaker, May 31

Bryan Wm. Camberwell, merchant. May 24

Carlton John, Hilbeck Hall, Westmoreland, cotton spinner, June 4

Chamberlain Robert, Wisbech, St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, grocer, May 27

Chandlers Robert, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, May 31

Clewett John, Cecil street, taylor, June 11

Corney Robert, New Gravel lane, shopseller, May 17

Cousens George, Gray's inn lane, merchant, June 11

Davies W. Chelsea, plasterer, May 28

Davis Henry, Old street, cabinet maker, May 31

Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, dealer in cattle, June 14

Degraves Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Bainbridge, Manchester, warehouseman, July 2

Dewdney Benjamin, the elder, Linkfield street, Surry, horse dealer, June 7

Dixon Thomas, Godalming, Surry, timber merchant, June 25

Dow Thomas, and Anthony, Liverpool, merchants, June 6

Draper Samuel, Oxford street, linen draper, June 7

Dyer Richard, Bath, cornfactor and inn keeper July 4

Eddel Thos. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, June 14

Farrer Thos. Chichester, brazier, June 6

Finden James, jun. Clipshore street, carpenter, June 25

Fletcher Samuel, Great Russel street, chinaman, May 31

Gamlon John, Kingsland road, flax dresser. May 21

Garrood John, late of Oxford, Suffolk, mariner, May 24

Gibbs Wm. Newport, Isle of Wight, hackneyman, May 18

Glover Charles, Aldermarie street, upholsterer, May 31

Haines S. Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep dealer, June 10

Hall F. Jermyn street, cordwainer, June 11

Hambly W. Falmouth, and Great Bell Alley, Coleman street, merchant, July 9

Hambridge Stephen, Fetter lane, and Wm. Hambridge, Strand, Gloucester, cloth factors, May 16

Hammond Robert, Hull, druggist, May 28

Hare Moses, Exeter, cabinet maker, June 14

Heath Wm. Chippenham, clothier, May 28

Hebb W. Astley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, linen draper, May 26

Henricks Ulrick Anton, Jeffries square, merchant, May 28

Heslop Robert, Chiswell street, painter, May 24

Heye John, Wigan, Lancashire, linen manufacturer, June 8

Hill John, Fountain place, City road, flour factor, June 14

Hingeston Charles and Robt. Walbrook, men's mercers, June 11

Hoddinott Benjamin, Bruton, Somerset, linen draper, May 24

Hopkins J. Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer, May 17

Horne C. Poland street, Ratcliffe Highway, glass maker, June 7

Hudson J. Watling street, merchant, June 1

Hughes Wm. Queen street, Southwark, porter and cyder merchant, July 2

Hufey C. and N. London, linen drapers, May 31

Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, June 4

Ives Chapman, Coltishall, Norfolk, brewer, July 12

Johnson Jesse, Macclesfield, Cheshire, cotton spinner, May 24

King Joseph, and Wm. Edward, St. Paul, Covent Garden, silk mercers, June 4

Kirkby Wm. Manchester, merchant, June 4

Lant John, Brighton, builder, June 24

Lippard James, Deptford, cheesemonger, July 2

Livermore Thos. the elder, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer, May 23

Lockey John, Oxford, grocer, May 13

Lomnitz Joseph Benjamin, and Wolff Bisson, Fenchurch street, merchants, June 11

Lovelock Charles, Durham street, Strand, dealer in wine, &c. June 25

Lucas Wm. Cheapside, warehouseman, May 24

Macdonagh Owen, Albany tavern, St. James's, victualler, June 7

Mann Alexander, Gravel lane, Southwark, baker, July 2

Matthews Thos. Bristol bookseller, May 13

Mencelin Isaac, and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, July 2

Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper, May 31

Mill R. Bidderord, Devon, linen draper, June 11

Morley W. Drury lane warehouseman, June 18

Morris Robert, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinner, June 8

Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Cross, grocer, July 5

Paley Richard, Leeds, soap boiler, June 11

Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, June 11

Parsons John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, Lombard street, hop merchants, July 5

Pedder J. Bristol, merchant, May 31

Peplow John, Shrewsbury, linen draper, June 7

Perkins John, and George Bethell, Oxford street, woollen drapers June 14

Perry G. Liverpool, marble merchant, May 31

Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer, May 7-24

Porter Richd. St. Albans, Herts, shopkeeper, May 28

Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, June 4

Pringle John, Wardour street, upholsterer May 17.

Probert J. Leadenhall street, victualler, June 4

Pugh Edward, Franklin's yard, Surry, oilman, June 7

Raife T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall street, merchants, June 14

Ruttray Wm. Deptford, cheesemonger, May 31

Read T. Whitcomb street, jeweller, May 21

Richardson J. Holborn, linen draper, May 21

Rofs Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch street, hosier, May 31

Rushall John, and William Hobson, Birmingham, linen drapers, June 13

Saunders James, late of Eling, Hants, maltster, May 10

Scales

Scales W. Hull, merchant, May 31
Schmoll Charles Frederic, Jewin street, merchant, May 31
Shillingford J. Stanton, St. John, Oxford, butcher, May 31
Simpson E. G. Rolls buildings, taylor, June 14
Smith Archibald, Hull, baker, May 17
Smith George, Sweeting's alley, and Finsbury terrace, City road, insurance broker, May 21
Smith W. Rosemary lane, cheesemonger, May 21
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, May 21, July 16
Squire Triframs, sen. and jun. stoke Damarel, Devon, tin plate workers, May 24
Stanley J. Hull, merchant, May 17
Stapleton John, Newington common, Hackney, dealer and chapman, May 31
Stenson Samuel, Kensington, cheesemonger, June 3
Stroud John, Walton-on-Thames, Surry, brickmaker, June 18
Tabraham L. Back lane, Middlesex, wheelwright, June 14
Taylor J. Manchester, merchant, June 1
Thomas Thomas, partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham, late of Camomile street, merchant, June 14
Thornton G. Duke street, Westminster, merchant, June 18
Treppafi Wm. st. Martin's le Grand, bookseller, May 17
Turner Samuel, Manchester, inn keeper, July 4
Tweedell, John, Liverpool, tailor, May 25
Underhill J. Barbican, straw hat manufacturer, June 4
Van Dyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, late of the Circus, Minories, merchants, May 21
Vaughan Richard, Fore street, linen draper, June 11
Vipond Joseph, Penrith, Cumberland, flax dresser and grocer, June 8
Vose John, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, June 18
Wakelin John, Oxford, dealer and chapman, May 13
Ward Thos. Oxford market, tallow chandler, June 14
Warner John, Elmdon, Essex, shopkeeper, June 4
Wayhrau Joseph, and James Gerrard, swan street, Minories, corn factors, May 21
Waite John, Widegare street, Bishopsgate, printer, May 17
Webb William, Westminster bridge road, coal merchant, June 4
Welch W. and J. Brook street, Holborn, boot and shoemakers, May 28
White Martin, Portsmouth, wine merchant, May 13
Wienholt, John Birkett, Old Swan, June 4
wiggstead, Wm. Charing cross, stationer, June 14
Williams Wm. Ladlane, victualler, May 17
Willimott, James Sebastian, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, June 11
Willmott Nathanie', Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, May 14
Wilson John, and William, Dean's court, Westminster, warehousemen, May 21
Wright J. Oldham, Lancashire, mercer, May 31
Wright Robert, and John Angell, Wardour street, taylors, June 14

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the late annual meeting of the London Vaccine Institution, it was reported, that in the course of the last twelve months 1796 persons have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker, inoculator to the institution, and 868 by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis. Dr. Walker has likewise, during the same period, supplied 28,100 charges of matter to 5,632 applicants in the British empire, and in foreign parts. From appointment of 1554 medical gentlemen, residing in various parts of the empire and abroad, a considerable number of returns have been received, stating the vaccination of 81,176 persons. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the office of President to the Society; and many of the most eminent characters in the united kingdom have become vice presidents and governors of the institution.

MARRIED.

At Kensington, J. Sykes, jun. esq. of Arundel-street, Strand, to Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Abdy, of Thoydon Garnon, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Ahmuty, esq. of Old Windsor Lodge, to Miss Barker, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Golden-square.

At Tottenham, Mr. G. Field, jun. of Walbrook, to Miss Rutherford, eldest daughter of E. W. R. esq. of Stamford-hill.

At Walthamstow, J. F. Timms, esq. late commander of the Royal George East Indiaman, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Anderson, esq.

At Mary-le-bonne, G. Tritton, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Mrs. Grant, daughter of the late A. Abernethie, esq. M.D. of Banff, and widow of C. Grant, esq. late of Baker-street.—C. W. Taylor, esq. M.P. for Wells, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Thompson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, Surry.

At St. George's, Queen-square, Mr. Thomas Griffith, of Featherstone-buildings, solicitor, to Jane, daughter of W. Blackhouse, esq. of Devonshire street.

Thomas Pickford, esq. of Deanwater, Cheshire, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, second daughter of Edward H. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Geo. Cecil, solicitor, of Oxford, to Miss A. B. Oldroyd, youngest daughter of Mrs. O. of Ripon, Yorkshire.

William Buck, esq. to Miss Robbins, eldest daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Binfield, Berks.

The Rev. William Blake, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, to Miss Jarman, of Charterhouse-square.

Henry John Sheppard, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

The Rev. John Dymock, of Leonard Stanley, Glocestershire, to Miss Humphreys, daughter of Mr. H. of Baldock.

At Chelsea, George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Adams, daughter of John A. esq. formerly M.P. for Carmarthen.

T. Bryan, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Mrs. Simpkin, relict of Thomas S. esq.

At Lambeth, J. Turner, esq. to Miss S. Shewell, both of Stockwell.

Captain Brackley Kennett, of Bombay, to Miss Letitia Cherrill, daughter of John C. esq. of Dorchester.

The Rev. J. W. Burford, of Stratford-grove, to Miss Burrows, of Westham.

Sir John De Burgh, of Castel Connel, county of Limerick, to Miss Eliza Hall, daughter of the late John H. esq.

Captain Hawtayne, of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Stonestreet, second daughter of the late George Griffin S. esq. of Clapham.

At Islington, Joseph Esdaile, esq. of Highbury-

bury-terrace, to Miss Garratt, eldest daughter of John G. esq. of Newington-green.

Daniel Crokatt, esq. inspector in the West India Commissioners' Office, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the late R. C. esq. of Stafford.

J. B. T. Bowdoin, esq. brother of Sir George Temple, bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dickason, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Randons, Baron de Berenger, of Hart-street, to Mrs. M. M. Waters, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, widow of the Hon. T. W. late Governor of Bencoolen.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. James Rich, surgeon, of North Curry, Somerset, to Ann Toulmin, daughter of Mr. A. T. of Old Gravel-lane.

At St. James's, Lieutenant-colonel Byng, of the third guards, to Miss James, daughter of Sir William J.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, G. Bonsal, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, second son of Sir T. B. to Miss E. Davies, of Southampton-row.

At Hackney, ——— Taylor, esq. to Miss Howard, of Shewford, near Banbury, Oxon.

At Clapham, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, chancellor of Bristol, to Charlotte, second daughter of G. Hibbert, esq.—At the time, S. Hibbert, esq. to Caroline, third daughter of G. Hibbert, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. J. Nicholson, rector of Widdial, Herts, to Mrs. Hawkins, niece to the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, vicar of Greenwich, and archdeacon of Leicester.

The Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to the Hon. C. Ann Lyttelton, daughter of Lord L.

DIED.

At his house, at Ealing, of a fit of apoplexy, *Mr. John Freeborn*, 53. He, for many years, was principal manager of the business of the late Mr. Dodsley, of Pall-mall, where, during his leisure hours, he assiduously cultivated a natural taste for science in general, but more particularly mathematics and natural philosophy, in which he excelled. He possessed a strong vein of humour, which he occasionally indulged in epigrammatic compositions, some of which have appeared in this Magazine; but the uniform benevolence of his heart ever prevented his satire from giving pain to individuals; and all who knew him can bear testimony to his unsullied integrity.

At Little Chelsea, on the anniversary of his fifth year, *Master William Hanrott Ranson*, only son of the late William R. esq. formerly of the Old Jewry.

In Queen-Ann-street West, *Mrs. Ord*, relict of William O. esq. of Fenham, Northumberland, 81.

Lady Peyton, mother of Sir Henry P. bart.

In Grenville-street, Brunswick square, *Mrs. Skynner*, relict of the Rev. John S. late of Easton, Lincolnshire.

In Gower street, Bedford-square, *Dr. Huet*.

In Finsbury-place, *Caroline*, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. A. Wylie.

In New Palace-yard, *Mrs. Dickins*, wife of George D. esq.

In Sloane-street, *Captain Thompson*, of the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At the vicarage-house, Stanwell, *Mrs. Phelp*, mother of the Rev. Mr. P.

In Grosvenor-place, *Allan*, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

At Osborne's-hotel, Adelphi, *Captain L. Hook*, of the East India Company's service.

At Plaistow, *Mr. Vincent*, serjeant-at-mace for the city of London.

In Stanhope-street, *Mrs. Goode*, wife of Mr. Thomas G. navy agent.

In Baker-street, *Mrs. Tasker*, wife of Mr. John T. architect.

In Jewin-street, *Pendock Charles Price*, *esq.* late of Watling-street, and Westerham, Kent, 67.

At his Hotel, in Albemarle-street, *Mr. Gordon*.

At Clapham, *George Taylor*, *esq.* banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

In Philpot-lane, *John Anderson*, *esq.* banker.

T. Fisher, *esq.* late of Holborn-bridge, 75.

In Millbank-street, Westminster, *J. Turner*, *esq.* 73.

At the College of Arms, *Lady Heard*, wife of Sir Isaac H. garter principal king at arms.

At Epsom, *Mrs. Thompson*, daughter of the late H. Thompson, esq. of Leith-hill-place, Surry.

At the Manor-house, Teddington, *Captain J. Smith*, of the royal navy, 62.

At Fulham, *G. E. Ramus*, *esq.*

In Pall mall, *L. D. Fitch*, *esq.* who, a few minutes before his death, appeared in perfect health.

In York-street, Westminster, *A. Badger*, *esq.* 72.

At Chelsea, *Mr. P. Boyle*, the printer and proprietor of that useful publication the Court Guide.

At Whitehall, the Hon. *Anne Smith*, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Highgate, the *Rev. C. Scott*, many years rector of Paglesham, Essex.

At Whitehall, *Mary Anne*, the daughter of J. Buller, esq.

At Edmonton, *Jane*, second daughter of J. Dorin, esq.

In Great Coram street, *George Gardner*, *esq.* late commander of the Montreal Danish East Indiaman.

At Stoke Newington, *Mrs. Brander*, relict of A. B. esq. of Lower Thames-street.

In Scotland-yard, *William Lowndes*, *esq.* one of the commissioners of excise, last surviving grand-son of the Right Hon. William L. commonly called Ways and Means Lowndes, secretary to the treasury during the reigns of William III. and his two successors.

At Brompton Park-house, in her 56th year,

year, the Right Hon. *Sarah Perceval*, daughter of the late John Haworth, esq. of Manchester, and wife of the Hon. Edward P. brother of the Earl of Egmont, also half-brother by the father's side to Lord Arden, and to the Right Hon. Spencer P. chancellor of the exchequer.

In Essex-street, Strand, *Mrs. Foss*, wife of Edward F. esq.

At St. Alban's, Herts, *Caroline*, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowen, master of the grammar school in that town, 15 This young lady possessed uncommon abilities, and had been instructed for seven years, by her own desire, in every branch of classical learning; in which, independently of female accomplishments, she had made such a proficiency, that, at the early age of ten years, she read, in the Greek language, Homer, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c. and, in the Latin, Horace, Livy, Cicero, &c. while, at the same time, by her amiable and candid disposition, and her modest and obliging deportment she acquired the love of all who knew her.

In Glocester-place, *Mrs. Eliz. Cocks*, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Somers, 79.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs. Higginson*, relict of William H. esq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Samuel Powell, esq. of Stanage-park, Radnorshire.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, in his 80th year, that venerable actor, *Mr. Thomas Hull*, who had been so long a member of the theatrical community, that he had become the father of the stage. He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. Hull. He was a good scholar, and possessed literary talents, which he frequently exercised, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue, and excite the benevolent affections. But what must for ever render his name dear to the friends of humanity, and particularly the theatrical world, he was the founder of that institution which provides subsistence for decayed actors and actresses, when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. If this institution had been properly supported by the proprietors of the theatres and the principal performers, it would have been much more prosperous than it has been, and would, of course, have afforded a more comfortable support for those who are not in general much disposed to provide for the decline of life, who often delight the public, but whom the public think very little of when the power of delighting is at an end. Mr. Hull wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Fair Rosamond, which he dedicated to the memory of Shenstone the poet, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration. Mr. Hull lost an amiable wife a few years ago, who had formerly been his pupil. His aged mother resided many years in Bath, and is interred at Weston, near that city, where a small monument, with a few affectionate lines to her memory, was erected by Mr. Hull.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Bastard*, wife of John Pollexfen B. esq. M.P. for Devonshire. Her remains were interred in the parish church of Yealmpton, in that county. The melancholy procession was attended by a numerous concourse of people, who, by their silent and respectful attention, shewed a proper sense of the loss they had sustained. The domestics, with unfeigned sorrow, lamented a kind and indulgent mistress, and the lower ranks of people deplored the loss of a liberal benefactress. Her talents and taste were of the first order, and a lasting monument of her genius is left in her exquisite picture, from sacred history, of Abraham's dismission of Hagar, as the magic of her needle has rendered this piece one of the most magnificent works this country can boast. Her strength of mind supported her in her lingering illness, and the closing scene of her life was marked with fortitude and cheerful resignation to the divine will.

At his house in Cornhill, *Mr. Lambert*, an eminent stock-broker. He put an end to his life by shooting himself with a pistol. It appears that he was under considerable embarrassments which were unknown even to his partner, Mr. Cotton, or his family, but which had occasioned a depression of spirits that led to the catastrophe. On a minute examination of his affairs, a deficiency to the amount of upwards of 60,000l. was discovered.

In his 24th year *Viscount Royston*, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, and M.P. for Ryegate. This young nobleman left Ireland about two years since, and was on his return in the ship Agatha of Lubec, when the vessel was wrecked in a storm not far from Memel, and his lordship was among the unfortunate sufferers who perished. Never was a more promising young nobleman given to his country's hopes, or more untimely snatched away. At an age when most are content to study the ancient authors, with a view only to attain the language in which they wrote, his lordship was so thoroughly master of their contents, that he translated the most obscure of them with astonishing perspicuity and spirit. It was from a desire of adding to the store of ancient and modern learning which he possessed, the advantages that result from personal observation and travels, that his lordship quitted the splendour of an affluent home and encountered the dangers under which he finally perished. His title devolves to his brother Lord Charles.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, the following prizes were awarded: to Mr. John Rowell, of Holling Hall, near Corbridge, for the best stallion for hunters, or road horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. George Coxon, of Wall, near Hexham, for the best stallion for coach-horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thomas Southern, Ravensworth, for the best stallion for draught-horses, 5l. 5s. The premium of 10l. 10s. for the best bull, was adjudged to Mr. William Donkin, of Sandoe; but in consequence of his refusing to allow him to serve within the limits of the society, at a sum (fixed by the judges) not to exceed one guinea, it was adjudged and paid to Mr. William Jobling, of Newton hall, for the next best. The second premium of five guineas for bulls was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Bates, of Halton, but on his refusing to allow him to serve within the district at 15s. it was adjudged and paid to Mr. William Johnson, of Prudhoe. To Mr. Thomos Jobling, of Styford, for the best pair of steers, 5l. 5s. To George Sylvertop, esq. Minsteracres, for the best boar, 3l. 3s. To Mr. William Jobling, Styford, for the next best boar, 2l. 2s. The sweepstakes for heifers, to which there were five subscribers, at two guineas each, was adjudged to Mr. William Jobling, of Styford.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. William Caster, owner of the Sloops Yarm and Sandwich, aged 70, to Miss Phœbe Farrer, 19.

At Hexham, the Rev. Robert Clarke, to Miss Martha Shaftoe, daughter of the late Charles S. esq. with a fortune of 70,000*l.*

At Aysgarth, William Purchas, jun. esq. of West Burton, to Miss Willis of Carperby, in Wensleydale.

At Newcastle, Captain William Pyle, to Miss Martha Armstrong.

At Berwick, Mr. Richard Steel, printer, to Miss Jane Wright.

At Kirknewton, James Rea, esq. of Halterburn Head, Roxburghshire, to Miss Grey, daughter of the late William G. esq. of Kimmerston, Northumberland.

At Alnwick, Mr. Joseph Graham, bookseller, to Miss Forster.

At Durham, Mr. John Harrison, printer, to Miss Webster.

Died.] At Durham, in the workhouse of St. Nicholas, Ann Angus, 100.—Mr. Nicholas Palmer, 70.—Mrs. White, 62.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, who for 55 years had been sexton of St. Mary-le-Bow, 82.—Mrs. Frances Robinson, 88.—Mrs. Ann Hopper, 69.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Newton, 77.

At Carr Hill, Mrs. Hannah Streatham, 93.

At the Flatt near Elsdon, Mrs. Sarah Potts, 30.

At Blyth, Captain Edward Watts, 25.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Donaldson, relict of Captain Thomas D.—Miss Russel, daughter of Mr. James R. 25.

At Darlington, Mr. Philip Harrison, druggist.

At Berwick, Mr. William Craig, printer, 68.—Mr. Andrew Anderson, cabinet-maker, 20. His death was occasioned by his accidentally cutting his fingers severely with a chisel, while at work, which terminated in a locked jaw, of which he died in most excruciating pain.—Mr. William Rochhead, sen. innkeeper, 80.—Master George Fenton, youngest son of the late George F. esq. formerly treasurer to the corporation of Berwick.

At Aldstone, Robert Hodgson, esq.

At Benwell, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Edward W. of Newcastle, 39.

At Darlington, Serjeant Goodchild, of the Royal Marines, recruiting there.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Eleanor Garret, 74.—Mr. William Boag.—Mr. Price, 79.—Mr. Archibald Purvis.—Mr. William Temple, weaver, and of late years governor of All Saints' poor house, 60. By uncommon industry and perseverance, and by a close and regular application of the few hours of leisure afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired a familiar knowledge of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian and Greek languages, and with the various Eastern dialects, as well as the Latin, and some of the modern languages. The study of the original scriptures was his ardent and unwearied pursuit, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism.—Mrs. Grace Atkinson, 81.—Mr. Ambrose Rockwood.—Mr. Thomas Forster, master of the ship George, of London.—Mrs. Jubb, wife of Mr. Christopher J.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Robson.—Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, 90.—Mrs. Farbridge.—Miss Caroline Twiss, third daughter of Francis T. esq. of Bath.

At Barnoor Mill, Mr. George Mole, 74.

At

At Warkworth, the infant son of Henry David Erskine, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Thompson, 87.—Mr. John White.—Mr. Robert Newton, ship-owner.—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, 51.

At Berwickhill, Mr. Joseph Reay, 74.

At Broomhouse, James Wilkie, esq. 74.

At Newham, near Stockton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Thomas S. esq.

At Ridbyhall near Haltwhistle, John Maughan, esq. 69.

At Morpeth, Miss Barbara Marr, 17.—Mr. John Bates, 77.—Miss Richardson, 43.

At Falstone, Dr. Wood, late of Jedburgh.

At Biggs's Main Staith House, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, relict of Mr. John H. of Hexham, 82.

At Durham, in the 96th year of his age, William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to descend upon a rope from the steeple of St. Giles' church, to the Bower Banks adjoining, and accomplished it unhurt. In 1739 he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello and Carthagena. In 1742 he was deprived of his eyesight by lightning upon the African coast, and after that became famous for dressing sheep's feet, which proved a very profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he consumed no small quantity. At cards and bowling matches Cloyd was generally one of the foremost, and frequently betted very freely. He enjoyed, in general, a very good state of health, and within the last 20 years has been seen to run round the feet of a large stool, turned topsy-turvy, with his boots on. About 26 years ago he was at a bowling match on Gilesgate Moor, when a violent altercation arose about the position of the bowls, which had nearly ended in blows, when Cloyd starting from the crowd, cried out, "Lead me to the place where the bowls are:" On his arrival there, after groping awhile for the bowls, he cried out, "Any body may see that bowl is first." This created a loud laugh, and put all the parties in good humour again. About 18 years ago he received one of Hetherington's benefactions of 10l. a year to blind men, upon which he subsisted till his decease.

At Bees Bank, near Durham, Mr. Henry Rutherford. He was in perfect health and spirits, during the whole afternoon of the day on which he died.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The preparations for erecting the court-houses at Carlisle, are going on with great activity, and an engineer has arrived in that city to direct the work. In appropriating the two massive towers to the above-mentioned laudable purpose, their antique appearance is to be preserved throughout, which will give to the whole, when finished, a truly noble and majestic appearance.

The Whitehaven Library, which was instituted the 20th of February, 1797, (as a permanent and accumulating depository of literature) now consists of upwards of one thousand volumes; all of them genuine editions. These may be classed as follows: Antiquity, 18 vols. Theology, Morals, &c. 103; Voyages and Travels 147; History 103; Biography 51; Poetry, in sets 68; ditto, in single volumes 22; Science 46; Miscellaneous 300; Novels 82; Plays single, and in sets, 144. The subscribers (the list of which is honoured with the names of the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale) are accomodated with two suitable apartments (a library and a reading room) in Lowther-house, Lowther street.

While some workmen, were lately employed in digging a cellar in Fisher-street, Carlisle, they discovered, several feet below the surface, the handle of a Roman vase made of stone, highly ornamented, and a small hand-mill, both of Roman origin. These remains of antiquity were found beneath two distinct pavements, which the workmen had discovered in excavating the earth. Pieces of pavement have been frequently found at the depth of ten or eighteen feet, under many parts of that city; which prove beyond doubt the frequent devastations, during the incursions of the Picts and Danes, before it was built in its present form by King William Rufus. The ground in Fisher-street is much below the level of any other part of the town, yet it is considerably higher than the ground without the city walls. A little below the surface, about twenty years ago, were discovered, at the lower end of this street, a most valuable collection of silver Roman coins, in a high state of preservation, which were bought up immediately by antiquaries, and are now deposited in the collections of the curious. They were principally coins of Adrian and Trajan.

Married.] At Morresby, Mr. Thomas Manley, of Manly Devon, to Miss Sarah Johnstone, youngest daughter of Edward J. esq. of Whitehaven.

The Rev. J. Sharp, vicar of Kirby Lonsdale, to Miss Garnett, sister of the late Dr. G. professor of chemistry.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Brownrigg, son of Captain B. of the Apollo, 19.—Mr. Abraham Greenup.—Mr Henry Brogg, 53.—Miss Mary Cass, 35.—Mr. Adam Little, 63.—Mr. John Johnstone, 26.—Mr. Henry Mawson, 61.—Mr. William Findlater, 76.—Mrs. Birkett, relict of Captain B.—Miss Tremble, 46.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Hawthorne.

At New Houses, near Whitehaven, Mr. Alexander Armstrong, 70.—At Harrington, Mrs. Tolson, widow, 103.

At Workington, John Kay, esq. one of the justices of peace for the county, 57.—Mrs. Ann Casson, 81.—Mr. Richard Irwin 75.—Mr. Joseph Hall, surgeon, 53.—Captain Tiffin of the Grace of this port.—Miss Kay, 18.—Mrs. Ann Green, 76.

At Lays in Lamplugh, Mr. John Crackell, sen. 82.

At

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Kemp, 48.—Mrs. Crackenthorp.—Miss Christian Stamper, 22.

At Wigton, Mr. Mark Stoddart, 74.—Miss Blair.

At Penrith, Mrs. Abigail Carmalt, 81.

At Brough Hall, the infant daughter of Thomas Strickland Standish, esq.

At Ponsonby, near Whitehaven, the Rev. John Sanderson, rector of that parish, 37.

At High Hill, Keswick, Mrs. Ann Scott, 60.

At Nunnery, Richard Bamber, esq. formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

At Brampton, Mr. Potts, 75.

At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Mrs. Jane Liddell, sister of Joseph L. esq.

At Flat, near Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Wilson, 68.

At Crofton Place, Mr. George Clark, many years steward to the late Sir John Brisco.

At Holm-foot, Miss Ann Latimer, 19.

At Hutton-le-Hay, Mr. John Lancaster, 76.

At Bank Ground, near Hawkshead, Mrs. Mackreth, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Coniston.

At Drigg, Miss Hannah Gaitskell, 19.

At Carlisle, Mrs Waite, wife of Mr. W. apparitor to the Ecclesiastical Court of this diocese.—Mrs. Mary Crawford, 75.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgson, 78.—Mr. James Robinson, 71.—Mr. Joseph Fearon, 65.—Mr. Henry Nutter.

YORKSHIRE.

According to the accounts given in at the last Pontefract sessions, there has been a decrease in the woollen manufacture, for the year ending March 25, when compared with the preceding one, of 13,518 pieces of narrow cloth, making 498,848 yards; and of 28,245 pieces of broad cloth, making 1,139,035 yards. The quantity manufactured the last year is greater than that of 1803 and 1804, and exceeds the average of the five preceding years. The following is the account of the quantities manufactured for the last six years; and it is said, that the quantity of woollens manufactured during that period, and not included under the stamp act, has increased in an unprecedented degree. Manufactured in 1803, 13,709,800—1804, 13,966,794—1805, 15,427,434—1806, 16,272,573—1807, 15,991,279—1808, 14,353,696.

Married.] At Easby near York, the Rev. William Wharton, vicar of Gilling, and of St. John's Stanwix, in the North Riding, to the Hon. Charlotte Dundas, second daughter of Lord D

At Hutton Bonville, the Rev. James Hewgill, rector of Smeaton, to Margaret Close, youngest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Richmond.

At Hull, Matthew Robinson Legge, esq. of East Rainton, Durham, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of Captain H. of the Nottingham fencible infantry.

At Middleton Tyas, Mr. R. Chadwick, jun. to Miss George, fourth daughter of Sampson G. esq.

At Ripon, the Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, to Miss Ann Hodgson.

At Sutton, Mr. Benjamin Lister, aged 82, to Miss Boyd, 25.

At Dockington, John Barber Arden, esq. son of John A. esq. mayor of Beverley, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Lundy, rector of the former place.

At Otley, Mr. George Rastrick, of Hawksworth, aged 78, to Mrs. Mitton, of Burleywood head, aged 60, making the fourth visit paid by the husband, and the third by his bride, to the altar of Hymen. In compliance with a vulgar notion, that the wife being married in a state of nudity, exonerates her husband from legal obligations to discharge any demands upon her purse, the lady with much *sang froid*, began to disrobe herself at the altar, and did not desist till her chemise remained her only covering; thus having attained the very summit of the *nude ton*, the marriage ceremony commenced, and it was not till the whole had been deliberately gone through that the parish sexton, in the capacity of waiting woman, began to dress this blooming daughter of Eve, and to revive, by the genial heat of warm clothing, that spark of hymenial fire which a chilling air and humid atmosphere had well nigh extinguished.

Died.] At Rise, Holderness, Mrs. Torre, wife of the Rev. Nicholas T.

At Dodworth Green, near Barnsley, William Garlick, esq. 71.

At Bradford, in his 48th year, Mr. Joseph Firth, china and glass dealer. When about sixteen years old he was seized with a disorder in his eyes, the gutta serena, which entirely took away his sight. At this misfortune he was never known to repine. Five years after he lost his sight, his father died, and left him and his aged mother to struggle with the difficulties of getting a livelihood. Mr. Firth resolved to make the best of his situation;—his first effort was to sell earthenware in small quantities, he afterwards visited the potteries of Staffordshire and Liverpool, and some of the principal glass manufactories, by which he was enabled to increase his stock; and by persevering in an upright and punctual attention to business, and by a suavity of manners, which he possessed in an eminent degree, he gained the love and esteem of all who knew him. He died in the prime of life, leaving a striking lesson of what honesty, industry, and perseverance can perform, even when retarded by one of the greatest of human privations.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Warris, merchant, captain in the Sheffield volunteer infantry, 38.

At Beverley, Mr. Earlsman Duncan, 40 years parish clerk at the Minster of that place, 74.—Mr. Samuel Metcalf, schoolmaster, 55.

At

At Hull, Mr. William Rand, schoolmaster, 55.—Mr. William Egly, 55.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Curtis B.

At Kirby Malzeard, John Geldart, esq.

At York, Mrs. Margaret Watson, 79.—Mr. John Hawkins, 52.—Miss Mosley, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas M. rector of Stonegrave.—Miss Bussy, daughter of the late Mr. B. printer, 24.—Mrs. Hay, widow of Alderman H. 55.—Mr. G. Hornby, 76.

At Doncaster, Mr. William Lambert, 85.

At Skipwith Hall, Robert Hudson, esq. 69.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. William Malin, 75.

At Burnley, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C. iron founder, 39.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Benjamin Ledger, 52.—Mr. George Blackstock, 29.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, 72.—Mr. Joseph Bramham, 64.

At Hotham Carrs, Benjamin Turner, esq. 20.

At Winny Bank, near Holmfirth, Mr. Benjamin Bates, 92.

At Kirklington, Mrs. Kettlewell, relict of B. K. esq. of Bolton Percy.

At Lancliffe near Settle, Thomas Paley, esq.

At Tunstall, a small village near Richmond, the population of which amounts to little more than 100 inhabitants, Ellen Glentan, aged 107, and Ann Reynolds, aged 103. It is remarkable that those venerable neighbours survived each other only a few days.

At Leeds, Miss Stockwood, 24.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Jenkinson, solicitor, to Miss Swarbrick.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Breeze, merchant, to Miss M. Davies, second daughter of Mr. John D.—Mr. Hargreaves, to Miss Scarisbrick, of the Crown and anchor tavern.—Captain John R. Davies, to Miss Anastasia Power.—Captain Edward Griffiths, to Miss Forrett.—Mr. T. Redhead of Manchester, attorney, to Miss Holland.

At Manchester, William Beale, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William B. of Nuvent, Gloucestershire, to Mrs. Amelia Town.

At Wigan, Mr. Robert Grayson, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter and heiress, of the late Robert G. esq.

At Prescot, Mr. John Ackers, jun. of Rainhill, to Miss Tyrer, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony T.

At Ormskirk, Mr. William Brandreth, to Miss Chapell.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Mary, Ashbutner, 77.—Mr. Thomas Dewhurst, 60.—Mr. William Wilson.—Mr. Thomas Cowperthwaite.

At Islington, near Liverpool, Philip Christian, esq.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Robinson, mother of the Messrs. Robinsons, of Paternoster Row, London, booksellers, 89.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas J. of Brymbo, near Wrexham, 33. Captain William Murray.—Mr. Roger Spencer.—Mr. John Norris.—Mr. J. B. Watkinson.—Mrs. E. Phythian.—Mr. George Clayton, 73.—Mr. George White.—Mr. Peter Haslam, methodist preacher, 33. He possessed an excellent understanding, which he much improved by intense study. His piety and zeal were exemplary, and his talents, as an instructive evangelical preacher, will long be gratefully remembered by those who were favoured with his ministry.—Mr. George Molyneux, 78.—Mr. George Koster, eldest son of J. T. K.—Mr. George Elliott, merchant.—Mr. Thomas Green, landing-waiter, 47.—Mr. Robert Price, sen. 70.—Mr. John Fearon, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. E. Atkinson, 20.—Mrs. Kirkman, 85.—Mr. Joseph Whitelegg.—Mrs. Tate.

At Bolton, Mr. John Barlow, surgeon.

At Ormskirk, the second son of the Rev. P. W. Fogg.

At Avenham House, near Preston, Miss Godfrey.

At Thelwall, Mrs. Stanton, mother of John S. esq. of Liverpool, 84.

At Runshaw Hall, Mrs. Lowes, widow of the Rev. John L. rector of Wickersley, Yorkshire. and one of the daughters of the late John Longworth, esq. of Ormskirk.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Over, Mr. T. Bruckley of the Oak House, to Miss Gresty.

At Chester, S. Freeman, esq. to Miss Crooke, of Crooke-hall, Lancashire.

At Middlewich, Mr. John Coates, of Whitchurch, to Miss Gresty of Occleston.

At Nantwich, Mr. Richard Pike, of Manchester, to Miss Bloore.

At Gresford, Mr. James Large, of Wrexham, to Miss Jane Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert T. of Llyynenotia, near Wexham.

At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Robinson, of Bridge-house, near Northwich, to Miss Mary Prescott, daughter of Mr. George P. of Yeld Grange, near Knutsford.

Died.] At Tarporley, the Rev. Simon Jackson, rector of that place.

At Chester, the infant daughter of Hugh Reveley, esq. of Bryn-y-gwin, Merionethshire.—Mr. Joseph Hughes, merchant, of Liverpool, 30.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of St. Martin's.

At Hatham Lodge, the Rev. George Edward Leigh, rector of St. Peter's, Stockport, son of the late John L. esq. of Oughtrington.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Leigh, relict of the late Cornwell L. esq. of High-Leigh.

At Shotwick, the Rev. Stephen Hay, curate of that place.

At Belmount, Mrs. Foster, relict of Mr. Thomas F.

DERBYSHIRE.

The late sale of long-horned cattle, the property of F. N. C. Mundy, of Markeaton, was numerously and respectably attended. The following correct statement of the prices will afford the best criterion to judge what degree of rank this valuable breed of cattle still holds in the scale of public estimation. Seventeen dairy cows fetched, 498 guineas; six heifers, 142 guineas; seven two years old heifers, 127 guineas; six yearling ditto, 70 guineas; the rearing calves from 4 to 17 guineas each.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Whysall of Coats-park, near Alfreton, to Mrs. Houndsfield of Tupton.—Mr. John Hopkinson, to Miss Ellen Hill, both of Crich.

At Clifton, near Overseal, Mr. S. Hunt, of Colebrook, to Miss Phœbe Walker, of Breadsall.

Died.] At Stanley, Miss Mary Goddard.

At Catlow, Mrs. Hulland.

At Doveridge, the Hon. William Barnard Cavendish, the youngest son of Lord Waterpark.

At Edensor, Dorothy, widow of Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton.

At Ticknall, Mr. Lancelot.

At Monyarsh, Mr. Thomas Holmes, 27.

At Buxton, Mrs. Carnall, daughter of the late Mr. John Ashworth, of Oldfield, near Manchester.

At Hilton, Mr. Thomas Smedley, 72.

At Darley Abbey, Robert Holden, esq. 85. By his death a very considerable estate devolves to the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of St. Philips, Birmingham, and prebendary of Fawley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Church, on Standard Hill, Nottingham, took place a few days since. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the concourse of people was so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty the commissioners could reach the spot where the stone was to be laid.

Married.] At Greasley, Mr. Goolder, to Miss Sellers, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Brinsley Gin.

At Eastwood, Mr. Munk, of Nottingham, to Miss Shephard.

At Grove, near Retford, Mr. William Bodill, to Mrs. Whitehouse, of Stoke, near Worcester.—Mr. Wallis belonging to Richardson and Manly's comedians, to Miss Jackson, late of the Newark Company.

At Nottingham, the Rev. Mr. Almond, to Miss Russel.

At Attenborough, Mr. T. Earp, to Miss Harvey, both of Toton.

Died.] At Ilkeston, Mr. William Wheatly, a serjeant in the Ilkeston volunteers.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Jackson, second son of the late Mr. William J.

At Nottingham, Miss Christian, only daughter of Mr. C. 16.—Mr. Cooper wife of Mr. George C. 71.—Mrs. Lacey, 57.—William Clarke, gent.—Mr. Thomas Milner, town-cryer.—Mr. John Pacey, 73.—Mrs. Tilley.—Mr. Samuel Messam.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation for rendering the Witham navigable for coasting vessels up to Lincoln, by widening the locks at present in it to twenty feet, and by raising the iron bridge over the river at Boston, to admit the vessels passing under it at high water.

The Committee of the Subscribers to the intended Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, have published a report relative to the state of the funds of that charity, of which the following is an extract:—"In conformity with their engagement to the Public, the Committee of Friends to the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, beg leave to lay before them a report of the present situation of that Charity, from which it will appear, that, although, their unremitted efforts have hitherto been attended with very great success, much yet remains to be done, before the community can reap any advantage from it. For it is evident to them from all the information which they have been able to collect, that a sum very much larger than the amount already subscribed will be necessary to erect buildings suitable to the undertaking, and to the probable number of patients in this very extensive county. Yet large as this sum is, the Committee can have no doubt of obtaining it, when they consider how much a few months have already produced, and what a number of names of gentlemen of the highest rank and property is still wanting to the list of benefactors. To them, therefore, and to a generous public, ever ready to listen to the calls of humanity, they again confidently recommend this important Institution, fully convinced that among all the evils to which mankind are liable, no one is attended with more severe afflictions, either to the sufferers or their families, than that which it is the object of a Lunatic Asylum to relieve. The amount of benefactions as per list, is 4118*l.* 6*s.*; Amount actually received at the Lincoln Bank 3605*l.* 12*s.* Laid out in Exchequer Bills for the benefit of the intended Asylum, vested in the names of Robert Burton, esq. and the Rev. H. V. Bayley, treasurers, 3300*l.*; which sum of 3300*l.* will produce about 150*l.* annually."

Married.] At Long Ludford, near Louth, Mr. Everard of Spalding, to Mrs. Oates.

At Willingham, H. Boot, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Hopkinson, daughter of the late Mr. H. of the former place.

At Harlaxton, Mr. R. Wedgwood, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Copeland.

At Bloxholm, Robert Ferguson, esq. to Mary, the only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, esq. lately Countess of Elgin.

At

At Alford, Mr. Thomas Simpson, to Mrs. Flint of the King's Head inn.

Died.] At Scupholm, Mr. Samuel Patchett, 61.

At Wainfleet All Saints, Mrs. Bycroft,

At Bolingbroke, Mr. Hobson, 70.

At Gunby, Mrs. Jane Ward, 96.

At Louth, Mrs. Mary May, 99.

At Mablethorp, Mr. Moses Andrews, 55. Mr. William Simpson, 80.

At Beesby, Mr. Lucas, 79.

At Gosberton, Mr. Ashby, common brewer, and master of the Wheel public house.—Mrs. Willerton.

At Castor, George Halgate, gent. 54.

At Barrow, Mrs. Taylor, 74.

At Wilksby, Mrs. Harrison, 58.

At Uffington, Mrs. Gray, 76.—Mr. Walter Bird, 70.

At Boston Mr. William Holden, of the Crown inn.

At Nassington, near Wansford, Mr. Hubbard, publican. His death was occasioned by his swallowing a small bone (whilst eating some beef-steak pie) which stopped in his wind-pipe: as it did not occasion great pain, he deferred applying to an able surgeon for several days; until a mortification had ensued. The bone was then passed down his throat, but he died shortly after in consequence of the accident.

At Scampton, Mrs. Cartwright, 64.

At Patrington, Mrs. Browne, 66.

At Walcot, B. Burton, esq. Some months since he fractured his skull by a fall whilst hunting; he had, however, nearly recovered the effects of the accident, when again venturing too ardently in pursuit of his favourite amusement, he brought on a brain fever, which terminated his life.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Husband's Bosworth, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Ann Smith.

At Leicester, Mr. Goddard, jun. to Miss Grose.—Mr. Edward Bolton, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Airey.—Mr. Cooper to Miss Coltman.

Mr. John Bradford, to Miss Ann Lea, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Orton on the hill.

Died.] At Orton on the hill, Samuel Steel Perkins, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for this county, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Leicester and Warwick.

At Leicester, Mrs. Tookey, relict of the Rev. Watson T. of Exning, Suffolk.—Mr. Samuel Winchester, 60.—Mr. Moore, wife of Mr. William M.—Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Thomas K.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Bywater.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Marquis of Stafford has just completed, at Trentham, a building of a singular construction, being the only edifice of the sort in this country. It is a cemetery, after the manner of the Roman tombs, and, like them, is situated on the road side. The building is of stone, of the most durable workmanship, and exhibits a style of grand and solid architecture highly expressive of the subject: it is a square of 40 feet on the base, and rises pyramidally 40 feet high. The inside contains 40 catacombs under one groined arch of stone; the whole is lined with a beautiful dark and highly polished marble.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Arthur Morgan, to Miss Isabella Hughes, daughter of the late Mr. H., surgeon.

Mr. John Crutchley, of Dunchurch, to Miss Lees, of Acton Trussell, near Stafford.

At Handsworth, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Jessamy Astley, both of Birmingham.

Mr. Anthony Titley, of Leeds, to Miss Addison, of Ranton Abbey.

Died.] At Cald Moor, near Walsall, Mr. John Mason.

At Waste Farm, near Walsall, Mr. Grove, plater.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Challengen.—Mrs. E. Green.

At Walsall, Mr. Samuel Bolton.

At Hill Top, Great Barr, Mr. William Osborne.

At West Bromwich, Mr. John Barber, 46.

At Handsworth, Master Perry, only son of Mrs. P., in his 7th year.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Smith.

At the house of William Hyatt, esq., near Lane End, Mrs. Jane Hyatt, a maiden lady, his aunt. She was in the 80th year of her age, and totally deprived of sight; and being left alone in the parlour, her clothes caught fire, and before she perceived her alarming situation, and assistance could be procured, she was so much scorched as to survive but a few hours.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alcester, Mr. John Alexander, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss of Sarsons.

At Rugby, the Rev. John Marriott, third son of the Rev. Dr. M., of Cottesbatch, Leicestershire, to Miss Mary Anne Harris, eldest daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Rugby.

At Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Hancorne, of Swansea, to Miss Caroline Wheatley, second daughter of Mr. Thos. W.

At Coventry, Mr. William Maye, to Miss Ann Liggins.

At Nuneaton, George Handson, esq., to Miss Burton, third daughter of the late Mr. Burton, tanner, of Nuneaton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. John Cooper.—Mr. George Thomas, 43.—Mrs. Blundell.—Mr. John Stockton, 54.—Mr. John Newby.—Mrs Raven.—Mr. John Charles, 68.—Mr. Thompson.—Miss Horne, 33.—Miss Sarah Warwick, 14.—Mrs. Barnes, 69.—Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon to the General Hospital, celebrated for his dexterity and success as an operator, and for sagacity, science, promptitude,

promptitude, and skill, in all the branches of his profession, 48.—Simon Villers, esq., late of Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Collins, the facetious author of the Morning Brush. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath, and very early in life made his appearance on that stage—where, in the progress of a few years, he filled as great a variety of characters as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men and country boys, in farce and operas, were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style, in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of Life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of Good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not lose the remembrance of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all George Alexander Stevens's followers, as an original and humorous lecturer; by which exertions of his mental powers, he happily acquired a competency that made the downhill of his life smooth and comfortable.

At the Green Bank, near Birmingham, Mrs. Armfield, 76.

At Coventry, Mrs. Allen. — Mr. Jos. Bull.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Sharpe. — Mrs. Beazley, wife of Mr. Beazley, linen-draper, of that town, aged 26. The circumstances attending the death of this amiable woman were truly melancholy: returning on April 17th, with a young lady, about 12 years of age, and her husband (to whom she had been married but five weeks), in a one-horse chaise, from a visit to her father, a respectable farmer, living at Ansley, four miles from this town, the horse, as it approached towards it, suddenly took fright, and ran with great fury to the bridge over the river Anker, where her husband, fearful that the enfuriated animal would jump into the river, advised Mrs. Beazley to leap out behind, which attempting to do, part of her dress caught in the hind part of the chaise, and before she could be extricated by the by-standers, her head had been several times dashed against the parapet of the bridge. She was conveyed home in a senseless state, as well as her husband. She survived the accident but three days, and died regretted by all who had had the pleasure of knowing her, for her urbanity of manners, and mild and amiable virtues and qualifications.

At Stivichall, near Coventry, Mr. Smart, 59.

At Smethwick, Mrs. Bate, 62.

At Keresley, Mr. N. Oldham.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Dolphin, wife of James D. esq.

At Woodcote, Elizabeth, second daughter of P. H. Mallory, esq.

At Warwick, Mrs. Asley, wife of Mr. Samuel A.

SHROPSHIRE.

The new road from Oswestry to Corwen, by which upwards of four miles will be saved, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected to be opened as far as Glyn slate quarries by Christmas next, and the remainder in in the course of the following spring.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Samuel Tuffley Harding, esq, of Tamworth, banker, to Miss Bage.

At Whitchurch, Lieutenant Clarke, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ann Joyce, second daughter of Mr. J.

At Ludlow, Mr. Felton, printer and bookseller, to Miss Rawlings.

The Rev. T. Baker, of Oriel College, Oxford, to Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. King, of Worthen.

At Welsh Pool, Mr. James Roberts, druggist, to Miss Powell.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Stainer, many years serjeant-major of the Shropshire militia.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, of Burr, King's County, Ireland.—Mr. Thos. Parry, son of Mr. Henry P.—Mrs. Eleanor Powel, late of Moat Hall.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Briscoe, wife of Mr. Wm. B. of the Three Tuns.—Mr. John Marsh.

At Wem, Mrs. Shaw.—Mrs. Bickerton, 70.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Joyce, wife of Mr. J. watchmaker.—Mrs. Hewitt.

At Longnor, Mr. Tyler, many years a schoolmaster there.

At the Moat, near Stapleton, Mrs. Stedman.

At Oswestry, Mr. Jones, parish clerk.

At Edge, Miss Gardiner.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Overbury, Mr. William Smith, of the Woolpack Inn, Tewkesbury, to Miss Chambers.

At Bewdley, Mr. Thomas Probert, of Birmingham, to Miss Griffin.

At Ribbesford, Mr. Wm. Buckloe, of New York, to Miss Barron, of Bewdley.

Mr. John Smith, of Mathon, to Miss Woodyat, of Earl's Court.

Died.] At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Bonaker, relict of Mr. B. of Norton, near Evesham.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Fowke.—Mr. Richard Sterry.

At Lyehampton, Mrs. Lambe, 68.

At Stone, Mrs. Steward, wife of John S. esq.

At Caudhills, near Pershore, Mr. Whittaker.

At Eastington, Mr. Berkesley.

At Rashwood Hill, near Droitwich, Mr. Jacob Corbett.

At Coukhill, in the parish of Inkberrows, in his 87th year, John Fortescue, esq. captain in the royal navy; the oldest officer on

the

the superannuated list, and supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world. He had previously served under his lordship on the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies. When Lord Anson was afterwards elevated to the post of first lord of the admiralty, he was made post captain, and continued in the service till the peace of 1763. Having contracted a violent local scurvy in that voyage, he passed the greater part of his latter years in retirement, at his paternal estate of Cookhill, endearing himself to a small circle of friends by continual acts of social kindness, and by a conversation enlivened with frequent narrations of former professional occurrences, of which he retained to the last a perfect recollection.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Yarkhill, Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, esq. of Monarchty, Cardiganshire, to Miss Vevers, only daughter of Mr V. of Yarkhill Court.

At Mondiford, Richard Doolan, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Cope.

At Hereford, Mr. Gibbs, to Miss Mary Ann Davis.—R. Walton, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Walters.

At Kinderchurch, Mr. James Williams, of the Brooks, to Miss Ann Williams.

At Kings Caple, Mr. Southall, to Miss Bayley.

Died.] At Huntington, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

At Pontrilas, Mr. Adams, 84.

At Hereford, Miss Symonds, 20.

At Leominster, Mr. John Knight.—Mr. T. S. Bush.

At Underdowns, near Ledbury, Mrs. Miles, wife of John M., esq.

At Kington, Mr. Andrews.

At Hay, Mr. James Lyde, surgeon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Tewksbury, Mr. William Smith, attorney.

At Uley, Miss Richards, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. late vicar of Tetbury.

At Barnwood, near Gloucester, Mr. John Jordan, 34.

At Newnham, Mrs. Chinn.

At Pucklechurch, Miss H. Swayne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of that place.

At Dursley, Mrs. Long.

At Tilsdown, Mrs. Jones, mother of the late Lieutenant-colonel Parnell, of King's hill.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Perry, surgeon, and apothecary.—Mr. George of the Rose and Crown inn.

At Gloucester, Mr. William Woodward, 56.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Caversfield, near Bicester, Joseph Bullock, esq. 75. His abilities, integrity, and activity as a magistrate, rendered him a most useful member of society, and an ornament to his country.

At Oxford, Mr. James Sabine, 52.—Mr. William Vynes, 51.—Mr. Allen Mackinnon, 56.

At Old Cutslow, Mr. John Middleton, 57.

At Chesterton, Mrs. Edmonds.

At Ensham, Mrs. Bowerman.

At Witney, in his 65th year, Mr. John Trimnel, surgeon and apothecary; a man who, for the unvaried sobriety of his life, the patience of his temper, the universality of his benevolence, the tenderness of his sympathy, and the conscientious discharge of his professional duties, in which he had both much skill and experience, might be held up as an ornament and pattern, not to one only, but to every useful and honourable profession among men.—The Rev. W. Collins, M. A formerly of Christchurch, and lately rector of Slapton, Bucks, and curate of Coggs and Hailey, near Witney, where he was born, and resided the greater part of his life.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Carr, 58.

At Great Hazeley, Mr. Charles Cornish of the Plough inn, 55.

At Tetsworth, Mrs. Ann Hobday 84.

At Waterperry, Mr. John Miller, 57.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The following account is given by the gardener of the Rev. Dr. Drake of Amersham, respecting the extraordinary produce of a single grain of wheat in the garden of that gentleman. "On the 1st day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four sets or slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November I took them up a second time, and made thirty-six plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month I, a third time, took up my plants, and divided them into 256 plants or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from the weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted, or numbered, and they were 3,511; a great part of which proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured six inches in length, some very middling grains, some very light and thin.—This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of this one grain of wheat in one year." Would not this practice (spring planting) be of great use where the crops miss by various accidents incident to farming?

Married.] At Beaconsfield, Thomas Witts Walford, esq. of Uxbridge, to Miss Crook, daughter of Robert C. esq.

At Olney, H. Rumsey, esq. of Chesham, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir Robert M.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. S. W. Barringer, to Miss Sophia Stevens.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Hodgkins, to Miss Ivatts.

Died.] At Penn, Miss Mary Garlands, youngest daughter of Mr. G.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Yaxham and Welborne, Norfolk, to Miss Livius, eldest daughter of George L. esq.—George Nash, esq. to Miss Addington, eldest daughter of Sylvester A. esq.

Died.] At Biggleswade, Mr. George Herbert, merchant and banker. Being a close observer of his late father's exemplary conduct, he could not fail of possessing, in an eminent degree, those qualities which characterise the man of honour and business; such as integrity, punctuality, and industry. The liberality of his dealings secured him an extensive trade, and enabled him to bequeath to his relatives a good fortune, the fruit of his meritorious exertions; and he has left to his successors in particular, and the mercantile world at large, a laudable example to imitate.

At Bedford, Mr. James Foster, 43.—Mrs. Jordan, wife of Mr. J. of the Bell inn.

At Yeldon, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. Thomas U. 30; and three days afterwards his father, James U. esq. of Polton, 66.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Rockingham, John Henry Palmer, esq. second son of Sir John P. bart, of Carlton, to the Hon. Mary Grace Watson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Sondes.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, Mr. William Chettle, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Culworth, Mrs. Mary Biker, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. late vicar of that place.

At Northampton, Mr. John Perkins.—Mr. John Cooch.—The Rev. Thomas Percy, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and nephew to the bishop of Dromore.

At Castor, near Peterborough, George Holgate, gent. 54.

At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Prentice, 55.

At Hardingstone, Mr. Daniel Kightley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mrs. Eleanor Paul, widow of Mr. W. F. P. formerly of Bury, 28.—Mr. Newman, proprietor of the Stage Waggon from that place.—Mr. Hull, of Brampton. He left his house apparently in perfect health, to go to St. Ives market, and while purchasing some cattle, complained of indisposition, and shortly afterwards expired.

At Huntingdon, Mrs Adaman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is, *The Holy Wars.*

The Norrisian prize Essay, is this year adjudged to Mr. George Cornelius Gorham, of Queen's college, for his Essay on Public Worship.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Goode, to Miss Caroline Harwood.—Samuel Christie, esq. mathematical master in the royal military academy, Woolwich, to Miss Claydon, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles C.

At Newton, near Wisbech, Mr. Stephen Fovargue, to Miss Mary Herber.

Died.] At Haslingfield, Mr. John Sargeant, 59.

At Cambridge, Miss Catharine Musgrave, daughter of the late Rev. Edward M. rector of Knapwell.—Mr. Underwood.—Mrs. Clements.

At Lake's End, in the parish of Upwell, Mr. Reed.

At Thropland, Mr. James Cambridge.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Mary Davies.—Miss Charlotte Ann Elston, second daughter of Mr. T. E 14.

At Little Wilbraham, Mr. B. Kent, 67.

At Sawston, Mr. Adams.

NORFOLK.

A public charity school, on Mr. Lancaster's plan of education, has been opened at Lynn.

Married.] At Lynn, T. P. Bagg, esq. to Miss Grace Salisbury, youngest daughter of the late Richard S. esq. of Lancaster.

The Rev. W. Drew, of Middleton, to Miss Standbanks, daughter of Mr. S. of North Wootton.

H. B. Gooch, esq. of Tunstall, to Miss Read, daughter of J. Read, esq. of Freethorpe.

At Norwich, Mr. John Chater, of Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, to Miss C. Crakenthorpe.—The Rev. Philip Nevill Jodrell, rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Pye, only daughter of Samuel P. esq.

At Coltishall, the Rev. Joseph Church, to Mrs. Gurney, relict of Bartlett G. esq of Norwich.

Died.] At Drayton Lodge, near Norwich, in her 30th year, the Hon Mrs Fitzroy, wife of Lieut. Colonel the Hon. William Fitzroy. Her amiable and mild disposition, her virtuous mind, and exemplary conduct, endeared her to all who knew her: her loss must ever be deplored by her family and friends, and to her disconsolate husband is irreparable. She was the only sister to Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart.

At Feltwell, Mr. Thomas Young, 37.

At Mulbarton, Mr. Richard Whiting, school-master and land surveyor, 39.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Hubbard, 65.—Mrs. Fisher, widow of John F. esq. 86.—Samuel Bream, gent.

At Castleacre, Mr. H. Young, parish clerk, 87.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barnham, wife of Mr. Richard B. 64.—Mrs. Mary Tuck, 31.—Mr. John Clipperton, grocer, 47.—Mr. J. Heasell, 86.—Mr. Edward Russell, 63.—Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. Richard Mackenzie B. printer

printer of the Norwich Mercury.—Mrs. Corbett, 43.—Mr. Dyson.

At Banham, Mrs. Frances Wells.

At Corton, Mrs. Gilbert, relict of Mr. S. Gilbert.

At Coltishall, Mr. John Burton, blacksmith, 81.

At Newton, Miss Mary Muskett, daughter of Mr. Ephraim M. 26.

At Diss, Mr James Bray.

At Hempnall. Mrs. Adams, 95.

At East Harling, Mrs. Rodwell, relict of Mr. Lionel R.

At Tharston, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. B. 69.

At Calton, Mrs. Susannah Rant, 61.

At Cringleford, Cremer Cremer, esq 39.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Chapman, 33.—Mr. John Ellis, youngest son of Mr. E of the Post office, 18.

At Lynn, Mr. John Pearce, 47.—Mrs. Gurney, wife of John G jun. esq banker.

At Honing, Mr. Christopher Youngman, 96.

At New Buckenham, Miss Jane Dodd, youngest daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Etheridge.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Richard F. 56.—Barnabas Howell, gent. 69.—Mr. C. Bradfield, 61.—Mr. Rowe, schoolmaster.

At Harleston, Captain Nunn Pretyman, of the East Suffolk militia.

At Brancaster, Mrs. Foley, wife of —— F. esq and only daughter of Robert Cooper, gent. of East Dereham.

At Appleton, Mrs. Clements, wife of Mr. Edward C. 27.

SUFFOLK.

An institution for the relief of poor lying-in married women is about to be established in Bury. A considerable subscription has been entered into for its support, and there is every reason to hope that so laudable a plan will experience due encouragement.

Married.] The Rev. C. Dewhirst, of Bury, to Miss S. Last, eldest daughter of the late Mr. L. of Southwood Park.

At Bury, R. Sheppard, esq of Tunstall, to Miss Gale, of Orford, only daughter of the late Captain G. of the royal navy

Died.] At Bredfield, William Whincopp, esq. 71.

At Ipswich, Anna Maria, only daughter of the late John Girling, esq. of the royal navy.—Mrs. Brame, wife of Mr. B.—Martin Sharpe, gent. lately an eminent draper, but who had retired from business, 74.

At Bury, Mr. John Brickwood, 62.

At Stowupland, Mr. Thomas Ely Tailer, second son of Mr. John Baily T.

At Nowton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of William S. gent.

At Gillingham, near Beccles, Mr. T. Chapman, 58.

At Beccles, Mr. Bonner, 60.—Mr. John Nickolds, 47.

At Henley Hall, Mrs. Sleorgan, only daughter of the late John Gould, esq. of Woodford Bridge.

At Cowlinge, Mr. John Chapman.

At Moor's Farm, Boxted, Mr. John Westrup, 58.

At Ashfield, Miss Ann Hammond, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. 18

At Sproughton, Mr. Charles Fenn, 82.

At Haverhill, Mr. John Webb, 83.

At Hemley, near Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Blomfield, farmer.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Five Bells

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Haddock, of Botesdale, aged 72, Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Mr. Edmund R. of Walsham-le-Willows. This lady had for nearly half a century kept the celebrated school at the latter place for the education of the female sex; during which period, by her meekness of disposition, affability, and benevolence of character, she endeared her memory to all who ever had the happiness of deriving benefit from her instructions, which were strictly in conformity with the mildest principles of christianity. Her charity was unbounded to the poor of that village, who, in the hour of sickness or difficulty, were sure of relief from her table; and in the private circle of an extensive acquaintance, she was highly esteemed and reverenced as an example worthy the imitation of her sex, as a wife and parent, as well as for her moral virtues.—And a few days afterwards died, Mrs. Casborne, wife of the Rev. John Spring Casborne, of Pakenham, and eldest daughter of the above Mrs. Rogers.

At Brandon, Mrs. Toosey, widow of the Rev. Philip Toosey, formerly rector of Stonham Jerningham, and vicar of Kenton, in this county.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, William Lawrence, esq. to Miss Bygrave.

At Shenfield, Mr. John Bishop, of Housham Hall, near Harlow, to Miss Martham, daughter of the late Mr. M. formerly of Shenfield Hall.

At West Ham, the Rev. Mr. Burford, rector of Magdalen Laver, to Miss Burrow, eldest daughter of Roger B. esq. of Exeter.

Died.] At the Deanery, Bocking, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley, only brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol. In his lordship's most exemplary character, were blended all the rare qualities of a benevolent, pure, and religious mind, which at once added lustre to his exalted birth, and imparted dignity and importance to the sacred profession of which he was an upright and distinguished member. In the more retired walk

walk of domestic life, no man appeared more interesting or amiable, as an affectionate husband, fond father, and zealous friend. In his immediate neighbourhood, his lordship had most strongly endeared himself; to the gentleman by affable and friendly intercourse; to the distressed and indigent by the prompt and liberal extension of comfort and relief, emanating from the impulse of a feeling and generous heart.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Sly, relict of Thomas S. esq. 85.

At Mountnessing, William, son of the Rev. W. M. Bowskill, vicar of that place.

At Colchester, the Rev. Mr. Hobbes, many years minister of the independent meeting there.—Mr. William Rouse.

At Bridgwell Hall, Mrs. Bird, relict of Thomas B. esq.

At Althorne, John Revett, esq.

KENT.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, May 10th, a fire broke out at Dover, in the warehouses of Messrs. Fector, and Co. adjoining the ordinance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in coopering some casks of turpentine throwing the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine: it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury which nothing could resist. The whole range of storehouses of Messrs. Fector, which fronted the York-house, were entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the Danish ships; the ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings much injured. A Greek ship at the quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings were depositories for Mr. Congreve's rockets and other combustibles, which could not all be got out, and several explosions took place, the last of which carried away the roof of the buildings, and caused great alarm. No further damage was however done, and the fire was got under between eight and nine in the evening. The loss is supposed to exceed 30,000l.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Coleman, surgeon, Sheerness, to Miss Saunders, daughter of Mr. S. of the Assembly Rooms.

At Folkstone, John Scott, esq. supervisor of the customs, to Miss M. Castle, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. one of the jurats of that place.

At Buckland, near Dover, Josiah Cock, esq. surgeon, of the royal miners, to Miss Maria Horn, second daughter of Thomas H. esq.

At Hayes, Major Pilkington, to Miss Gibbs, only daughter of the attorney general.

Died.] At Mount Pleasant, Thurnham, Mr. Samuel Jones, 82. His habits and manner of living were curious and eccentric, and he was remarkable for his penurious economy. From the humble situation of a gentleman's coachman, he rose to the possession of a large fortune, and accumulated the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds, by denying himself the enjoyments of life, and by observing the most exact and rigid avarice through every day of his life. By his will he has bequeathed his property to a number of poor relations, to whom during his life he paid no attention; but who, if he had been a man of liberal mind, with a heart as bountiful as his means, might have flourished, and have become the means of enlarging his pleasures and respectability. A niece, with a large family, to whom he left 2000l. died at Maidstone a few days after him.

At Canterbury, Mrs Walton, wife of Captain W. of the 4th Queen's own dragoons. The circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate lady are peculiarly distressing. She was in a room on the fourth story, where she had lately been confined, and while in the act of throwing up the sash of the window, was precipitated through the aperture, and fell a height of forty feet on the pavement below. The effect of the fall was a fracture of the skull to a considerable extent, and a concussion of the brain, which terminated her life in a few hours. It is conjectured, that the sash rose with so much rapidity that she lost her hold, and from the sill of the window not being knee high (barely eight inches from the floor of the room) there was no stay to prevent her fall. It is not improper here to remark on the ridiculous impropriety of constructing windows of bedchambers in this manner, or indeed of any rooms, without a proper guard to prevent a similar accident. Mrs. W. was a most amiable woman, in the prime of life and health, and had but just recovered from her lying-in, when she was thus momentarily snatched from an infant and a husband, whose feelings on the melancholy event may be better conceived than described.

At Canterbury, Miss Collins, daughter of Mr. Charles Collins.—Lieutenant Frederic Henry Mantell, of the Nottingham militia.—Mrs. Marsh.—Mrs. Gold.—Mr. James Parker, 73.—Mr. Read, 70.—Mr. Bailey, of the Black Griffin.—Mr. Henry Arnold, attorney.—Mrs. Graham, relict of Colonel G.

At Dover, Robert Hunt, esq. one of the jurats of that place, 54. He was an upright magistrate, and his private character was universally esteemed.—Mrs. Hannam, relict of George H. esq. 69.—Mrs. Polhill.—Mr. Walcot, of the theatre.

At Chatham, Mrs. Buck, 87.—J. Plunckett, esq. second assistant of the dock-yard.—Mr. Earton, of Sheerness.

At Wingmore, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Thomas P.

At

At Sheerness, Mr. John Bastard.

At Rochester, Mrs. Fry, wife of Mr. F. surgeon.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Dowis, wife of the Rev. Mr D. vicar of that place.

At Howletts, Lady Yates, relict of the late Mr. Justice Y. and of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 71.

At Ospringe, within a few hours of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Houghting.

At Ramsgate, Mr. John Daniels.—Mrs. Meader.

At Queenborough, Mr. Francis Hart, of the Ship Inn, 48.

At Goodnestone next Wingham, in the 101st year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Stocks. She was born January 25, and baptized at Wingham, February 14, 1708; and during her life was never thirty miles from that place. She has left three daughters. Fifty two of her grand and great grand children are now living, and about the same number have died. She retained her faculties to the day of her death, and on the celebration of her ninety-ninth birth-day sung several songs to her family.

At Broughton under Blean, Mrs. Berry, 96.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bishop, relict of G. Bishop, esq. of the Maidstone distillery, 66.—Miss Sophia Burgess, 25.

At New Romney, Mr. W. Sladden, 63.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Leggitt, 70.—Mr. George Janeway, of the Folkstone Arms inn.

SURRY.

Married.] At Barnes, Thomas Young, esq. inspector-general of his majesty's hospitals, to Violet, daughter of James Burnett, esq.

At Hampton lodge, Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart. to Miss Mandeville.

Died.] At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Croydon, the Rev. J. Griffies, upwards of fifty years rector of Chipstead, 87.

SUSSEX.

Several of the inhabitants of Brighton have entered into a subscription for the laudable purpose of giving premiums for the encouragement of the mackarel fishery at that port.

Married.] At Northiam, Davies Giddy, esq. of Tredra, Cornwall, M P to Miss Gilbert, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

At Lewes, Mr. John Reeves, of Chiddingly, to Mrs. Mannington, widow of Mr. Matthew M. of Ripe.

Died.] At Ringmer barracks, of a dropsy, Mrs. J. Bannister, wife of Serjeant B. of the royal artillery. This poor woman had the operation of tapping performed on her no less than thirty times, between the 19th of December 1806, and her death, during which time it appears, by the sick register, that the aggregate of water drawn from her, amounts to the astonishing quantity of 643 quarts, and half-a-pint. Previous to her coming to Ringmer, she had submitted six times to the operation, by the surgeons at Woolwich.

At Newick, Mr. George Mills.

At Brighton, Mrs. Tilt, wife of Mr. Thomas T. jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a Vestry meeting lately held at Kingston, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Stubbington lodge, made an offer to the parish of Portsea, of a piece of land, on which he would build a large Charity-school, for the educating of fifty poor boys and fifty poor girls, with a house for the master and mistress of the school to live in, provided the parish would agree to pay sixty pounds per annum towards a salary for the master and mistress: or, if the parish preferred it, he would give one thousand pounds, towards erecting the school. This generous offer was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Fitzherbert, expressing his conviction of the necessity of such an establishment, in so populous a neighbourhood, and, with much philanthropic feeling, he forcibly expatiated on the advantages the rising generation would receive from it. The only objection felt at the vestry to this laudable, praiseworthy, and benevolent design, was an unwillingness to lay a rate on the parish, to defray the expence of the salary for the proposed master and mistress. The vestry therefore resolved to appoint a deputation to wait on Mr. Fitzherbert, to thank him for his liberal offer, and to try what sum could be raised by a general subscription, in addition to the large gift offered by him. It is hoped that the parish will determine to give the poor, friendless, and orphan children of their neighbourhood, all the blessings and advantages of education.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. John Webb, to Miss Keet.—Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. G. R. merchant.

At Southampton, Mr. Nicolle, jun. commander of the Hero packet, to Miss Jordan.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Marshall, of his Majesty's sloop Port Mahon, 22.—Mr. Ballard, victualler, and one of the constables of the borough.—Mr. Wm. Gibson, sen.—Miss Sarah Poore, niece of the late George P. esq.—Mr. Moore.

At Hill, near Southampton, Miss Catherine Brownlow Bertie, second daughter of Rear-admiral B.

At Hamble, Mrs. Bradby, wife of Admiral B.

At Southampton, Mrs. Chiddell, of the Mitre inn.—Mr. Thomas Tarrant.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. John H. 82.—At the house of her father Joseph Sherer, esq. Mrs. Kuhff, wife of Henry K. esq of Islington.—George Blachford, gent. 63.

At Southwick, Mrs. Soaper, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr Jeremiah Self, 85.

At

At Ringwood, Mrs. Pearce, wife of Mr. P. of the White Hart inn.

At Bisterne, Henry Digby, fifth son of W. Mills, esq.

At Romsey, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Charles le Gay.

In the 68th year of his age, Sir John Carter, Knight, of Portsmouth, than of whom the loss of no individual of that place could possibly be more generally lamented, or more deeply regretted. Though it frequently happens that good men do not receive while living their full desert of praise, yet at his name the tongue of slander was mute; the breath of calumny was dissipated, and the malevolence of party subsided, and notwithstanding he has taken a very active part as a magistrate, no one has ever ventured to charge him with a subversion of the laws, in any single instance, but all unite in asserting his character to have been irreproachable. As a magistrate, he was vigilant, but not inquisitorial: firm, yet so much inclined to the side of mercy, that culprits thought it a peculiar happiness to have him for their judge. He was several times mayor of the Borough of Portsmouth, and as often was his administration marked by a mild and placid exercise of the civil authority. He likewise once served as sheriff for the county. As a citizen, he was conspicuous for a steady inflexible attachment to the cause of liberty, civil and religious; and as often as a contested election has taken place in the county, never failed of giving it a cordial and an effective support. To his influence too principally it was, that that luminary of the law, Lord Erskine, owed his seat in the house of Commons, as representative for the borough for many years. As a christian, he was sincere, pious, unaffected, and attended regularly the unitarian meeting-house at that place. He was one of the first members of the unitarian society, established in the southern district, and by his example contributed not a little to give energy and respectability to the cause. As a man, he was upright in principle, uniformly consistent in practice, and his charities which were numerous, bore internal evidence of their being the effect of pure disinterested benevolence, rather than of ostentation, or a desire to be thought charitable. In the more endearing relations of husband, father, friend, he was all that can be implied by these terms. To enumerate each particular of such a character, would be an endless task, as virtue, probity, and integrity, were in him eminently conspicuous, he may without exaggeration, be termed a model of human excellency.

WILTSHIRE.

At the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this county, the important questions of building a new County Gaol and a new Bridewell, were discussed: the former was left open for further consideration; but it was resolved that a new Bridewell should be built at Devizes, under the direction of Mr. Ingleman, of Nottingham.

The manufacture of broad-cloth is on the increase in this county. We know not to what circumstance this is to be attributed, in the present restricted state of our commerce, but the fact is indubitable. From the report of the inspector to the magistrates at the Quarter Sessions, upwards of 2000 pieces were manufactured in the last year, which is a greater quantity than was ever manufactured in any one year before.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Brabant surgeon, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. H. attorney.

At Salisbury, Mr. James Foot, third son of Henry F. esq. of Berwick St John, to Miss Goddard, eldest daughter of the late John H. G. esq.

R. Jeffries, esq. of Draycott, to Miss Chouls, eldest daughter of Mr. C. of Badbury.—On the same day, Mr. T. Avenell, son of J. A. esq. of Badbury, to Miss E. Chouls, second daughter of the above Mr. C.

At Hale, James Powell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Joseph May, esq. of Hale house.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Charles Walker, of Bath, to Miss Mary Russell, second daughter of Thomas R. esq.

At Bradford, W. Gaisford, esq. third son of John G. esq. of Iford-house, Somersetshire, to Miss Caroline Bush, third daughter of Thomas B. esq.

Died.] At Heddington, near Calne, Walter Brooke, esq.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Edmund S.

At Devizes, the wife of Benjamin Webb Anstie, and not that gentleman as was stated by mistake in our last number.

At Melchet Park Farm, Mrs. Wolff, wife of James W. esq.

At Cherton, Mrs. Clarke, wife of the Rev. Samuel C. vicar of that parish.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joy.

At Wilton-house, Mr. George Robinson, clerk of the works there.

At Calne, Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Edmund S.

BERKSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the subscribers to the Reading Permanent Library, it was stated that this society from the very moderate subscription of five shillings each, quarterly, has, by a strict attention to economy in the management of its affairs, been able to purchase nearly two hundred volumes of the best modern authors, and that the fund in hand is sufficient to add considerably to that number.

Married.] John Withers, esq. of Hayden, Wilts, to Miss Willoughby, daughter of the late Robert W. esq. of Mill Mead Cottage, Wantage.

At Wantage, Mr. C. Liddyard, to Miss Hazell.

At

At Reading, Mr. W. Clacey, to Miss Stacey.—Mr. Burnham, surgeon, of London, to Miss Louisa Sophia Booth, of Mount Pleasant.—Mr. Merryweather, to Miss Humphreys.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the Rev. Dr. R. provost of Eton College, who many years kept a boarding house for the Eton scholars, and had retired with an ample fortune.—Mr. William Quelch, sen. many years master of the free-school at this town.

At Newbury, Miss Bailey, daughter of R. Bailey, esq.—Mr. Wright.—Mr. T. Brunsdon, of the Coach and Horses.

At Reading, Mrs. Deacon.—Mrs. Terry —Mr. William Billing, third son of Mr. Richard B. 18.—Mr Packer, sen.—Mrs. Fowler, relict of Christopher F. esq. of Soho-square, London.

At Newtown, near Newbury, Mr. Tame, 93.

At Workingham, Mr. Edward Lane.—Mr. William Bennett, 85.

At Shippon, near Abingdon, Mrs. Bunce, 51.

At Woodham, near Egham, Mrs. Mac Kason, relict of Mr. M. attorney.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thorpe, sen. 71.

At Lambourn, Mr. Hulett.

At Itchingswell, near Newbury, Mrs. Pullinger, 89.

At Knowlhill, Mr. Dean.

At the alms house at Bray, in this county, five out of forty have died within the last eight months at the following ages: Mary Kimber, 91; Eleanor Lambden, 87; Sarah Mather, 88; John Luff, 93; Sarah Ray, 87; and in the same house, only five died in three years and three quarters, preceding the above mentioned period, all under 80.

At Beenham, the Rev J. Douglas, twenty years vicar of that place.

At Till paper-mills, near Reading, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. H. sen.

At Streatly, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, many years vicar of that place.

At Tilehurst, Mrs Bowsher, of the Catharine Wheel.

At Hendon house, near Maidenhead, the Rev. George Trenchard, rector of Lytchet Matravers, and of Langdon Matravers, Dorsetshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. G. Thomas, to Miss Frances Ram, daughter of Stephen R. esq.—J. Collingridge, esq. of Sunbury, to Miss Crosse, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.—Captain Clark of the royal marines, to Miss W. Kirkland.—Richard Saunders, esq. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of J. L. Newton, esq. of Wheathill, Derbyshire.—The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, chaplain of his majesty's ship Pompée, to Mrs. Goldie, relict of General G.—William Tudor, esq. to Miss D. Fenwick, second daughter of Nicholas F. esq. of Lemmington, Northumberland.—Henry Lee Warner, esq. eldest son of Henry Lee W. esq. of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, to Miss Brydges, eldest daughter of the late Francis B. esq. of Tiberton court, Herefordshire.

At Bristol, James Heaviside, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. Thomas G.—Mr. James Charlton, to Miss E. Ash, youngest daughter of Edward A. esq.—Mr. William Gunter, merchant, of Lidney, to Miss Cecilia Pitcher, niece to D. Bayley, esq. Cowley, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Luke Haynes, to Mrs. Smith, widow of Thomas Standfast Smith, esq.

John Carver, esq. of Chelton-house, Polton-hill, to Miss Harriet Hasell, of Baron-cottage.

At Melbury, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Louisa Strangways, sister of the Earl of Ilchester.

At Ston Easton, Mr. Maskell, solicitor, of Shepton Mallett, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William M. esq.

Died.] At Bath, Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, Derbyshire. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Gresley, a minor, who is the issue of a second marriage, by which he has also left another son; by the first Lady Gresley (sole heiress of his uncle, the late Sir Thomas Gresley) he has left three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Levett, of Litchfield.—Lady Aston, relict of Sir Willoughby A. bart. 91.—Lady Charlotte Murray, sister of the late Duke of Athol.—Mrs. Randolph, widow of Dr. R. formerly physician of Bristol, and mother of Dr. R. one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of that city, 88.—Major Hooper, of the 4th, or Queen's Dragoons.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. 69.—The Rev. Ralph Smith, many years rector of Oaksey and Nether Avon, Wilts.—John Nourse, esq. of Coughton, near Ross, Herefordshire, Colonel of the Archenfield regiment of volunteers, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, for that county. He was the last male descendant of an ancient and respectable family, long resident at Weston-under Penyard; and it may with truth be said, that he well represented them in that valuable, though rare character, the English country gentleman. With principles of integrity and honour unsullied, he possessed a heart truly British: in him, his country and his king, the regiment he commanded and the volunteer service, have lost an officer, zealous, disinterested, and honourably devoted to their cause.—John Brown, esq. admiral of the blue, 57. By his death without issue very considerable landed property devolves to his only surving brother, the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire.—Mrs. Jeffery, relict of Alderman Hayley, of London, and sister of the long celebrated John Wilkes, esq. a great portion of whose wit

wit and abilities she possessed.—Mrs. Simpson, widow of Mr. S. formerly master of the lower rooms.—Mrs. Morland, widow of T. Morland, esq. of Court Lodge, Kent.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late R. Dighton, esq of the Wilderness, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. Brian Collins, Bury, formerly of St. John's Cambridge, who possessed considerable abilities as a scholar, and was a zealous minister of the gospel —Edward Brice, esq. of Kilroot, county of Antrim.—William Perry, M. D. an eminent accoucheur.

At Street, near Glastonbury, in the bloom of youth, whilst on a visit to her relations, Mary Sturge, daughter of Jacob Sturge, jun. landsurveyor, of Westbury on Trim, near Bristol. She was a young woman of an amiable disposition and good natural understanding superior to most of her age, and who, had she lived, in all probability would have been an ornament to the society she was a member of, for her christian-like conduct, as many felt the warmth of her benevolent heart. To the poor she was kind and charitable, sympathizing with them in their distress, and alleviating their pains; and her loss must be severely felt by her parents, relations, and numerous acquaintance.

At Taunton, Richard Aubrey, esq. colonel of the royal Glamorgan militia, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the same county, in his 63d year. Amongst the officers who had the happiness of serving under him, he, by his very polite deportment, rendered himself both courteous and affable; to his men he was unprecedentedly kind and compassionate, and, from his thorough knowledge of mankind, he had the sagacity of knowing how to manage and keep them in soldier-like order, without ever having recourse to corporal punishment. In his magisterial capacity he was firm, intelligent, and impartial; sound in his judgment and persuasive in his arguments. In private life his social virtues shone with such distinguished lustre, as could not have failed to procure him the esteem and admiration of all those who were honoured with his friendship. As a gentleman he was polished in his manners; as a scholar he was lively, animated, and instructive in his conversation. As a parent he was kind and affectionate; as a friend he was sincere and unshaken; his hospitality was scarcely to be equalled. In his neighbourhood he was charitable without ostentation; to his domestics he was truly liberal and indulgent; he was never so happy as when relieving the distresses of the poor wherever he went, by constantly embracing every opportunity that offered both of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; his whole life was spent in acts of benevolence; he died as he lived, a true christian.

At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, Charles Wolseley, esq. admiral of the red, and only surviving brother of Sir William W. bart. 67.—Mrs. Shirley, widow of Edward S. esq. of the island of Jamaica, 48.

At Turley, Richard Attwood, esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Abel Hendy, M.A. fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

At Dursley, Mrs. Simms, mother of Mr. S. bookseller, of Bath, 62.

At Cucklington, suddenly, Mr. Skinner. He was buried in a coffin made from an elm tree he had marked for the purpose, but the morning preceding his death, when he was to all appearance in perfect health.

At Heigh Walter, near Chard, John Cook, esq. 71.

At Axbridge, John Richards, esq. mayor of that borough, 87.

At Whatley, near Frome, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104th year. He used to relate particularly the circumstance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipse, in 1715, when the darkness obliged him and his companions to leave the field; about three years since his memory became impaired as to many succeeding events of his life; at the same time his eyes began to fail him, but he retained the use of all his limbs till within a very few weeks of his death, and continued daily to milk some of his cows till within the last two years. Through his long life he possessed the character of an industrious and honest man.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lytchett Minster, the Rev. Matthew Wasse Plaice, rector of Hampreston, to Frances Growden Jeffery, youngest daughter of John J. esq. M. P. for Poole.

At Froom St. Quinten, Thos. Cowdry, esq. of Langdon, to Miss Baker, niece of the late George B. esq.

At Stalbridge, Mr. G. Hine, of Beaminster, to Miss Churchill, daughter of the late Wm C. esq. of Colliton, near Dorchester.

Died.] At Lyme Regis, Jeremiah Redwood, esq.

At Bridport, Mariana, wife of Jos. Gundry Downe, esq.

At Sturminster Newton, Miss Harrison, 31.

At Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne, Mr. Bartar.

In Cranbourne work-house, —— Young, aged *one hundred and four years.* He had long resided in the work-house, but till within the last four years he retained sufficient strength to work at husbandry labour three or four hours in a day.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Guildhall at Plymouth has been recently painted and fitted up in a most elegant style by order of the mayor. The picture of the Prince of Wales, by Hoppner, in a splendid gold frame, adorned with his Royal Highness's coronet, attracts the notice of the spectator on his entrance, being placed in a conspicuous situation above the seat of justice. It is a present from the Prince, as Lord High Steward of the borough, to the mayor and Commonalty of that ancient town. The picture is done in Hoppner's best and easiest style, and although his Royal Highness

ness is represented in his full parliamentary robes, yet there is not the least glare in the costume of his dress; all is in keeping, in the true and appropriate stile of the *chiaro obscuro*.

Married.] At Blackawton, near Dartmouth, Charles Martin Bulteel, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Pinson, grand-daughter of Andrew P. esq. of Wadstray house.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Symonds of his Majesty's lugger Violet, to Miss Luscombe, daughter of M. Luscombe, esq.—Lieutenant Pike of the Royal George, to Miss Hooper of Chatham.

At Crediton, Mr. Wood, attorney, of London, to Miss Maria Rudall, second daughter of Mr. R. attorney.—Vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, to Miss Butler, daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, esq. surgeon of the royal navy, to Cornelia, daughter of Captain Burdon, of the royal navy.

At Stoke Damarel, Lieutenant Geary, of his majesty's ship Champion, to Kate, second daughter of Mr. M'Arthur, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Miss Elizabeth Langton, daughter of the late Bennett L. esq. and the Countess of Rothes, a lady of accomplished beauty and most amiable disposition, 25.

At Battiscomb-house, T. Battiscomb, esq. 78.

At Newton, Lieutenant Moggridge, of the Worcester militia, 27.

At Exeter, Mr. John Luckcombe, of the Globe Tavern.—Miss Ann Gray, youngest daughter of Mr. G. surveyor.

The Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of Meavy.

At Torrington, Henry, son of the Rev. Dennis George.

At Stancombe, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Cornish, wife of Samuel C. esq.

CORNWALL.

The following particulars respecting the mines of this county are extracted from the Cornwall paper:—"The advance of standard copper to about 100, and the great reduction which has taken place in the price of labour, have united to prevent the stopping of some of the larger mines; which, but for this relief, must inevitably have gone down: many of them, however, still drag on heavily. Among the more prosperous, may be reckoned West Wheal Fortune, which is highly productive. Wheal Towan has also produced some recent discoveries; and, as its levels are still high, may be considered but as yet in its infancy. Nangiles, which has sunk 10,000l. below its surface, now promises to reward the perseverance of its adventurers. The most productive tin mine in the county at this time, perhaps, is Wheal Unity; but while tin-bills continue at 75s. it is scarcely worth raising."

Married.] At Woodsands, Captain T. B. Sullivan, of the royal navy, to Miss H. P. James, youngest daughter of Captain B. J. of the royal navy.

At Falmouth, Edward Angove, to Miss Collier.

At Kenwyn, Mr. C. H. Hempel, of the Cornish Bank, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel W. surgeon, of Penryn.

Died.] At Trebyan, Mrs. Cole, 66.

At Tregony, Mr. Wilton, of Wadebridge, to Miss Jewell, daughter of the late Mr. J. surgeon.

At Fowey, Lieut. Thos. Nicholls, of the royal navy, to Miss Olive Nicholls.

At Camelford, Mr. George Jewell, to Miss Grace Philip.

At Truro, Mrs. Proctor.

At Falmouth, aged 79, Mr. W. Coopman, surgeon, a native of Holland, but 49 years resident in Falmouth. So warm was his attachment to his native country in his last moments that he desired to be buried with the Dutch flag wrapped round him; which was complied with.—Mrs. Somerville, wife of ——— Somerville, esq. deputy inspector of army hospitals.

At Penzance, Captain James Mac Donald, of the 95th regiment, aged 31. Every gentleman in the neighbourhood felt interested in the situation of an officer lingering in illness and dying at a distance from all his connections, without any attendant but his serjeant. The first battalion of Mount's Bay volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Oxnam: the artillery volunteers, under the command of Major Davies: and Captain Holliday, of the sea-fencibles, attended the funeral: which, under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel Oxnam, was conducted in such a manner as to inspire respect for the rank and character of a British officer. While the volunteers stood round the corpse, with reversed arms, the minister addressed them in the following manner:—"My brethren, the hour is late, and I will not trespass long upon your time, but I feel it my duty not to let the present ceremony pass, without endeavouring to impress it upon your minds. Your deceased brother-soldier was a brave man: his serjeant, who follows him with tears to the grave, has seen him in the heat of battle, cool and collected: and the hurt which he received at the taking of Monte Video, was, in the end, the cause of his death. During his illness, he and his wounded companions were treated by the Spaniards with the greatest tenderness: you would scorn to be outdone by Spaniards, or Frenchmen in bravery; and I trust, that, if ever your enemies should fall into your power, you will be equally ashamed to be excelled by them in humanity, and that upon every occasion you will be zealous not to disgrace the character of the British soldier: which (as you learn by the story of the deceased) is respected even by our enemies in the remotest corners of the world.

WALES.

Married.] Evan Jones, esq. of Gell-y-wig, Carnarvonshire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 23d, to Miss Kenyon, youngest daughter of the late Roger K. esq. of Cefn.

Robert Smith, esq. of Pontypool, to Miss Platt, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Monmouth.

George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of John A. esq. late of Peterwell, Cardiganshire.

At Haverfordwest, Dr. John Dauberry, of Doctor's Commons, London, to Miss Fortune, daughter of the late Joseph F. esq.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Sir Charles Mitchell, late commander in the East India Company's service.

At Levingatefon, near Brecon, Rees Price, esq. surgeon, of Hay, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession.

At Leeswood, Flintshire, Miss Eyton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hope Wynne E.

At Merlin's-bridge, Haverfordwest, George Mends, esq. purser in the royal navy.

At Pen-y-Bryn, Denbighshire, aged 95, Mrs. Holland, relict of Hugh H. esq. The very valuable estate of Pen-y-Bryn devolves to Mr. R. Jones, of Glyn-r-isaf, Carnarvonshire.

At Maenturog, Merionethshire, Barbara Williams, 101.

Near Milford, on his way to Bristol, Joshua Courtenay, esq. late of Waterford.

At Trefrew, Mold Flintshire, George Thomas, esq.

At Penynant, Denbighshire, T. Griffith, esq. 97.

At Newhouse, near Cardiff, Thomas Lewis, esq. a captain in the Eastern Glamorgan volunteer infantry.

At Forden, near Montgomery, Mr. John Lloyd, son of John L. esq.

At Pontgarreg, in the parish of Llandyssyl, Cardiganshire, John Davies Jenkin, shoemaker. He was a remarkable instance of the improvement natural genius is capable of, by application, without the assistance of education. He became a master of the English language, so far as to understand the divines, historians, and politicians of the age, though he could neither ask nor answer the shortest questions in that language.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, in his 88th year, Mr. William Stanton, who served the office of parish clerk fifty-four years. He was blind latterly, but lived to know his great great grand daughter, who had living, previous to his decease, her father, grandfather, and grandmother, great grandfather, and great grandmother, and the above-mentioned great great grandfather; all of whom resided within thirty yards of each other. What is very remarkable, his immediate predecessor in the office of parish clerk (one Richard Bebb) held that office forty years, who was grandfather to one of the present Directors of the East India Company. A humourous incident, well known in that town, between the rector and the clerk's son, was the cause of his quitting the country, and settling in London, which laid the foundation of the present advancement in life of that family.

IRELAND.

At Castle Waller, county of Limerick, Bridget Behan, aged 110 years. She retained all her faculties to the last moment. About six years back she fell down stairs and broke her thigh, and, contrary to expectation, she recovered, and walked stronger on it ever after—and, strange to tell! it completely cured her of an old rheumatism with which that limb had been affected; very lately she cut an eye-tooth.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Copenhagen, Christian the VIIth, King of Denmark. He was born on the 29th of January, 1749. In the year 1766 he was married to the Princess Carolina Matilda, sister of our revered monarch. The unfortunate fate of that princess, owing, it is generally supposed to the enmity of her step-mother, has long been a subject of regret in this country. The late King of Denmark came to England in the year 1767, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect by all ranks of people, as well as by the illustrious family to whom he had been recently allied. Soon after his return to Denmark, his faculties which were never bright, sunk into a decay which wholly unfitted him for the duties of his situation, and his kingdom has ever since been governed under his name, without the least chance that he would be able to resume his royal functions. Before this melancholy event in his life there was nothing in his character, morally or intellectually, calculated to excite admiration.

At Paris, aged 34, Madame Cotin, known in the literary world by the interesting novels of *Claire d'Albe*; *Malvina*; *Amélie de Mansfeld Mathilde*; *Elizabeth*: and a short epic composition in prose entitled *La Prise de Jericho*.

At Gottingen, the celebrated political writer I. S. Pütter, in the 83d year of his age.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 27th of October, Andrew Barnard, Esq Secretary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a situation which he had filled with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son of the late Dr. B. Bishop of Limerick, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the Earl of Balcarras, and the countess of Hardwicke, who survives him.

At Koepenick, near Berlin, the celebrated mathematician, John Bernoulli, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and known by several mathematical and astronomical publications, particularly his *Recueil pour les Astronomes*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last Report, we announced the arrival of a fleet of Indiamen, viz.—The Admiral Gardner, Baring, Devaynes, Tottenham, Union, and General Stuart, from Bengal; Lord Melville, and Dover Castle, from Bengal and Fort St. George. Their cargoes are as follow:—Bengal Muslins, 40,741 pieces; Bengal Calicoes, 136,847 pieces; Prohibited Bengal Calicoes, 52,778 pieces; Madras Muslins, 1679 pieces; Madras Calicoes, 222,108 pieces; and 31,050 pieces prohibited Madras piece goods. Company's Goods, viz.—18,191 bags Sugar; 1270 bales Silk; 54 bales Sunn (Hemp); 25,550 bags Saltpetre; 24 chests Cochineal; 36 Keemoo Shells. Privilege Goods, viz.—842 chests Indigo; 209 bags Gall-nuts; 179 bales raw Silk; 49 Chests Gum Arabic; 16 chests Shellac; 82 bags Hides; 144 chests Safflower; 2051 bales Cotton; 16 chests Senna; 73 tanned Hides; 56 bales Piece Goods; 6 chests Mace; 47 chests Turmerick; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

In our former Reports we predicted that wines from Oporto would readily find their way into our markets, of which there is now no kind of doubt, as all neutrals are permitted by General Junot to depart thence, on paying a trifling duty of 36s. British, per pipe; and within a few days past, several vessels have arrived at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c. fully loaded with that article, whereby the price already begins to lower, and we hope an end will be put to the monopoly of the few importers of wines, so that the public may be enabled to purchase at little more than the usual price. If brandy can be imported from Charante, Cognac, &c. direct, why not sherry, port, &c. although these countries are in possession of the French? In our last Report we have shewn the absurdity of continuing the heavy duty on port-wine, the decrease of the importation within six years having fallen short no less than 15,509 pipes! whereby the revenue, instead of being benefited, was, on the contrary, decreased; so that we hope our last statement may meet the eye of some of our Parliamentary readers, who will no doubt remedy the evil, by a fair representation of our said statement. We hope the arrival of a large fleet just now from the Mediterranean, will bring a large supply of Italian silks, so much wanted (*via* Malta), in addition to the trifling quantity imported as above, by the East India Company. Our manufacturers are in the greatest possible distress for the article, and every thing of silk, and manufactured from it, has risen to a price beyond belief.

The Prince of Brazil having reached Bahia on the 19th of January last, where he was received with the loudest acclamations, and every possible demonstration of joy, published the following order, for the regulations of the Brazil trade, viz.—

1. "That at the Custom-houses in the Brazils, all kinds of goods, merchandizes, and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to subjects of such powers as are considered to be upon terms of amity and peace, &c. shall be admitted, upon payment of twenty-four per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent. additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said Custom-house. Wine, brandy, and sweet oil, shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the same articles.

2. "That it shall be lawful not only for my subjects, but also for those of the powers above-mentioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood, and other articles, the exportation of which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has hitherto been established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances, which hitherto prohibited in the Brazils a mutual intercourse and maritime trading between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining, until further orders, suspended, and without force.

"*Babia, January* 28, 1808. THE PRINCE."

By the above royal edict, we may expect an increase of our manufactures at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, &c. and we have the pleasure to state that at this time considerable orders have been received at these towns for large quantities of goods for the Brazil market. It therefore turns out most fortunately for this country, that, at a time the Baltic and all the northern ports are shut against us (Sweden excepted), an extensive market for every kind of European manufacture is opened in the Brazils and South America. The goods sold in that country are always paid for in cash or produce (frequently more advantageous to the seller), as cotton-wool, indigo, cochineal, sugar, dye-woods, and various other valuable articles, which hitherto we imported from Lisbon and Oporto, with additional charges of nearly 30 per cent. To give our readers an idea of the value of some of the Brazil goods, considering their small bulk, and great value, we shall mention only a few articles, of which the present are the current prices, viz.—Cochineal sells in London from 20s. to 30s. per lb.; Indigo, 10s to 11s. 6d. per lb.; Maranham and Pernambucco Cotton, 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb.; Jesuit's Bark, 4s. to 12s. per lb.; Brazil Wood, 85l. to 86l. per ton, &c.

All kinds of West India produce, as Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Rum, &c. remain dull in sale, and

and large quantities in the hands of our West India merchants, who now hourly expect a large fleet from Jamaica, as well as one from the Leeward Islands.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 9	34 9 ..	34 9 ..	
Altona	34 10	34 10 ..	34 10 ..	*Bags.*—Kent, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 10	35 10 ..	36 1 ..	—— Sussex, 4l. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
Paris	24	24	24	—— Essex, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49¾	49¼	49¾	*Pockets.*—Kent, 4l. 6s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	——Sussex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Genoa	45½	45½	45½	——Farnham, 6l. 5s. to 10l. per cwt.
Lisbon	60	60	60	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	65	65	65	11th of May, 1808, is 37s. 5d. per cwt.
Dublin	11	11	10¾	exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. May 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent.—East India ditto 120l. per cent.—West India ditto, 153l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 97l. per share.—Grand Surrey Canal, 63l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11½l. per cent. premium.—Globe Fire and Life Insurance 115l per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 3l. per cent.—Hope Fire and Life Assurance, 1l 5s. per share premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 60l. per share premium.—South London Water Works, 56l. per share premium.—Golden Lane Brewery, 80l. per share.—Weston-street, or Southwark Brewery, par.—London Institution, 85 Guineas per share.—Eagle Insurance, 5s. per share premium.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in May, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 172l. ex. dividend—Grand Junction Shares, from 94l to 100l.—Grand Mortgage Bonds, 90l. for 100l.—Kennet and Avon, original Shares, 21l. to 22l.—New ditto, 4l. to 5l. per Share premium—Croydon, 55l.—Ellesmere, 54l. to 55l.—Grand Surrey, 60l.—West India Dock Stock, 148l. to 153l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. to 116l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 112l.—Imperial Assurance, 11½l. per cent. premium.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE number of the Paradisus Londinensis which we have received last, contains,

Rosa *simplicifolia*, a rare and beautiful species with simple leaves and yellow flowers, already described by Mr. Salisbury in his Prodromus, and here very well figured by Mr. Hooker. This species, the *berberifolia* of Pallas and Willdenow, is a native of Persia and some neighbouring tracts of country, and was first noticed, from specimens of the late Michaux, in Jussieu's Genera plantarum, where it is observed that the pair of prickles at the base of each leaf is analogous to the stipules of other species of the genus Rosa. To this, however, Mr. S. objects on account of their different insertion and their appearing in the same manner as R. *bracteata*, which has stipules besides. Our own humble opinion is, that in genera with compound leaves, if a species occur in which these parts appear simple, we may consider such a deficiency as the result of perpetuated abortion; and, indeed, we always, in these cases, discover the faint effort of the reproductive power, whether it be so directed as to produce knotted joints, as in Jasminum *simplicifolium*, or appendages, such as the prickles at the base of the simple leaves of this rose. Mr. S. describes as *Torus* the part which by Linnæus and others is called germen; but calyx by Gærtner. Did that new term apply equally well to the flowers of other plants as it does in this case, which is an extraordinary one, we confess we should congratulate Mr. S. on his discovery, and consider it as a very useful addition to botanical terminology; but we still think that the term *calyx*, in some, and that of *receptacle*, in other cases, convey completely, and with less ambiguity, the idea which Mr. S. appears to connect with that word. Nor, indeed, does Mr. S. prove faithful to his own Torus; in the letter-press to the next plate, for instance, where he describes the nectaries as inserted in the *receptacle*, which can mean nothing but the Torus. It is perhaps an error of the press only, that Willdenow is here made to say, the part in question had hitherto improperly been called a *calyx*: the fact is, that this botanist proposes the term *calyx*, and objects to that of *germen*.

Abroma *fastuosum* of Gærtner, the very good figure here given, is the only complete one we have of this superb species which appears to be distinct from A. *augustum*, with which latter Mr. S. combines

S. combines the A. *Wheleri* of Willdenow. Gærtner is here accused of having described the arillus of the seeds rather carelessly as *incomplete*: but we are inclined to think, that Mr. S. himself did not examine this appendage with his usual care, or that he was not aware of the meaning of the term *incompletus*, which, according to that carpologist, denotes an arillus not entirely surrounding the seed; and such it is represented in the plate by Mr. Hooker.

Chlamysporum *juncifolium*. A new hexandrous genus of the natural order of Asparagi, a native of New Holland, and related to Dianella and Sowerbæa; the principal generic character consists in six petals, of which, three narrow outer ones are but too like a calyx in the figure, and three inner ones much broader, fringed, withering on the receptacle; a membranaceous, three-celled fruit, splitting in the middle of the cells; seeds covered by an incomplete callous arillus, from which the generic name is derived. The petals of this species are of a purple colour.

The plants marked with G. in the last month's number of the Botanical Magazine are: the small blue, white, and pink varieties of the Spanish Hare-bell, Scilla *campanulata*. The larger blue variety has been formerly figured in the same work. Mr. G. has given us the synonymy of all the varieties together, but has not sufficiently distinguished them, or even particularly pointed out the varieties themselves. Among the synonyms we find Hyacinthus *cernuus* of Hort. Kew, distinct from the H *cernuus* of Linnæus, which is merely a pink variety of his H. *non scriptus*, (now Scilla *non scripta*.)

Moræa *collina* γ, the Sisyrinchium *elegans* of Redouté's Liliacées; a straw-coloured equal flowered variety of the one, already figured in the Magazine. Mr. G. has added a synoptical view of the twenty-nine species known to him: the present species belongs to the division with filiform or convolute stigmas.

Sowerbæa *juncea*. The text to this plate will please those readers who are dissatisfied with the usual redundancy of Mr. G.'s pages: it contains nothing. Not having had an opportunity of examining the flowers himself, rather than wait for it, the author refers to Mr. Andrews's dissections to prove that the anthers are bilocular. The natural stiffness of the plant is rather caricatured in the figure; a fault rarely occurring in the drawings of Mr. Edwards.

Geissorhiza *secunda* β. The white variety, with rachis mostly reclined, of Ixia secunda, already described and figured in an earlier number of this work. This variety appears to have been introduced for the purpose of giving Mr. G. an opportunity of presenting to his readers an improved generic character and synoptical view of the species of Geissorhiza, a genus of his own, from the formerly heterogeneous Ixia. The remaining plants of this number are,

The bushy Wortleberry. This is the Vaccinium *dumosum* of Solander's MSS. where we are informed, that Dr. Pitcairn introduced it into this country from North America in 1774. In the Botanist's Repository, where this plant is figured under the same name, it is said to have been introduced by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, in 1783. Dr. Sims could never find ten stamina, though the divisions of the calyx and corolla were constantly five; the fact is, that it will sometimes produce this combination, and at other times, four cleft corollas with ten stamina, which is rather a singular phenomenon.

The Cucubalus *stellatus*, *four leaved Campion*. This is one of those species that have no corona, the presence of which part was by Linnæus considered as characteristic of the genus Silene; but which is by no means constant, as occurring also in some species of Cucubalus. As Dr. Sims had no opportunity of examining the fruit of this species, he thought it safest to let it remain with Cucubalus, to which genus, even as drawn from C. baccifer, it appears undoubtedly to belong. This species, though not showy, displays a certain elegance in its delicate white drooping flowers, very pleasing to the eye. It is an old plant, a native of several parts of North America, and cultivated in our gardens since 1688.

Diapensia *lapponica*. Whether we consider the modest beauty of this little alpine plant, or the singularity of its economy, and its thriving in those hyperborean regions and elevations, where scarcely any other phænogamous plants are met with, the Northern Diapensia has the greatest claims to our attention, and we are the more indebted to Dr. Sims for a good figure of it, as there are but few that express its habit with exactness. We observe, however, in one of the flowers, in Mr. Edwards's figure, a struc ure which we suppose does not belong to it: the bottom of the calyx or the receptacle displays a round disk with six notches, with something like the base of the style in its centre. Is it meant to express an abortive ovary; or is it an inaccuracy in the design?

Nandina *domestica*. We are glad to see this curious and rare plant introduced into our gardens: the drawing was taken at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, where it flowered in the stove. We were first made acquainted with it by Kæmpfer, who describes it in his Amœnitates under the name of Nandsjofk: the next account of it was that of Thunberg and Gærtner, and Kæmpfer's figure of it was given by Sir Joseph Banks in the *Plantæ selectæ Japonicæ*, found among the MSS. of the former celebrated traveller. This plant is cultivated in China and Japan, and in the latter country seen in every little garden about the houses. Neither of the above authors informs us, if any use is made of it: but, indeed, the elegant foliage, with the pyramidal panicles of small white flowers, and particularly the succeeding crimson berries, are sufficient to

to render it very desirable as an ornamental shrub. We may hope to see it soon naturalized to our climate.

Botanist's Repository. Mr. Andrews, No. 107, opens with

Magnolia *grandiflora*, a large double figure. We have no doubt, but this is a distinct species from the original *grandiflora*, both in being of a much lower growth, (or at least producing its flowers at a more early period) and in having the lower surface of its leaves coated with a thick brown tomentum. It is considerably more hardy.

Commersonia *ecbinata*. This curious and rare plant flowered in Mr. Lambert's hot-house the second year from seeds, and continued for a long while to expand its blossoms, which, though not particularly ornamental, were very fragrant, especially at a high temperature. Mr. Lambert, we are told, introduced a hive of bees into the hot-house, by whose assistance impregnation was successfully performed, and a crop of fruit obtained. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc?*

Eucsma *albiflora*. This new genus from Port Jackson, New Holland, appears to be distinct from all others. It is pentandrous monogynous, has a small persistent five-parted bracteated calyx, small bellshaped five-lobed flower, and its fruit is a bilocular capsule divisible into two parts, each forming a cell by the inflexion of its margins, opening on the inside at the top, and containing several seeds attached to an erect receptacle on the edges of the valves. The small whitish blossoms, collected in racemes covering the upper part of the branches, have a very pleasing effect which is heightened by their fragrance, here compared to that of the blossoms of the May (Cratægus Oxyeantha)

Eriospermum *foliolifcrum*. This is one of the most singular vegetable productions with regard to the formation of its heart-shaped leaves, which, on their upper surface, are beset with small tongue-shaped erect leaflets covered by a white pubescence. We think it must form a genus; but not having seen the plant itself, forbear being decisive. It is a native of the Cape, as may be seen at first view, and exists in Europe, only in the collection of Mr. Hibbert, where the figure was taken, together with that of Protea *abrotanifolia* hirta, coming very near the species represented pl. 507 of this work. Mr. Andrews has given several good figures of Proteæ, and this is one of them.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

April.

Budding Month.

See where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts.
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the ravaged vale;
While softer gales succeed.

THE spring is this year more backward than I almost ever recollect it to have been. May-day is arrived, and, even in the extreme southern counties of England, the hedges and trees are yet destitute of verdure. It is true, that the leaves of the hawthorn, bramble, hedge-rose, woodbine, and other shrubs, have appeared some time ago, yet in few places indeed are they yet fully expanded. April 2. The wind this day changed from the east, round by the south, to the west. April 4. The equinoctial gales commenced; and in the evening and night we had much rain. April 19. The wind was in the north, and the weather, for the season, extremely cold. In the course of the day there was a snow storm, which, however, did not continue much more than an hour.

April 2. The Persian iris (*iris Persica*) is in flower.

April 5. The lesser lampreys (*petromyzon fluviatilis* of Linnæus) are seen in great numbers in the rivers, adhering to stones by their circular mouths. The females are full of spawn. Roach and dace play about near the surface of the water.

I this day heard, for the first time, the ticking or beating of the death-watch (*ptinus tessellatus* of Marsham); and I caught a female wasp, which appeared weak and languid, as though it had only just recovered its animation.

April 6. The common goose-grass (*galium aparine*) is beginning to appear out of the ground. The gooseberry, bramble, hawthorn, and lilac, are putting forth their leaves.

Young geese appear abroad.

April 10. The hemlock-leaved crane's-bill (*erodium cicutarium*), chequered daffodil, or fritillary (*fritillaria meleagris*), brown imperial (*fritillaria imperialis*), the dwarf iris (*iris pumila*), and yellowish iris (*iris lutescens*), are in flower.

Water lizards, or efts (*lacerta aquatica*), appear at the bottom of the ponds. Gudgeons deposit their spawn.

April

April 11. The ivy leaved ranunculus (*ranunculus hederaceus*), ground-ivy (*glecoma hederacea*), ladysmock (*cardamine pratensis*), cowslip, gooseberry, and currant-trees, are all now in flower.

April 17. A considerable quantity of mackerel, of large size, usually called horse-mackerel, were caught, and carried about for sale.

The titlark (*anauda pratensis*) is heard to sing. The martins (*hirundo urbica*) are arrived.

Numerous species of beetles begin to run along the dusty roads, particularly the *opatrum sabulosum*, and several kinds of *carabus*. The *Iulus terrestris* appears.

April 26. The mole-cricket (*gryllus gryllotalpa*), is heard; and the two-spotted lady-bird (*coccinella bipunctata*), appears abroad.

April 28. The black or sloe-thorn, and the harebell, are in flower. The swift (*hirundo apus*), and the cuckoo, are both arrived.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE sowing of all sorts of spring or Lent corn crops, even those of the late barley kinds, in most of the northern districts, has been some time finished; and, from the complete manner in which they have been put into the ground, and the warm showery weather which has since succeeded, they cannot but have come forward in a rapid and vigorous manner; while all those crops of both the grain and pulse kinds which were put into the soil at a more early period, have an unusually healthy and promising appearance. The influence of the uncommonly fine growing weather during the whole of the month, has even been considerable on the sown wheat crops, so as to have rendered the aspect of those which had been greatly injured by the alternations of frost and thaw, in the preceding months, in some cases highly favourable; consequently less mischief than was at first apprehended will probably be sustained in such crops.

The same causes have likewise had the happiest effects in obviating the unusual scarcity of fodder, which was almost every where experienced by farmers about the close of the last month, by the sudden spring which has been given to vegetation, and the luxuriant flush of grass, which has been the consequence. This has been more particularly the case in the midland, western, and southern grazing districts.

In the hay districts, likewise, the effects of the same circumstances have been equally evident. The grass, which had every where the most backward and unpromising appearance the last month, has experienced a most sudden change, now appearing, in most instances, not only favourable in its aspect, but the crops more forward and full than could possibly have been supposed; so that the quantities, when cut, will most probably be as large, if not more so, than is usually the case.

The prices of most sort of store stock have been kept down hitherto, by the scarcity of all kinds of fodder; but it is probable they will now be higher. Fat stock, of all descriptions has been sold at high prices, but the late sudden flush of grass may, perhaps, have some effect in lowering them.

At the Corn Exchange, on the 25th, wheats were on the advance, but other sorts of grain nearly as before.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	66	76	0
Fine ditto		78	82	0
Rye		48	53	0
Barley		44	50	0
Malt		66	76	0
White Peas (boilers)		137	147	0
Grey ditto		60	65	0
Beans (old)		55	60	

	s.	s.
Tick beans (old)	64	70
Oats	45	47
Pollard	55	49
Potatoe ditto	30	50
Rape Seed, per last	40	44
Fine Flour	60	66
Seconds	55	60

In Smithfield Market, on the 23d, mutton and pork on the advance, veal cheaper, but beef and lamb as in our last.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	4	4	to	5	4
Mutton	4	0	to	5	6
Veal	6	6	to	7	0
Pork	5	6	to	6	8
Lamb	6	0	to	7	0

Beasts	1,700
Sheep and Lambs	14,500
Calves	150
Pigs	150

In

In the Haymarket, on the 24th, the sales were lively.

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	5	10	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 24th of May, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.24, May 14. Wind W.
Lowest 29.50. May 7. Wind S.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 28-hundredths of an inch. { On the 11th in the morning the mercury stood at 29.88, and on the 12th it was 30.16.

Thermometer.

Highest 82°. May 16. Wind W.
Lowest 35°. May 25 and 28. Wind S.W.&N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 13°. { On the 21st the thermometer was, in the morning, at 45°, and on the 22d, at the same hour, it was at 58°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 3.114 inches in depth.

The changes in the density of the atmosphere have been but trifling; but those in the temperature have been more striking, and more noticed, as coming home immediately to our feelings. The average temperature has been several degrees higher than it has been for some years in the same month: we shall put down the mean degrees of heat for May, during the last seven years:—In 1802, it was 49°; in 1803, 51°; in 1804, 58°; in 1805, 49°; in 1806, 55°; in 1807, 59°; and in the present month it is as high as 64½°. The difference between the temperature of this month, and the same period on former years, is considerable: but if the comparison be made between the temperature of this month and the last, the change is still more remarkable. In April, the average heat was not quite 42°, whereas, as we have seen, for May, it is as high as 64.7. This, together with the frequent mild showers, will amply account for the progress made in vegetation during the last three or four weeks. On thirteen days we have had rain; and there have been twelve very brilliant days.

On Sunday, April 10, fourth hour, there was a cluster of small, but very distinct, spots on the sun: extending south westward from below the ⊙'s centre. They formed an oblique line of about 40 or 50″ in length, and very narrow, forming a line of about $\frac{1}{40}$ of the ⊙'s diameter; or 25,000 miles nearly.

With a power of 100 they were very clear: but not easily, if at all, discernible with a much smaller. Since the appearance of the Comet, search had repeatedly been made for solar spots; but in vain, till this observation.

Astronomical Anticipations.

The moon is full about half past three in the afternoon on the 8th of June; and a little before one in the morning on the 24th, it is change, or new moon. The planet Mercury is again an evening star, and may, if the weather permit, be seen very soon after the setting of the sun, every evening from the middle of the month. On the 1st, the sun being in the eleventh of Gemini, and Mercury in the 16th, they will be too near together for the latter to be seen; but on the 14th, the sun will have advanced to the 23d, and Mercury will then be in the 10th of Cancer, the difference being about 17°, the planet may be easily observed. And towards the end of the month, they will be distant from each other the greater part of a whole sign, the one being in the 8th of Cancer, and the other in the 4th of Leo. Venus is a morning star, rising, however, but a short time before the sun; her brilliancy is soon overwhelmed by the rays of the great luminary of day. Mars is also a morning star, and in the beginning of the month is nearer the sun than Venus; but on the 14th they cross each other, and Venus approaches to, while Mars recedes from, the sun. Jupiter is likewise to be seen in the morning: Saturn may be seen in the evening; and during the whole month he is situated well for observation. The clocks are in the beginning of the month 2½′ *after* the sun: on the 15th they are together, and on the 30th the clocks are more than three minutes *before* the sun. The longest days in the year are from the 16th to the 25th inclusive, when the sun rises at seventeen minutes before four o'clock, and sets at seventeen minutes past eight.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions the Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

HAVING received several pressing solicitations to visit the camp of Dowlett Ras Scindia, and being assured of powerful recommendations from gentlemen of consequence in the Company's service, which would protect me during my journey, and in some measure secure a safe return, whenever I felt disposed to quit the Marattah Dominions; I resolved to proceed from Calcutta towards Hindustan, the latter end of the year 1794. A previous residence of several years in the country, both at Madras and Bengal, had afforded me ample opportunities of studying the language, disposition, and characterestic traits of the natives; acquirements indispensably necessary to a traveller in India, and more particularly on the North West side of the Peninsula, where the manners and prejudices of the inhabitants assume a original aspect, and where an European is regarded as a *rara avis*, often heard of, but seldom seen.

There are two modes of travelling in Bengal—by land and by water. The Ganges, which traverses the whole extent of this country and its dependencies from its first entrance into the plains of Hindustan, through the rocks of Hurdwar to its final disemboguement into the Bay of Bengal, affords every facility to the traveller in the transportation of himself and baggage. A budgerow for his own accommodation, and a common boat for his servants, will contain every thing requisite, and is not by any means so expensive as travelling by land. A very comfortable budgerow may be purchased for about six or eight hundred rupees, and a servants' boat for less than one hundred; both of which may be disposed of at one of the frontier stations for at least prime cost, so that there will only be the hire of the boatmen to defray; whereas a traveller by land requires a marquee for himself and a private tent for his servants; a horse, a palanquin for his own conveyance, and several camels for that of his baggage and stores, the latter of which must necessarily be considerable from the circumstance of there being no inns to stop at in this country, nor any means of obtaining a fresh supply of such articles as you may require, until your arrival at one of the military stations; the followers must also be increased and several other expences incurred which may be avoided by going up the Ganges—these considerations induced me to give the latter mode the preference, and having accordingly purchased a twelve-oared pinnace budgerow for myself and a good dacca pulwar for my servants, &c. and bad adieu to the hospitalities of Calcutta, I embarked at Champaul Ghout on the 20th of December, 1794.

The first thing I did was to muster my people, whom I found to consist of thirty four in my own service, including the Mangees* and Dandies† of the two boats, and five or six acquaintance of theirs who embraced this opportunity of travelling free of expence. Having given them such instructions as I judged necessary, I ordered the boats to be unmoored about twelve o'clock, and after disengaging ourselves from the numerous shipping which adorn and enrich the port of Calcutta, proceeded gently along with the tide; finding no inclination to sleep, and the moon shining with unclouded splendor, I placed a chair on the deck, ordered a fresh chillam, and contemplated the calm and picturesque scene before me with peculiar satisfaction. The river is extremely irriguous, forming what is technically called a succession of reaches, beautifully fringed with bamboo, cocoanut, orange and mango trees, interspersed with the rude temples of the Hindus and the more elegant minarets of the followers of Mahummed. On the North bank of the river, fifteen miles from Calcutta, is situated the military cantonment of Barrackpore, where there is always a brigade of six battalions of Infantry stationed, from which the necessary guards

* The master or pilot.

† The boatmen.

for Calcutta, and the adjacent districts are furnished. On the south side and exactly opposite Barrackpore, is the neat clean looking town of Serampore, belonging to the Danes, and the only settlement they possess in Bengal; between two and three hundred thousand pounds worth of piece goods are sent annually from hence to Denmark, of which a moiety at least belongs to certain British merchants of Calcutta, who in this manner evade the restrictions imposed upon them by the East India Company's monopoly. A few miles farther up, on the same side of the river, is the French settlement of Chandernagore, a place of but little importance either in a political or commercial point of view, and at this time in the possession of the English, as has uniformly been the case on the breaking out of a war between the two nations. I retired to my cot between two and three o'clock, leaving directions to be awakened on our arrival at Chinsurah, which I expected would be about eight in the morning. I soon fell into a profound sleep from which I was roused by the shrill pipes of several females apparently in violent altercation with my servants, who on their part were not at all backward in returning the compliment. I immediately went upon deck, and found that we were arrived at Chinsurah, and the boat brought to, in the midst of a number of Hindu females who were performing their morning ablutions in the sacred stream of the Ganges. I reprimanded the mangee in severe terms for intruding on the privacy of the ladies, and ordered him to take the budgerow to another ghout*. On my retiring below, I overheard him expressing his surprize to one of the dandees at my delicacy to Hindu-women. "Had they," added he "been of the faithful, it would be a different thing, but to mind what such poujee kafirs† said, is surprising!"—such is the arrogant and intolerant spirit of the disciples of the Koran. This fellow would have been shocked at the idea of a Mahummedan woman being exposed to my view, but thought it a meritorious action to distress and abash a poor Hindu female, merely because she was, what he termed, an infidel. I went ashore at Chinsurah and walked about while my people were cooking their rice. The town is neat and clean, as most of the Dutch towns are, but possesses nothing to gratify a traveller's curiosity. The most prominent feature is Van Speigle's Tavern, a place well known to the bon vivans of Calcutta. Parties are frequently made to partake of the luxuries of his larder, in which he indubitably excels all his cotemporaries in Bengal. This and the two neighbouring settlements serve as places of refuge to the debtors of Calcutta; and the numbers that are met with, afford melancholy instances of the frequency of misfortune, or the success of villainy. It is well known to those conversant with the natives of India, that of all creditors a Hindu is the most inexorable, unfeeling, and vindictive; and miserable is the fate of the unfortunate wretch who falls into his power, no consideration short of the full amount of his demand will satisfy him; a debtor therefore in a country to which the bankrupt laws do not extend, has no other alternative to avoid a life of imprisonment, than a voluntary banishment to a foreign settlement; many of them have been in this situation from twelve to twenty years; the debt is increased to seven or eight times the original amount, by the pernicious and destructive practice of compound interest at the legal rate of twelve per cent. per annum, consequently their prospects of being restored to their country and friends become annually more hopeless. A question will naturally arise, why a Hindu creditor, whose ruling passion is notoriously avarice, is so regardless of his own gratification and interest as not to accept a present sum in part with the possible though remote prospect of receiving the balance. To this I can only answer, that the enjoyment of power is stronger than the chilling fangs of avarice, and the exercise of it, to a weak, vitiated, and vindictive mind, the most grateful sensation. A Hindu will forgive the most serious injury to his person, if it does not affect his cost; he will even pardon the murderer of his favorite child for a pecuniary recompence, but the loss of his money will arouse every malignant passion of his soul: he enquires not whether it is owing to misfortune or design, but pursues the object of his fury with the most unrelenting vengeance. There are men who retire to these places, as I hinted before, to enjoy the fruits of their villainy; wretches who, by a plausible exterior, impose on the credulity and liberality of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, collect a large property, and abscond with it to one of these foreign settlements, where they live in splendor and luxury, until they have an opportunity

* Quay or landing place.

† Miserable infidels.

opportunity of embarking privately for Europe. Villains of this description must naturally excite the resentment of their creditors, and no punishment in their power to inflict can be too severe; but it is unjust to class misfortune with guilt, and to assimilate the distress of a feeling and upright mind with the unblushing triumph of successful villainy; hence the expediency, if not strong necessity of extending the bankrupt laws to India:—by this measure the fair dealer would be protected, and the fraudulent punished.

When the tide served, I quitted Chinsurah and arrived the same evening at Culna, a considerable village on the south bank of the river. When the servants' boat came up, the khansumaun* informed me that the cook had deserted at Chinsurah, but had not been missed until the usual hour of commencing his culinary preparations. The loss of my dinner would have been a more serious grievance to me than the two months wages which I had advanced the runaway; but my apprehensions on this score were relieved by the khansumaun informing me that one of his acquaintance, whom I before mentioned to have embarked with him, had prepared my dinner, and would be glad to serve me as a cook if I approved his performance. This proposal had the appearance of a previous arrangement, and excited my suspicion that some underhand work had been carried on to induce my cook to desert, but as any enquiry at this time would have been fruitless, I accepted the offer of the new comer, determined however to keep a watchful eye over him and the khansumaun. The tide accompanied me no further than this place, being a distance from the sea of about one hundred and twenty miles, eighty or ninety of which possess sufficient depth of water for a line of battle ship, as Admiral Watson proved in the seven years war, when with a squadron of men of war, he battered and took Chandernagore; but the East India Company's chartered ships are not allowed to proceed higher than Diamond Point, about thirty miles below Calcutta, on account of the dangerous navigation for deeply laden vessels thence upwards, and also to prevent the tumults and riots which must ensue in the streets of the metropolis, from the crews of so many Indiamen.

(To be continued.)

* Principal servant, literally a house-steward.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Royal Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has been the subject of discussion in and out of parliament, the following account will probably be acceptable to many of your readers. They may rely on its authenticity, as being chiefly taken from documents printed by order of the House of Commons, from the work of Dr. Milner, who lately visited the spot, and other genuine sources of information.

Your's, &c.

Dublin, June 1, 1808. E. C. P.

Account of the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, near Dublin.

The idea of a seminary for the education of Roman Catholics in Ireland was first started under the short but popular administration of Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1795. The act, however, for endowing such an institution did not pass, till Earl Camden had succeeded to the vice-royalty. Before that period, the Catholic colleges on the Continent were frequented by the Irish, both clergy and laity, for the purposes of education; and an Irish Catholic considered himself more at *home*, than when *abroad*. In every country in Europe was he caressed and encouraged. To every country but his own, were his talents acceptable. In the career of science or of military honours, he met with no obstacle, but at home. There was he an alien indeed; there was he treated as an enemy to God, and to his king. This system, persevered in for hundreds of years in vain, ought at least to convince the world that those who remained Catholics were sincerely so; and upright sincere men are never to be despised because they are mistaken. To think that they would be better christians, or better subjects, by being deprived of a regular education, was too absurd. To assert, that in this uncivilized state they would be the less bigotted to their own principles, and more open to conviction or conversion to Protestantism, would be doing little honour to the Protestant religion, and less credit to the penetration of Protestants. Experience had completely belied that assertion, if ever it had been made. So that there remained nothing now to be done but to give both clergy and laity as good an education as possible.

A people so zealous, and at the same time

time so numerous, required a numerous clergy. We have no documents before us for ascertaining the number of the regulars educated on the Continent. We learn, however, that there are still friars of various religious orders in Ireland, such as Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, Augustins, &c. &c. who all had their convents abroad, or free access to the convents of other nations. The two first had very numerous houses in Louvain: Prague had an Irish convent of one hundred friars. Lisbon and Rome, Lorraine and Flanders had others: in short, in almost every Catholic seat of learning, there were Irish friars! It would appear their number far exceeded that of the secular clergy. They are now dying off, and if there be no extraordinary supply of well instructed successors, their loss will be severely felt by the catholic congregations that are under their charge.

Of the secular clergy,* or clergy properly so called, brought up on the Continent, the following is the statement of Dr. Dunn, laid before the House of Commons.

	Scholars.
In Paris, Coll. des Lombards -	100
Ditto, Community rue Cheval Vert -	80
Nantz - - - - - - - - - -	80
Bourdeaux - - - - - - - - -	40
Douay - - - - - - - - - -	30
Toulouse - - - - - - - - -	10
Lisle - - - - - - - - - -	8
Total in France	348
In Louvain - - - - - - - - -	40
Antwerp - - - - - - - - -	30
Salamanca - - - - - - - - -	32
Rome - - - - - - - - - -	16
Lisbon - - - - - - - - -	12
	130
	348
Total	478
Professors -	27

Of the whole number, about fifty-two supported themselves, or were supported by their friends. The others were either supported by foundations and bursarships, or lived during their residence at the college by the exercise of sacerdotal functions. For necessity had introduced and sanctioned a practice peculiar to Ireland. This was to ordain the young priests previous to their studies, and when they officiated for the first time, a collection or offering was made by the congregation to equip them, and bear their expences to the Continent, where serving the altar, they continued to live by the altar, till they finished their regular course. It may be supposed that this method was attended with some inconveniences; the studies were in general hurried over with too much haste; but the wants of the Catholic congregations were often too urgent to admit of more leisure.

By such resources was the priesthood recruited before the French Revolution: that event deprived the Irish Catholics of almost every means of religious education. The annual supply of about one hundred secular priests, and at least an equal number of friars, had failed for several years, and of course the number of vacancies had increased to an alarming degree, when the Catholics of Ireland ventured at last to petition government for leave to found a college from their own contributions. No farther did their petition go: no more did they stand in need of: pecuniary aid, however inconsiderable from each, one shilling, nay sixpence a head, would from such a population have amounted to more than was required. But without permission they could not dispose of their own money in their own way. By the laws still existing, every foundation, every legacy bequeathed to the education of Catholics is superstitious, null, and of no effect.*

Here the administration seems to have been embarrassed. To refuse the prayer of the petition would have been illiberal in the extreme, and would have forced

* The *secular* clergy are so called from *Seculum*, the world: because from their duties they are obliged to intermix with the world. The bishop is the only superior of all the secular clergy in his diocese. They are not bound by the vow of poverty, nor do they live in communities. The *regular* clergy, so called from *Regula*, a rule, are bound by their vows to poverty, chastity, and obedience. Where the laws of the country permit it, they live in communities, and have superiors of their own, generally chosen by themselves, and often exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop, except in pastoral functions. They are also called *religious orders*, and of them there is a great variety.

* This is stated as a preamble to the Act. "Whereas by the laws now in force in this kingdom, it is not lawful to endow any College or Seminary for the education exclusively of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and it is now become expedient that a Seminary be established for that purpose, therefore be it enacted, &c." 36 George III. cap. 21.

the petitioners to keep up the connection with the Continent, under all its disadvantages: to grant it, would be rendering the Catholics of the country the independent patrons of their own schools and system of education. Government, therefore, adopted a medium: the Catholics obtained leave for one college, to possess in land one thousand pounds a year, and no more;* but then eight thousand pounds were granted by parliament, with the expectation of the same grant being renewed annually; though without any certainty. This precarious and insufficient boon was hailed by the unsuspecting Catholics, as the most auspicious omen of future favours: while by the cabinet it was probably intended as the means of controuling both pastors and people.

The sum of eight thousand pounds was given for the education of Catholics, without distinction of laity or clergy: but before education could commence, buildings were requisite to be found. For this purpose *no money* was yet appropriated: years therefore might elapse before from the saving of the fund, any houses could be erected. Five years had already passed away since the connection with the Continent had been interrupted; five more must pass over before the new seminary could be fitted up to receive its complement of pupils and professors.

Never was there a better opportunity of forming a selection from the literati throughout the Catholic countries of Europe; most of whom, especially such as belonged to the clerical orders, had been set adrift by the consequences of the French Revolution; and would eagerly have embraced any decent offer of a permanent establishment. But alas, for want of means, of a building, and of a perpetual grant, only two foreigners were adopted as members of the college: and three natives of merit received their appointment the first year, 1795. The latter were the professors, Aherne from Paris; Clinch and Eustace, both educated in Ireland. The college has already lost Dr. Aherne, by death, in a very few years: and the other two by resignation. Delort, an emigrant of repute as a natural philosopher, has also vacated his place by resignation on his return to France. So that Abbé Darré, a Gascon, is the only one remaining of the original scientific teachers. The other appointments of the first year, such as that of President Hussey, D.D. Vice-president Power, A.M. Secretary Dunn, D.D. &c. served more to the formation than to the celebrity of the institution.

Such an opportunity of uniting all the literary talents of the continent can never recur. It is fruitless now to lament the parsimony and the shuffling which prevented Ireland from profiting by it.

The next year, 1796, the college made a great acquisition in Dr. Claney, an Irish professor from Prague; and the only professor of the Holy Scriptures the establishment ever had.

Before the end of 1795, the studies commenced; for we reckon thirty-seven students who entered immediately; of whom, thirty-five were twenty-five years old and upwards, on their admission; two, were younger and soon left college, while the others prosecuted their studies and were ordained in due time. In the second year only nineteen more were admitted; making in all forty-six students; to these thirteen others were added in 1797.

In the year 1798, the number of admitted were nineteen. None hitherto had paid any money on admission; we presume the buildings had not been fitted up for their reception, so that students and perhaps some professors must have lodged with the villagers. We reckon eighty-one admissions in 1799, and now for the first time, we find admission-money amounting to nine hundred pounds. And need there was, for this year government gave nothing.*

* In 1794, the Musicians of Dublin got an Act passed in their favour without difficulty. They were empowered to possess an unlimited fund: to chuse and dismiss a committee, &c. Happy fidlers!

* In the second year, 1796, the grant was only seven thousand pounds, "to enable the trustees to build a seminary capable of containing two hundred persons. In 1797, the sum of ten thousand pounds was given, and in 1798, that of ten thousand three hundred and two pounds, five shillings, and ten pence, to complete the building of the Catholic seminary at Maynooth. It is expressly required that an estimate and plan be laid before parliament, and thence we may suppose the odd pounds, shillings, and pence, to arise. The sum total expended in building and enclosing, to 1808, is stated at twenty one thousand six hundred and forty-three pounds, one shilling, and nine pence half-penny; yet Sir John Carr asserts, that government advanced forty thousand pounds for building. What a stranger to Ireland!—In 1799, we find no grant whatever,

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This seems be the first money received by the college, exclusive of the parliamentary grant; for, although the Catholics had petitioned for permission to endow their seminary, and had actually obtained leave to receive subscriptions, and even to purchase land to the amount of one thousand pounds; it appears, that for the first years, it received neither legacy nor donation, and, for five years, not one hundred pounds were bequeathed for so necessary a purpose. If we consider the liberality of the Irish character, and the multitude of adherents to Catholicism, we can account for this no other way, than by the decay of religious zeal, or an implicit reliance that parliament would provide sufficient funds.

In 1798, the college lost its first president,* Dr. Hussey, who was promoted to the see of Waterford. Dr. Flood, a man of superior abilities, formerly professor of divinity in Paris succeeded. Two other appointments took place the same year, viz. that of Abbé De la Hogue, who had been twenty years professor in the Sorbonne, and had the reputation of being one of the first divines in his church. He accepted of the chair of moral divinity and theology, which, on the death of Dr. Aherne, he exchanged for that of dogmatical theology; the place he now holds. The other appointment was that of Dr. Ferris, to be dean or *magister officiorum.* This gentleman, by birth an Irishman, had filled much higher situations abroad. He had been superior general of the congregation of the mission in Paris, one of the most esteemed orders in the church†. On the revolution in France, he had held the place of assistant-general of the same institution in Rome*. He now fills the chair of moral theology. The same year a professor of English was added to the establisment: who is the only teacher not residing in the house.

The year 1799 is remarkable for the new office of agent, whose labour, if we may judge by the salary (three hundred pounds) far exceeds that of all others concerned about this institution. We are not told by whom he is appointed, nor what are his important functions.

We should not have been surprised to have seen him, on a late occasion, at the bar of the House of Commons, pleading the cause of his college; did we not remember Dr. Milner's remark on Ireland, "that of all countries that is the country of jobs†."

At length, in 1800, the house began to assume a more respectable appearance. One hundred and two new students were then admitted, and their contributions on admission are stated at one thousand three hundred and eighteen pounds, one shilling; to this, seventy-two pounds, ten shillings, were added in donations; hence the office of a treasurer became necessary; that of librarian was annexed to it, and both were superadded to the post of secretary of the board of trustees. This plurality of offices, however, does not seem to be accompanied with a plurality of salaries, at least there is none annexed to that of treasurer or librarian.

Another addition was attempted in 1800, viz. that of a lay-house. A priest is appointed prefect over this department of the college, or the embryo of the lay-college. The first prefect vacated in a few years, nor do we find any one appointed from the college in his place. The only master in the lay-house, besides the prefect, was a professor of Greek and Latin, but he is also only mentioned once; and when he vacated in two years, his place was not filled again. About this time, objections had been made to the education of lay scholars; as if all the Catholics, except its priesthood, were doomed to eternal ignorance! The laity, however, spurned the idea and by subscription erected a lay-college, which had its own president, &c. without hav-

* Before the bill passed the House of Commons, there was a petition, probably from Dr. Hussey and Co. against the appointment of trustees, or their mode of interference in the education: this is stated to belong to the caput and professors. The petition was fruitless; the trustees remain empowered by the act to legislate under the controul of government. This board is formed of the four first judges, viz. the Lord Chancellor, &c. four Catholic archbishops, several bishops, lords, and gentlemen.

† The Congregation of the Mission was one of those new religious families founded by St. Vincent. They were also known by the name of Lazarists. From their order were taken the presidents of seminaries for many of the dioceses in France. The clergy were in the habit of making what they termed their spiritual retreat in these houses, under the direction of the fathers of St. Lazare. They not only sent missionaries to infidel nations, but also at home, they went about preaching; they had likewise the care of schools and hospitals.

* Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos.

† We are given to understand that the agent is a person nominated by government to act for the college, which he seems to do most passively.

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ing any farther dependence on the clerical house.

While on the subject of this lay-college, we cannot but advert to the reasons for such an establishment, as stated by Dr. Milner.* "To speak the plain truth, (says he) we wish our youth in general to be educated apart, precisely for the opposite reason to that which makes you wish them to be educated at the universities. You desire them to be sent there, that, by associating with other youths, whom you call more liberal, we, more lax, they may lose their religion. We wish to keep them at a distance from such society, for fear of the same consequence. We are full as anxious about the morals as the faith of the rising generation. Now we have been taught by the writers of the day, who have the best means of gaining accurate information concerning the state of morality in the universities, to form a very unfavourable opinion of it."

If Catholics be impressed with such ideas, need we wonder at the preference they give to Catholic houses of education. And would it be consonant to the liberality of the times, to refuse them their choice? Coercive laws to that effect should always be deprecated, as of the most mischievous tendency. Dr. Milner may, perhaps, be not quite so correct, when he says, "that it is required of students in the Protestant universities to frequent the established service." That such may be their statutes, we admit; but in Dublin, attendance is never expected from students professing themselves Catholics; and, on two days in the week, fish is always provided for those who do not eat meat; nay, Trinity College shewed itself hostile to any illiberal measures, when, on a late occasion, solicited, encouraged, and even threatened by a very great personage. To this university we believe Catholics have free access as students, and may, perhaps, have the honour of getting scraps of that one dinner per day, which Dr. Duigenan tells us with regret is all that an orthodox Protestant can procure. From the fellowships and all the dignities of emolument in this college, Catholics are for ever debarred*: *Procul O! procul este profani!* And in the late most gracious acts passed in their favour, they are admissible as fellows, provosts, &c. in all Colleges in Ireland, with the exception of the college of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the only one in the island; and also with exception of any college exclusively appropriated for persons of their own persuasion! That is, we grant you every thing excepting—all things.

While such is the encouragement held out to Roman Catholics to frequent our universities, while such an example of liberality is given by the legislature; need we wonder that, as Dr. Milner says, "Catholic parents will judge for themselves in these matters, and that the school in question being supported at their expence, they are not obliged to give account to any one of the motives of their choice.†"

So much for the lay-college, which Dr. M. assures us has now no farther connection with the Ecclesiastical Seminary, but that its members frequent the same church, and attend the same philosophical lectures; but we are not informed whether these lectures are given gratis to the young lay-gentlemen?

In the year 1801, the entrance money amounted to one thousand one hundred and thirty-six pounds, yet by the tables it appears that not more than thirty-two students were admitted. If there be no typographical error in dates or money, we should suppose the terms of admission to have been raised this year. In 1802, twenty-six is the number admitted, and their entrance-money amounts to two hundred and eighteen pounds. The three years following, the number of students gradually increased till 1806, when we find sixty-seven were admitted on the foundation, and paid six hundred and twenty-eight pounds entrance.

The total amount of entrance money for the last nine years is stated at - - - - -	£5,635	16	1½
Legacies† and Donations	3,012	13	0
	£8,648	9	1½

* Enquiry into vulgar opinions, &c. concerning Ireland. Lett. iv. p. 25.

† The junior lecturers of Maynooth would tremble at the three days examination of a junior fellow for Trinity College. The latter must be thoroughly versed in the whole circle of science, astronomy, mathematics, ethics, physics, logic, chronology, history, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c. &c. &c.

* In the original act, there is an evident intention of educating both clergy and laity; why then the lay-house should be laid aside or separated, we know not.

* The principal legacy ever bequeathed to this house, was that of the ex-catholic bishop of

From the year 1801, the Seminary has seen some of its own plants rising to goodly trees: there are no less than seven among the superiors or lecturers, who owe their education to the establishment. And it is no doubt with a view to encourage them and their successors, that the trustees have tied up their own hands from employing in the principal departments any but such as are lecturers on the foundation.

Among the number is a professor of Irish, established in 1804.

The college sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Flood, its second president, in 1803, and is now under the direction of Dr. Byrne, formerly superior of the Irish college in Nantz;—Dr. Dunn*, his immediate predecessor, having resumed his first situation as secretary to the trustees, librarian, and treasurer. The only late acquisition from the Continent is that of Abbé Anglade, a Parisian professor of divinity, who has accepted of the chair of logic, never before filled.

On reviewing the whole establishment as it now stands, we cannot but consider it as economical and well-organized.

The president, Dr. Byrne, enjoys the moderate allowance of one hundred pounds a year; with nearly so much more to enable him to meet casual expences, such as travelling charges to Dublin, and postage, besides entertainment to the trustees and other strangers who may visit the house. He is the only one in the house furnished with tea, sugar, and other groceries, at the expence of the college. He has also a servant, whose wages are paid by the house. The professors have bed and board, fire and candle, besides their respective salaries.

The vice-president, who is also professor of French; and the two first professors of divinity, have each one hundred and five pounds a year. The dean, procurator, two professors of philosophy, and one of belles-lettres, have eighty-five pounds; the lecturers seventy-five pounds.

Heaven forbid that we should presume to make comparisons between the orthodox Trinity College, destined to* train clergy for one seventh of the island, and another fitted out for six-sevenths at least. But yet, as a matter of curiosity, we copied from Sir John Carr, that the provost of Trinity college has one thousand five hundred pounds a year;—senior fellows eight hundred pounds a year; juniors one hundred pounds, which, with well-paid tuitions, makes them opu-

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of Cork, ex-protestant peer Lord Dunboyne, who having reached an advanced period of life without ever coming to years of discretion, succeeded to an estate and peerage, and wishing to leave a representative of the illustrious house of Butler, *de sa propre facon*, claimed in vain of the Pope the princely privilege, since granted to Talleyrand. Finding Rome inexorable, Dr. Butler took upon himself his own dispensation: still hoping to rest in the lap of mother-church, as well as on the bosom of his fair lady. The terrors of excommunication at last frightened him out of his wits, I mean the little that remained of them; for dreading to be driven from the church, he ran out of his own accord; read his recantation of errors which he believed to be truths, and continued to live a catholic, although legally a protestant. Disappointed in his hope of transmitting a coronet to his posterity, the Reverend Peer bethought himself, though late, of recovering a crown of heavenly glory. To redeem his iniquities with alms deeds, and to make due reparation to the church for the scandal he had given, he consented, after providing amply for the partner of his bed, to leave the greater part of his property to the college of Maynooth. This was more effectual than the most public penance could be! To this, what would be a separation *a mensa et thoro?* It carried conviction along with it. His relatives, however, though Catholics, did not conceive it so needful that his transgressions should be redeemed at their expence. They contested the will, and the trustees of the college have consented, when impowered by parliament, to compromise the matter, and to accept of the one half. Thus the cause commenced at the Trim assizes has been finished by the parties. There is no clue left to trace the other benefactions to their source; we could have wished the accounts of the college had enabled us to do honour to the memory of its principal benefactors.

* Though strangers, we can gather enough from the appointments of this Reverend gentleman, to consider him as one of the main supports of this establishment.

His first appointment as secretary, bears the same date with that of Dr. Hussey, the first president: by his local knowledge, he must have been extremely useful to the board. In five years we find him librarian and treasurer: hence, we cannot but suppose that the library was collected by him and the greater part of the donations procured by his exertions. We see him president in 1803, and voluntarily resigning in 1807, after having planned the enlarged buildings, and having obtained the additional grant of five thousand pounds.

lent

lent. Even the professor of chemistry and mineralogy has three hundred pounds, besides fees. Let it not be said that these have families to maintain, for by their institution they are celibatarians, as well as their brethren of Maynooth.

Those who do not reside in the house are differently paid: the professor of English has one hundred pounds; the treasurer and secretary, seventy-nine pounds; the physician, fifty-six pounds; and the agent, three hundred pounds. When we consider that no fees whatever are paid by the students, we cannot but consider the appointments very moderate where the confinement is for ten months of the year uninterruptedly.

The accommodation of the students has hitherto been indifferent: to-wit, an empty room without fire or candle, furniture, or books: generally three and sometimes four to one room: each pays for his own cloaths, washing, &c. which, besides his entrance money, may be rated at twenty pounds per annum. On this plan the original building accommodates two hundred students. The first addition was calculated to give better accommodation to at least fifty more, that is, to give each his separate room. The second additional wing remains unfinished. At present however there is more room than subjects: the return of 1808 being two hundred and five, instead of two hundred and fifty.

The great vacation lasts two months, but even then no student can absent himself without leave from his bishop.

General Course of Studies, and Class-Books,

We come now to the course of studies, which though not quite so perfect as Dr. Milner believes, is however more so than we could expect from an infant establishment.

For Humanity there are two classes: both till of late, taught by one master. The under class explains Sallust, Virgil, and Horace, as also portions of the Greek Testament, Lucian and Xenophon. This being the lowest class in the house, we may nearly ascertain what degree of proficiency is necessary to be admitted. A little knowlege of Latin is all that is required. There is no examination as to English, Irish, French or Greek. The higher class of humanity assumes the new fangled title of Belles-lettres. But these belles-lettres consist of the Gospel of St. Luke, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of St. Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon (again!) explained. In Latin, Cicero, Livy, Seneca *in part*, Pliny, and Horace once more! We search in vain for the distinct year, mentioned by Dr. Milner, for the poetry, and another for rhetoric: there being neither professor nor time for such belles-lettres as these. The "rules of Latin *versification*, we consider of less signification than those of Irish and English *speechification*." Having two professors for two languages, we should consider the partition more natural, were each to have but one language to teach: and not one to be master of Latin and Greek, and the other of Greek and Latin. In the statutes (cap. 5) mention is made of a third class of Latin and Greek: but that for the present remains a dead letter. Few, very few, are detained two years in these schools: but in general they content themselves with what previous knowledge of Latin they have picked up elsewhere.

Among the classics omitted, there are some whose absence we consider as good company in an ecclesiastical seminary: such as Terence and Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Juvenal and Ovid, notwithstanding all their beauties; but even clerical readers might safely peruse the nervous Tacitus, the rapid Demosthenes, the florid Isocrates, the pious Chrysostom, the critic Longinus; part of these we shall presume, was understood by the &c's. the List of the Class-books.

Quitting these lower regions, we now ascend (somewhat *per saltum* over head and ears of poets and rhetoricians) to the realms of light philosophical. Here we are detained as short a time as possible, that is for two years at most: for we must soon soar still higher.

Logic, the art of thinking and of reasoning, is an essential acquisition for those who are to think and reason for themselves and others. Not indeed the dialectics of the old schools with the pedantry of *Barbara Celarent, &c.* but something less methodical perhaps, though more rational. For some years, the new seminary was in quest of a person to teach this science: by the statutes it appears to have been joined in one course with the other branches of philosophy. The gentleman now professing logic, metaphysic, and ethics, had been professor of theology, and his lectures have been supposed to savour of his former employments. What we regret with him is the *paucity* of books, not indeed of treatises of logic, and such as are taught in our universities; for of these he might find

find plenty: but of his favourite French author, Seguy, whose works we have not had an opportunity of perusing, and therefore cannot judge*. By the adoption of Locke we see the learned professor is not so fastidious as to reject a metaphysician, merely for being a Protestant and an Englishman. We beg leave to recommend to him Professor Reid, on the moral and intellectual powers: and wish much to hear of a rational system of ethics introduced into his class. His scholars will probably join us in deprecating the labour and time spent in writing his dictates.

The authors used by the next professors, are not yet forthcoming: "our name is Legion, for we are many." And so are the sciences to be brought to light;† but come they must, and that in the course of ten short months: we cannot wish the learned gentleman more speedy delivery. In the last interesting science, we cannot help thinking it is a French compliment paid us, when the professor passes by his own countrymen Chaptal, Lavoisier, Fourcroy.

But *absint humana*, we are now caught up into the empyreum of divinity. Far be from us the presumption to dictate pragmatically to a doctor of the Sorbonne, who dictates dogmatically for the space of three years. But in pity to the trade, now that there is such a scarcity of paper and rags, we beg of the learned gentleman not to enhance the price of that so necessary article, by warehousing paper equal to the demand of a hundred scriveners continually scribbling for three years. Let him ransack all the depots on the Continent, where the theologians are consigned to peaceful dust on the shelf: and we vouch for Bonaparte that he will grant them permission to export them duty-free. In mercy to the doctors in embryo who are in such haste to be *divinified*, we conjure him to spare them, the one half of their time and *three halves* of their labour, by allowing them to peruse with himself any one of the authors already in print: a catalogue of whom he himself has furnished. The first on the list is Hook an Englishman (true French politeness!) He was a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and published in 1774, a work much esteemed in Paris, viz. *Religionis Naturalis et Revelatæ Principia* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* Bailly and Duvoisin we know not: the latter we believe to be a French emigrant of literary fame, formerly *Censeur Royal*, a Sorbonnist of course; he has written several esteemed essays since the revolution; some political, some religious. One of his best is a defence of religion against modern infidelity: he had, however, to defend himself, being charged with taking some of the questionable revolutionary oaths. He is reported to be one of Bonaparte's bishops *de la nouvelle fabrique*. Bailly, a name we find twice in the Doctor's list, is a very late theologian, much in vogue. Le Grand is another Doctor of the Sorbonne, a Sulpician, who died in 1780. His works are remarked for their perspicuity and order. He left us Theol. Lectures, 2 vols. *De Deo*, 2 vols. *de Incarnatione*, and 1 *de Ecclesia*.

Tournely a very voluminous writer, was protected by the Jesuits and their friends; and consequently a keen Anti-Jansenist. His Theology, one of the most methodical, contains 16 vols. Notalis Alexander, another Sorbonnist of the order of St. Dominic, supported the Jansenists so keenly that on that account he was exiled; his Church History, though condemned by the inquisition, he, continued with spirit, and did not spare the abuses of the holy see. He has left us a System of Theology, dogmatical and moral, in 11 vols. 8vo. He flourished about the year 1684. P. Collet, of the Congregation of the Mission, wrote his Moral Divinity, in 17 vols. 8vo. 1744. An abridgment for the use of seminaries contains only 7 vols. 12mo. This long list of authors do not suffice the learned Doctor, for he says, it is *chiefly* (not solely) from them he compiles his lectures. We cannot help regretting that, though professing for thirty years this science, he has not been able to hit on the dogma, which according to the golden rule of Catholic orthodoxy, should be *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus creditum*, and that after hundreds of years writing, printing, and teaching, we should still hear of something so novel—*Quod nunquam, quod nullibi, quod a nemine traditum fuit.*

The professor of Moral Divinity or of casuistry, requires also three years for his course, and follows three authors; P. Collet, whom we have mentioned above, P. Antoine, a Jesuit, author of a Dogm. Theology in 7 vols. 12mo. and of a Theol. Moral. in 4 vols. 12mo. In this work he hazarded some assertions which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris about

* We have been informed that Seguy is a very recent author of the first note.

† Natural and experimental philosophy; different branches of elementary mathematics, algebra, geometry, conic sections, astronomy, mechanics, optics, hydraulics, &c. &c. &c. chemistry.

about 1740. The continuation of P. Tournely furnishes the treatises for the third year. The study of pure morality forms a most essential part of a priest's education who is *ex officio* to direct the consciences of his flock. An ill informed priesthood would be the very bane of a society, where auricular confession is enjoined: therefore either decatholicize Ireland or give her well-instructed priests. The first is easier said than done, and so is the second; but of the two it presents less difficulty. This is perhaps the only branch of religious education, that Government has any right to interfere in. Too much refinement has produced differences and difficulties, as in most other things.

Dr. Milner has heard of a course of Canon Law, another of Ecclesiastical History, "and take notice, Sir," says he, I challenge inquiry." All this he desired, and so do we; but are sorry to find not one syllable on the subject, in the official documents. Not a word about the holy fathers or councils. Another blank gives us *still* greater pain.

"No regular professor of Scripture for the present." Alas! no; nor for the past, except for one short half year, viz. the last months of 1796, and the first of 1797. No professor regular, or irregular, of the Hebrew tongue, the key to the Scriptures. Lamentable! Yet both these are marked in the statutes; and so they ought. For what are all the speculative niceties of the Thomists or the Molinists? what are all the quibbles of casuistry compared to the divine information to be found in Scripture? And how defend religion against infidelity or immorality, how heal the breaches of Christianity, without this heavenly knowledge? O Hibernia! island of saints and of doctors, "whose light shone forth when the sun of science had almost set in the west," is the last of thy rays gone down for ever? Is the book of books shut for thee, and for thee alone? Are there no children born to thee instead of thy fathers, to open its treasures, at least, to those from whose lips thou art to seek for knowledge? If so, travel to distant climes, rest not until thou find among the nations once enlightened by thee, some one able to interpret the divine oracles, and to instruct thee and thy children within thee in the language sacred to religion and antiquity. Evoke from Abraham's bosom some blessed shade who may give thee again Moses and the Prophets.

But no! they hear the Scripture. How shall they hear *without a preacher?* Or how shall they understand without an interpreter? The Protestant rule of faith is to leave the Scripture to be explained by every man of sound judgment. The Catholic, on the contrary, swears that he never will take and interpret the Scriptures, but according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. All this supposes instruction. We are told indeed, that "portions of the New Testament are committed to memory every week," i. e. the lessons from the Gospel every Sunday, an exercise very fit for schoolboys: but in an ecclesiastical college we should wish them less committed to memory than to judgment. No Pentateuch, no Prophets, &c. "but the Gospels, Epistles and Acts of the Apostles are explained."—By whom? Perhaps construed by the Professor of belles-lettres, from Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis Criticorum, and other biblical expounders. Glad to hear it; but are these voluminous authors perused by a person who has any thing else to do? Then we will venture to say: it is done in a very superficial manner. Is it expected that any of the junior professors who have exclusively the expectancy of the higher chairs, will start self-taught, a doctor of Hebrew and an expounder of Scripture? If not, why shut the door against improvement from without, by premature exclusions. But alas! on class days, (*diebus negotiosis*, as the Statutes quaintly call them) we see no time allotted for biblical lectures: not a moment of leisure to con over the Psaltry, and the lessons of the Breviary,* much less to expound: and, *diebus otiosis*, on days of relaxation, would it not be treating too slightly this most serious, most sacred, most important of ecclesiastical studies, to think of it then, only when the mind must be unnerved by application.

We must again descend to a terrestrial sphere, and find our young divines once more humanized. Among the modern languages they are restricted to English, Irish and French. One hour per day, is all that is allowed for all three; to commit

* *Breviary*, the daily office appointed to be said by all in holy orders. It is not quite so short, as its name implies. It requires at least an hour and a half, or two hours reading with all decent dispatch. The Jesuits were of opinion, that this office interfered too much with the studies of their young members: and therefore put off their ordination to the last years of their studies.

† Hence we gather that these classes are not frequented by the same pupils in the same year

commit to memory, to translate or compose, not a moment. We are not surprised then to hear of nothing but the rudiments. In English they go not beyond grammar, orthography, and pronunciation: the learned professor enjoys his 100l. a year, for teaching our young Doctors to spell and put together. In Irish we know of no grammar in print. We lament here the *paucity* of books; yet are told of explaining an Irish Testament (not meaning the last will and testament of the Irish tongue.) And as for the French, we leap at once from the grammar to Fenelon and Massillon.

The last-mentioned author reminds us of the young Massillons and Bourdaloues, that start up in this hot-bed of learning. Every Sunday and holiday, a Sermon or Homily is preached by one of the students, in holy orders. An excellent arrangement; *supposing always* that this important and difficult priestly function be duly exercised by the venerable experienced *president* and *professors*, who are all presumed to be in holy orders; and that a good Sermon be always delivered during the time of the solemn service for the edification, as well as imitation, of the inexperienced pupils.

GENERAL ORDER OF EACH DAY.

Morning.

5 o'clock, First bell
5½ ——— Common prayer
6 ——— Study in the public halls
7½ ——— Mass
8 ——— Breakfast
9 ——— Study in the public halls
10 ——— Class
11½ ——— Recreation
12 ——— Study in public halls

Afternoon.

1½ ——— Class
3 ——— Dinner
5 ——— Class of modern language
6 ——— Study in public halls
8 ——— Supper
9 ——— Common prayer
9½ ——— All retire in silence to their chambers.

Every Wednesday, general walk or relaxation.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT, 1808.

Office.	Names.	£.	s.	d.	
President . . .	R. Pat. Jas. Byrne, D.D.	*227	10	0	
Vice-President . .	R. Frs. Power, A.M. -	106	0	0	
Dean	R. Thos. Coen - -	85	0	0	
Procurator and Bursar	R. Mich. Montagu -	85	0	0	
Prof. Dogmat. Divinity	R. L. De la Hogue, D.D.	106	0	0	
Prof. Moral Divinity .	R. Ed. Ferris, D.D. -	106	0	0	
Prof. Nat. Philosophy .	R. A. Darré - -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Logic . .	R. Fr. Anglade - -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Belles Lettres .	R. Ch. Lovelocke -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Greek and Latin	R. P. M'Nicolas - -	75	0	0	
Lecturer of Dogm. Divin.	R. M. Crowly - -	75	0	0	Master of Music, 10*l.*
——— of Moral Divin.	R. D. Sinnott - -	75	0	0	
——— in Logic . .	R. W. Corolly - -	55	0	0	Sub-Librarian, 20*l.*
Prof. of Irish . .	R. P. O'Brien - -	75	0	0	
Prof. English Elocution	Mr. Mark Usher - -	100	0	0	The four last do not reside in the house.
Treasurer, Secretary .	R. A. Dunn - -	79	12	6	
Physician . . .	Thos. Egan, M.D. -	56	17	6	
Agent	Alexander Knox, esq. -	300	0	0	
		1862	0	0	
Two annexed Salaries, as in Margin - -		30	0	0	
		1892	0	0	

year. Nor is there one separate year allotted to modern language, but this study must go on conjointly with others of divinity, philosophy, &c.

* President's real salary, 113l. 15s. remainder for casual expences. No salary mentioned for the librarian or treasurer, the present secretary filling all these places, and receiving no other emolument. Commons, groceries, fire, and candles, are the usual advantages derived from the fund, which, however, the Professor of English does not enjoy, his salary being 100l. a-year.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND lately put into my hands a pamphlet, from the Bishop of London, addressed to the West India planters, on the subject of promoting schools similar to the plan of Joseph Lancaster; the origin of which he very unfairly, I think, attributes to the chaplain of the factory at Madras, who certainly adopted a part of his new method from the practice of the Hindostan schoolmasters. When he gave me leave to peruse this address, I was not a little rejoiced to hear, by way of recommendation, that the object was to convert to Christianity the whole race of negroes, still, to our disgrace as Christians, remaining slaves in the islands.

But a greater disappointment I never received than in the perusal of this pamphlet.

I expected, when a prelate condescended to address a body of people on such a subject, that he would at any rate have stated to them, with apostolical simplicity, the necessity there was, *for their own sakes*, both here and hereafter, to think of some mode of persuading their slaves to become Christians, lest, under the want of Gospel restraints, these people, guided by the passions natural to man, should, from a principle of retribution, reverse the tablet; and, by dint of numbers, and a heathen sense of their injuries, overwhelm their enslavers, and, at last, take possession of the fields which, by cultivation, they had been forced to render fertile under whips and privations, to which no human being is prone by nature to submit.

I also flattered myself his lordship would have shewn them that, to prohibit the *trade in men* from Africa, and continue it in the islands, was a mockery of God, a crime under the idea of an expiation, and that unless they found out some means to put a stop to slavery *in toto*, of which our legislature had even expressed its abhorrence (in times the most profligate England ever knew), all that had been done would be nugatory, both in a moral, religious, and political sense.

And lastly, I did think it was impossible for a bishop to write to a set of people, who are so remarkable for the laxity of their morals, and neglect of Christian duties, without hinting to them the necessity of a plan of reform among themselves.

Great, therefore, was my disappointment, to find none of these expectations realized; and profound was my dismay, on advancing a few pages, to hear a Protestant dignitary begin by lamenting the fall of the Jesuit's society, those Politico-Christian-Quixotes, who once spread rank Catholic doctrines among the Indians, to induce them to be convenient slaves to the murderers of their ancestors: and while he reserves all his admiration of converters for the Moravian teachers among the Protestants, never adverting to the duties of our own churchmen, so *daringly neglected*, or giving a grain of praise to the sect of Methodists, who surely sacrificed themselves in numbers to the work of conversion, before even one bishop was found subscribing his mite to a Bible Society.

But the man who, in speaking of the utility of schools, could overlook Joseph Lancaster's, for giving cheap education to the poor, may well be conceived capable of this glaring inattention.

These discoveries damped and staggered my hopes; but when I came to the main drift of this melancholy argument, which was, that, by giving the negroes (now in their power, by a horrid law) a day to cultivate their own gardens, and abolishing the Sunday-market, a day usually spent in vice and debauchery, they might thereby lay the foundation of their conversion to Christianity, which would not only make them better servants, but increase their value considerably, *as articles of trade*; for that a good *Christian slave* would now sell in the markets of Antigua (that is, a Moravian slave) for more, a great deal, than a heathen one; and all this without even a comment on the vileness of one Christian selling another, I was, as every man of only common morality must be, petrified with astonishment at the state of that mind, which could coolly contemplate and propose such an advantage, to be derived from such a source!

Lest, however, this statement should be considered as improbable, allow me to give the bishop's own words, from his avowed pamphlet:—

At pages 11 and 12, we read, "and if, by the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion that the religious education and instruction of young negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites, and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of *home-born slaves* for the cultivation of your lands."

Page 13. (after recapitulating the ways and means)—"The planter will, in a few years

years (at a very trivial expence to the proprietor), raise up a race of young Christian negroes, who will amply repay their *kindness* by the increase of their population, by their fidelity, industry, honesty, *humility, submission, and obedience,* to their masters; all which virtues they are strictly enjoined, under pain of eternal punishment, by the divine religion in which they *will* have been educated, and render them far superior to their unconverted fellow-labourers.

"It is proved, by *fact* and *experience,* that they are held by the planter in higher estimation, and are *purchased at a higher price,* than their heathen brethren."

Restraining them to reading, he says, "will be a wall of partition between them and the whites, an insurmountable barrier against the approaching to *any thing like an equality with their masters.*"

Page 24, we are told that, "every proprietor in Antigua is anxious to procure them, and will give *a higher price* for them than for their heathen brethren." And then, to prove to us "how very humble the Christian doctrines of submission will render them, we have quotations from Peter, c. xi. v. 18; Titus, c. xi. v. 9 and 10; Ephesians, c. vi. v. 6; Colossians, c. iii. v. 22; to which he adds, at page 24, "If any one wished *to form a slave exactly to his mind,* could he possibly do it in terms more adapted to his purpose than these?"

Again, at page 25, "They are yours, the whole man, *both body and soul*; they are your *sole and intire property;* to you they look up as their master, governor, guardian, and protector; as the guides that are to open to them the way to a *better world.*"

Page 26, "That without any fault, they have been doomed to *perpetual servitude* (a servitude, too, which at their death they leave, the only *inheritance* they have to leave), entailed to their latest posterity."

Again, at page 27 (speaking of the effect of their conversion), he says, "Instead of *lessening their labour,* it will *encrease their industry,* and their desire (in conformity to the demands of the religion they *have* embraced) to please their masters in all things." And, curiously enough, at summing up these benefits, is added,

"Let the great enemy of the repose and comfort of mankind (the devil, perhaps) place his glory in universal dominion—let Britain place it in *universal benevolence!*"

Now what does this imply, but that slavery is not only lawful under the Christian dispensation, but that we may conscientiously make slaves of that multiplied offspring, of which we have promoted the breeding, by politically adopting the Christian religion as a moral basis on which to augment the species.

What! does not his lordship *know* that if it is criminal to buy a slave in Africa, it is equally so to buy one in the islands? that if it is wrong to buy men at all, it is equally so to sell them? His lordship *does know,* I assert it, that to sell a slave from Jamaica to a Tobago planter, would inflict a punishment as great in the eyes of any slave, as to transport a European to Botany Bay. And can he contemplate the idea of relations parted in this manner, at the caprice of their nominally Christian owners, without reprobation, and coolly talk of *their augmented value in the market as Christians?* Does he dare to talk of *natural-born slaves* in this age, when nothing can support the idea but arbitrary human law, and the least-instructed Christian shudders at the thought? When Russians are emancipating their serfs, and the cold northern morality thaws before the god-like truths of the Gospel; when Providence has broken the chain of the tyrants of St. Domingo, and a deliverance as great as that of the Israelites is effected before our eyes; at such a time, shall a Protestant divine be suffered, without a check, to talk of *natural-born slaves,* that is, creatures born as cattle, and at the disposal of their masters, wherever they can find a market! And that the increase of this devoted race is to be promoted by making them Christians only, instead of making them Christians and freemen, as an expiation for the injuries done to all their long line of progenitors! The thought is horrible—and I should not wonder, if the motive should become known to the indigent part of this abused race, if the fathers of families should, along with the principles of our religion, embrace the discipline of St. Francis, and put an end to their hereditary dependence, by the practice of celibacy, or even, in despair, go the length of emasculating their male progeny; for what can be more dreadful to a thinking mind, than the idea of generating slaves, whose sole occupation is to till the earth, like oxen, under a vertical sun.

But if this is painful to thought, what shall we say to a case, of which I could name all the parties, and which is by no means uncommon, and may, under our *present* slave laws, be still practised to all

generations, whether they are made Christians, or left in the state of heathens.

A planter in St. Kitts had two daughters, mulattas, one seventeen, the other twenty-five, which daughters, being both handsome, he had been in the practice, *as is very usual*, of letting out to prostitution to the officers of the garrison, fleet, &c. In consequence of these connections, the eldest had a child, five years old; both worked well at their needle, and were reputed so clever, that this man, to gratify the avarice of a young black wife, actually sold them both, with the child, to a Jew broker, for more than 1000l.! who bought them, on commission, for a planter on some distant island, to be kept together, or separated, as was most suitable to the purchaser's inclinations.

Let Dr. P. think how acute must have been the feelings of a Christian mulatta under such circumstances, forced into prostitution by an unfeeling father, and at last sold, to gratify the avarice or lust of a Jew purchaser! Yes, I had almost said, while such laws exist, and the bench of bishops sit in the legislature, without making *daily efforts* to repeal them, we had better not talk of reading-schools, or Christianity at all; if the root is evil, what must be the fruit thereof? And will not the quick-sighted negro (for I by no means think with his lordship, that they are dull or stupid, but as the state we keep them in has made them appear so), the moment he is able to read his Testament, discover the maxim therein, which commands us to *do to others as we would others should do to us?* Will he not then say to his tyrant, "Woe to you, hypocrites, who pay the tythe of mint and cummin, and neglect the weightier matters of the law?" and will not he say, when he is told that he is the sole property of his owner, *both body and soul*, that this is teaching for doctrines the commandments of men?

The Scribes and Pharisees of our days, like those of old, are indeed subtile in disputation, and plausible in their addresses; but, like those of old, they are also, when examined, mere "*whited sepulchres*," fair to view, but within "*full of dead men's bones*." Until we have the honesty to abolish slavery altogether, or at least not to suffer it to be legal to carry on the *slave trade among the islands*, it is in vain to think of teaching slaves the true doctrines of Christ. They will not receive it from our polluted, lying lips; but while we allow the practice of taking the new-born infant from the womb, from generation to generation, as cattle bred on the estates, it is absurd to attempt it. We must first take the mote out of our own eyes, before we attempt to cast out the "beam from our brother's eye." And the planter who should succeed in making his negroes Christians, under the vile practices that prevail in the islands, would only have raised a host of severe censurers of his own and his neighbour's conduct, unable to approve, and consequently unable to love, and unwilling to obey him.

I have now only to add, that in publishing these sentiments, I know I expose myself to the petulant animadversions of many well-educated men, whose feelings many parts of this address may hurt; and I shall perhaps excite the animosity of others, whom all honest men have to fear—but, as my views are to befriend the friendless, and detect that crooked and left-handed policy, which, however highly defended, is not defensible on the broad principle of the love of our fellow-creatures, I am ready to encounter the arrows that fly in the dark, for I can never admit that it becomes an ecclesiastic to use the common policy of the world to effect a spiritual good. I shall, therefore, conscious of the usefulness of the interference, unite to it my name, being,

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, June 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Grant has increased my obligations to him, by his candid and critical remarks in Number 170, p. 292. His respectful attention requires that I should briefly state to him my reasons for accounting the two adjectives, *superior* and *inferior*, to be comparatives. They do not seem to me to be simple positives, as they do not admit of degrees of comparison, by *more* and *most*; since common usage does not warrant us to say *more superior*, or *most superior*; and, if they were nothing more than simple positives, I cannot perceive any reason why they should not be so used. I conceive them to be comparatives, because they convey to me a comparative idea. For whether I say "that officer is *superior to me* in command," or "that officer is *higher than I* in command, the sense appears to me precisely the same: neither does the former expression at all intimate that I am *low* in command, but only that another officer is *higher* than I; it rather indeed intimates that I possess a command somewhat approaching, at least, to his rank. Sentences of a construction similar to the following, are of frequent

frequent occurrence, in which the adjective *great* expresses the positive, and *superior* supplies the comparative, as applied to the same common term: "this man possesses *great* talents, but that man possesses talents *superior to him*, that is, *greater* than he. "This man is a *great* scholar, but that man is a *much superior* one," that is, a *much greater* one. *Inferior* is likewise used in the same manner.

Superior and *inferior* may, it is true, be so constructed as to assume, in certain instances, the signification of the positives, *high* and *low;* but the comparatives *higher* and *lower*, themselves do sometimes the same thing: we say, for instance, "the *higher* and *lower* regions of the atmosphere," to denote merely "the *high* and *low* regions of the atmosphere."

Johnson expounds them by adjectives of the comparative degree: "SUPERIOR, *higher, greater in dignity or excellence; upper, higher locally:*" "INFERIOR, *lower in place, lower in station or rank of life, lower in value or excellency;*" whence it may be concluded that this great lexicographer esteemed them comparatives.

Mr. Grant produces instances of phraseology, where these words are connected with others, in a way which seems to him inconsistent with the nature of comparatives. "So superior to," and "very inferior to," are equivalent to, and may be supposed to stand for, "so much superior to," and "very much inferior to," either form of expression being used indifferently, and the latter being common to comparatives in general, which evidently admit of intension and remission. The phrase "less inferior than," is not, I think, in common use, and seems to be of doubtful propriety.

These words, however, being anomalous, are evidently involved in some ambiguity, which may have given occasion to a diversity of construction amongst critics and authors. While then I feel disposed to retain my former opinion, that they frequently possess the nature of comparatives, strictly so called, I would, on no account, be considered as dictating to others; the preceding observations being made with all respect and submission to Mr. Grant, and merely as, in some sort, a vindication of what I had previously advanced on the subject.

Exterior and *interior* have certainly degenerated into mere positives; but they do not admit TO after them; and there appears to me a specific difference between them and the adjectives I have particularly adverted to. Your's, &c.

Hanslope, W. SINGLETON.
May 28, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PAINFUL DISEASE *of* GLAZIERS.

GLAZIERS certainly are very liable to attacks resembling atonic gout; which probably they suffer, not so much from being glaziers, as from being usually, in the country at least, painters in white lead and plumbers.

The late Mr. Barber, a most ingenious man at Ixworth, was the victim of this torturing disease, after suffering by it many years.

It would be well worthy of medical science and benevolence, to publish in your widely circulated Magazine some cautions and preventatives for persons in this business.

THE TEA-TREE.

In answer to your correspondent, E.N. the tea-tree, at least the green *(thea viridis)* is hardy. It has stood this most severe and long winter with us in Troston exceedingly well (though prevented by it from flowering), much better indeed than many moderately hardy green-house plants. Under a south wall, and with a little occasional protection, I make no doubt it would well endure the open air as well as the Rosa semper florens of the same climate. I believe it was introduced into England about 1759.

Troston, May 8, 1808. Your's, &c.
CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the experiments I have tried, I find that, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, the leaves of the vine make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea; though somewhat different both in taste and flavour from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruised and put into a vat, or mashing-tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, will produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which, being fermented, forms a substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled, produces a very fine spirit of the nature of brandy. As this is the season for pruning the vine, many thousand cart loads of which are, year after year, thrown away as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture; your inserting it in your useful and widely circulating miscellany, will oblige, Your's, &c.

London, June 10, 1808. JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, 1806 (vol. xxii. p. 6), there is an observation from Mr. Wesley, on a passage taken from Ovid's story of Phaëton. The line is,

"Excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora."

This appears to Mr. Wesley as an absurdity; for a few lines before, the same poet says,

"Sors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone *siccat*,
Hesperiosque Amnes, Rhenum, Rodanumque, PADUMQUE."

Eridanus and Padus, (or the Po,) as Mr. W. says, are the same river certainly. But how can Ovid say, "fumantiaque *abluit* ora," when he previously tells us that the river is dry? This is Mr. Wesley's question. With all deference to his investigation, and unwilling to be thought dogmatical on the subject, I merely desire to remind him that the present tense (such is *siccat*) never signifies a *perfect* action; and the words "Sors eadem siccat Padum," may be fairly translated, "The same calamity *is drying* the Po." Ovid does not say the Po *was completely dried up*; if he had meant that, he would have used the perfect tense, "siccavit." Give me leave to quote Mr. Wesley another passage, which may appear as absurd to him as the one he has noticed.

Euripides, in his admired Tragedy of the "Phœnissæ," has this line:—

"Νυν χρησιμος, Λω παι, Λοξιου περαινεται,"

Nunc oraculum Apollinis, o filia, *perficitur*.

This is the declaration of Œdipus to his daughter Antigone. The Oracle he alludes to had foretold that he should die in Athens, whither he was *about to be* banished, when he spoke these words. But how absurd would it be to construe, "περαινεται," or "perficitur," *is completed!*" No! we should express it,

"Now the Oracle of Apollo, my daughter, is in the act, or eve, of being completed." That is, the action is imperfect, as in Mr. Wesley's quotation from Ovid.

Indeed, this use of the *present imperfect tense*, as it may be justly termed, has very peculiar beauty even in this story of Phaëton, and the very line under our consideration; for the Poet thereby leads his reader by the hand, as it were, into the scene of action. "Behold (says he), this calamity *is drying* the Ismarian rivers, the Hebrus with the Strymon, the Hesperian streams, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po; the sea *is contracting* itself, the fishes *are seeking* the lowest deep; Jove *is thundering*; he has sent (misit) his bolt at the charioteer!—The Eridanus receives him, and washes his smoaking face."

Now, I submit it to Mr. Wesley, what inconsistency appears in giving this acceptation to the different present tenses? Besides, it is to be observed that Ovid only requires as much water to be left in the Po or Eridanus, as *to wash poor Phaëton's scorched face*. These considerations, I hope, will induce Mr. Wesley again to receive into favour a poet whom every lover of the classics admires.

Your's, &c.

April 9, 1808. JAMES WEETMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE I resume my critique on Dr. Kirwau's logic, I shall give the reasons which have determined me to send you those observations, which some persons may think might, with more propriety, have appeared in publications professedly critical. They were these: I wished, for the sake of literature, that they might be considered as the free and liberal communications of an independent man, to a work which has been always considered by the public as unbiassed and impartial, and which, from the general interest it excites, would be the best vehicle for my opinions.

Respecting the spirit with which these remarks have been written, or the motives which have influenced me, your readers will form their own opinions.

If at the close of the task I have undertaken, it shall appear that Dr. K. has recommended a method of forming judgments in courts of justice, which neither can, nor ought to be adopted—if in a work on logic, or the art of reasoning, I shall have pointed out various errors in reasoning, which the author has himself committed—if I shall have shewn, by a few examples selected from a very few pages, that his style is loose and incorrect, and his phraseology inelegant, I shall not, I trust, be accused of being actuated by malice or ill-nature.

I shall now proceed to make a few more remarks on that part of his work, where he treats of the laws of chance, to the doctrine of probabilities. I beg it may be considered, that my reason for returning to this part of Dr. K's work is because the author himself seems to lay

great stress on it, and to speak of it as "of great use." These are his words (see Preface, p. vi.):—"The mathematics appear to me of great use in estimating the degrees of probability, a subject which hitherto has not been compared (no more than the general rules of interpretation) in any treatise of logic, or, at least, very slightly noticed.

P. 214, r. 409.—"So *chance*, which properly denotes an *unknown* cause, or a known cause of an undesigned effect."

Now, Sir, I have somewhere met with this definition:—"Chance is the known effect of an unknown cause." The contrast between the two definitions is amusing, and shews us how much requires to be done before we can agree about definition.

It would be useless for me to go through the train of absurdities into which Dr. K. has been led, in order to make out his favourite hypothesis.

I cannot, however, pass unnoticed his objections to Mr. Hume's method of ascertaining the weight of evidence, as applied to the truth of miracles. Mr. H. is of opinion, that when contradictory evidence is compared, the force of the superior can be appreciated only by balancing it against the inferior.

"If so (says Dr. K.), this absurdity would follow (see vol. II. p. 332, r. 623): that the credit of the most respectable witness would be destroyed by the opposition of one whose credibility is doubtful; for, suppose the credibility of the one to be $\frac{9}{10}$, and of the other only $\frac{5}{10}$, then $\frac{9}{10}-\frac{5}{10}=\frac{4}{10}$, which being below $\frac{1}{2}$, denotes improbability, or incredibility."

With the truth of Mr. Hume's opinions, as to miracles, neither the Doctor, nor you, Sir, nor myself, have any thing to do, on the consideration of the above method advised by Mr. H. What we have now to consider is, whether, according to his view of the subject, he was justified in saying, that when we deduct a lower from a higher number, the balance will be in favour of the higher. Let us, for example, suppose that nine pounds are put into one scale, and five pounds into the other—take five from nine (would say Mr. H.), and there remains four. Four pounds, therefore, is the balance in favour of the superior weight. No, says Dr. K. take five from nine pounds, and you must arrive at this absurd consequence, viz. that the balance is in favour of the five.

You will excuse me, Sir, from following the Doctor's flim-flams (as his calculations may well be termed) through their various mazes. I shall stop here, and suggest to your readers the danger of hunting after new opinions, of aiming at discoveries, and of affecting singularity.

My next object (which, though of inferior, is of some importance) shall be to select some of the most prominent grammatical errors, and instances of the faulty construction of sentences; and if I am obliged to copy the Doctor's words, before I comment on them, my inducement will be to save the reader the trouble of turning to the different passages. Mere verbal criticism is not a very pleasing employment; but as the elements of reasoning are *words*, and words are part of grammar, and as the due arrangement of them in the construction of sentences is within the province of logic, the consideration of them should not be thought below our notice.

In the dedication to Lord Norbury, alledged by the author to have been written "in testimony of the high estimation in which not *only* his private virtues, but *particularly* the ability," &c.

I believe, Sir, that the adverb *only*, in one member of a sentence, requires in the other some word opposed to it, or a word expressive of addition or increase of number, in order to complete the sense. As, not only *private virtues*, but public—not only friends, but *even* foes, &c.

See Preface, p. ii. for an example of loose construction:—"For in which of these have not disputes arisen, or do not [disputes] still exist, or have not mistakes occurred, from inattention to some or other of the rules or observations which an exact treatise of logic should comprise; many of which may be found in those already extant," &c. I need not point out the defects in the above passage.

Page vii.—See the passage before quoted, beginning with "The mathematics," for a striking example of incorrectness.

Page 23, r. 36.—"And we must further remark, that this connection may be more or less perfectly distinguished, even when closely attended to."

Would not one suppose the author means to express his surprise that an object should be better distinguished for being more closely examined? yet this sentence will bear no other interpretation.

Page 26, r. 41.—"Absolute [words] are those

those which denote an object, without any reference to the presence or absence of any other object, as man, metal, ox, John, George, &c. They differ from *positive* inasmuch as they do not exclude a reference to other objects; *thus*, father includes a reference to child."

Here *thus*, which, from grammatical construction, should refer to a positive idea, as an exemplification, is meant to exemplify the immediately preceding member, where the idea is negative.

Page 27, r. 43.—"Concomitantly signified." This harsh phrase appears more than once in the work.

Page 37, &c.—"*So* alms; *so* the word theft." This word *so*, appears to be a favourite. See pages, 97, 98, &c. &c.

Page 45, r. 458.—We find an epithet which we have not yet adopted—*headless* reports. The reports passing with us, have the advantage of those circulated, it seems, on the other side of the water: they have very often neither head, nor body, nor form, nor shape, nor substance.

Not to tire your patience, Sir, I lay down my critical pen, having, I presume, made out my case. I would not, if I could, detract from the celebrity Dr. Kirwan has acquired, and no doubt justly, in the chemical world: but if D'Alembert, Condorcet, Proclus, Fatio (see Preface, p. iv.), failed, because they were mathematicians; it may be conjectured that Dr. K. has failed because he is a chemist. If it be difficult for one versed in that very science which, of all others, enables us to reason closely, to throw light on these subjects, little can it be expected that one who has been involved in the smoke of the laboratory, should be able *e fumo lucem afferre*.

Before I conclude, I shall notice parts of his work, which convey information, I believe not generally known, or not always attended to. In his statement of propositions, he has shewn very clearly that the words *contrary* and *contradictory* are not synonymous, though they are often used indiscriminately. If a man were to advance that "all wars are just," and another to assert, that "no war is just," the latter would be considered as a contradiction; but it appears (see p. 51 to 83) that it would be only contrary. To make the assertion contradictory, it should be, "one war is just." The first is contrary, because it denies more than is necessary.

The part of Dr. Kirwan's performance which has given me the greatest satisfaction, is his vindication of the syllogistic mode of reasoning. (See p. 509, r. 959, vol. II.)

Mr. Locke says, "that if we observe the actions of our own minds, we shall find that we reason most clearly when we only observe the connection of the proof, without reducing our thoughts to any rule of syllogism; and therefore we may see many men who reason most justly, who know not how to make a syllogism." I have here copied the passage from Dr. K.

"But (says Dr. K. very justly), to perceive the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to observe, that a syllogism is nothing more than a statement of two propositions, from which a third may be inferred." He then goes on to shew that the connection between them is in the mind, though not expressed in words.

"But the great use of syllogistic rules (continues he), is not to enable men to reason justly, but to detect errors in reasoning." "How often do they [men] reason inaccurately, without perceiving that they do so, by not reducing their opinions to the syllogistic form? Thus, most nations are persuaded that they should give implicit credit to the opinions of their ancestors. If you ask them whether they should believe them, whether true or false? many will answer (though with some hesitation, as I have often observed), that they believe them, because they are true. Now, a single syllogism will discover the weakness of this ground of belief:—

"These are the opinions of our ancestors;

"All the opinions of our ancestors are true;

"Therefore these are true."

Dr. K. has, in several parts of his work, acknowledged his obligations to French writers. Condillac and Condorcet are often quoted. Would our metaphysical and dramatic writers be equally candid, how many of our best authors would fall in the general estimation! Among the various pursuits of literature, would it not be an act of justice to our contemporaries, and to posterity, were a few of our literati to attempt to trace every apparently new and ingenious idea to its true source—to confront, before the great republic of letters, the stealer and the borrower, together with the original proprietor?

Your's, &c.

April 8, 1808. A. M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you allot a certain part of your interesting publication for the insertion of ancient inscriptions, I transmit you one, which no person has attempted to explain. It consequently opens a field for antiquarian research.

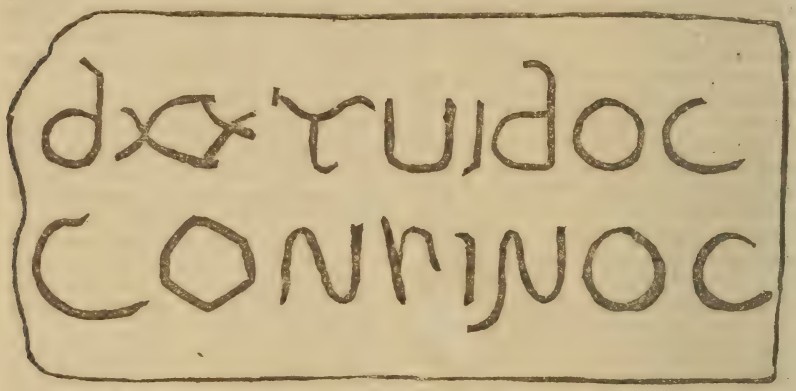
It is to be met with in the church of Listleigh, in the county of Devon.

Should your correspondents be able to throw any light on a subject involved in great obscurity, it will lead to another communication from

Your's, &c.

R. SCAMMELL.

Plymstock, November 18, 1807.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Grant, has accounted for the use of *than* after *other*, by exhibiting the construction of sentences involving the representatives of those words in other languages; but, he has not attempted any analysis or definition of the words themselves: and, as the enquiry of "Scrutator" seems to me deserving of attention, I venture to lay before you some further remarks on that subject.

The appearance of irregularity in the construction, is occasioned by that visionary classicfiation of speech, which the Greeks, ignorant of all foreign languages, and totally unacquainted with the principles of general grammar, first devised; and, which the Latins, with the modern nations of Europe, implicitly adopted. The word *other* is enough to demonstrate the absurdity of this arrangement; for, as Johnson observes, it possesses at one time, the property of the pronoun, at another, that of the noun, and at another, that of the adjective; consequently, it shews that the distinctions we have imagined, exist not in the organization of language, But system is adhered to in spite of every impediment. Our grammarians and lexicographers, instead of searching for the cause of this anomaly, have idly given the word various names, as if it had different meanings. Had they extended their acquaintance beyond those neighbouring dialects, which are just as much confused as their own; had they, instead of contenting themselves with the tongues of Europe, ventured to penetrate the Asiatic regions of speech, they might have discovered the roots, and ascertained the true import of many words, which, by much circumlocution, they have vainly laboured to explain.

All the dialects of the civilized nations of the earth seem to proceed from one source, though by two channels; namely, by the Arabic and Indian or Tartar: the first, as a vernacular tongue, prevails in the peninsula of Arabia with some adjoining countries, and in a great part of Africa; whilst, the latter has occupied the residue of Asia and the whole of Europe. It is, therefore, by a survey of the Indian, with the dialects derived from it, that we shall make the most satisfactory discoveries on the first principles and composition of the English language.

The verbs first used in the infancy of speech are those of motion, such as *come, go*. In the Indian and Persian, the particle of exclamation is the root of the former

former verb; *O Sir*, and *come Sir*, being with them the same: and, *ā* or *ao*, contracted O, is the sign of the vocative case in very many languages. But *a*, *ao*, *ae*, *an*, *am*, correspond with our word *come*, either in an imperative or participial sense; and, our *a*, *an*, *one*, are, I doubt not, descended from them, as the Greek εις, one is from ειμι, to go, be: and, *a*, *an* are the most common terminations of the singular amongst the Indians; *a* horse, *one* horse, horse *come* (positively). And to shew the probability that this verb may have reached us even from such a distance, I cannot avoid noticing its opposites, *ja*, *jao*, *jan*, which have not only the same meaning as our *go*, *gone*; but as nearly the same shape and sound as can be expected to exist in words of a similar import, selected from dialects the most closely allied to each other.

But, whether the deduction of *one* from the Indian *ān* be rejected or admitted, is not a point of the first importance to this enquiry, if the *o* in *other* can be allowed to mean *one*; and, when regard is had to the German *ander*, in which undoubtedly the first syllable is the Saxon *ane* one; and, to the manner in which other people have expressed the meaning of this word, as will be explained hereafter; few will hesitate, I think, to grant this assumption. Let us, however, now endeavour to ascertain the import of *ter* or *ther*. This particle is generally the sign of comparison both in the Persian and Greek, and, though that sign in Saxon, German, and English, is for the most part less by the first letter; yet, considering that the two first mentioned languages are the predecessors of the three latter, or, at least, descended from the same stock as they; that the meaning we shall give to *ter* accords better with the subsequent word *than*, than the *ehe*, *er*, *ere*, before, of the German and Saxon; we will suppose the *t* dropped by use, and our *er* to spring from the same root as the Persian and Greek *ter*. Indeed, we have *farther*, the comparative of *far*, though Johnson derives it otherwise; and, we have *there*, denoting the *remote*, which is precisely the sense of *ter*, if we deduce it from the Arabic TERRA, *abiit*, *remotus fuit*: for though I have described the Arabic as a distinct language, yet I must be understood as speaking comparatively, not absolutely; the roots of many words will be found in it, which have become obsolete in other dialects.

Deducting, therefore, *ter* from the Arabic *terra*, or taking it to have a similar meaning; and *o*, *one* from the Indian *ā*, *āo*, *ān*, or *o* from *one*; we have *other*, formed on the same model as the Greek ετερος, importing *one remote*, *one there*. In the German *ander*, the *an*, one, is somewhat more conspicuous, though the nasal letter *n* often vanishes, as in *either*, which has evidently dropped the *n*, and which is plainly the same as we endeavour to prove *other*, though a little differently applied in use: and the soft *t* in *ter* is written by the Germans *d*, just as it is by the Saxons and English *th*, through a predilection for those letters. The Arabic and Hebrew *ākhar*, posterior, conveys nearly the same idea: and, the Turkish *ao bir*, that one, one remote in comparison with the one, is exactly similar. The Indians say *aur*, bring, as *aur log oonke siwā*, "other people besides them;" literally, "bring people besides them:" and, I suspect that the Greek αλλα, as well as the Latin *alius* are constructed of the Indian *a*, *an*, one and *la*, bring. The Persians use *dēgar*, give, giving; or *dusra* second: the former resembles much the Indian expression; but, *the second* is the one separate, removed, apart from the one positive; its import is, therefore, the same as that we have attributed to *other*.

Though most nations make use of some sign to distinguish the comparative adjective from the positive; yet, such is not always the case: the Arabs frequently dispense with their prefix; the preposition *min*, from, before the subsequent noun fully determining the sense: the Indians need not such an expedient; their postposition denoting *from* being deemed sufficient: and, the Turks sometimes omit the sign; the comparison being clearly exposed by *dan*, the characteristic of the ablative, attached to the following noun. But, this *dan* is surely the original of the German *dann*, and the English *than*; for, as it is the termination of the ablative, and its meaning is *from*, our *than* derived from it will accord with the words used for the same purpose in most other languages; and, the identity of words having so nearly the same form and sound, and exactly the same use, cannot with reason be doubted.

Thus we have analysed *other* into *come remote* or *one remote*; and, we have shewn that *than* has the force of *from*: we have, moreover, given some reasons for believing that *other* has the original termination of comparative adjectives; at least, the

the propriety of using *than*, and not *but*, after it, will be evident from this analysis. *Other than* becomes, one removed from whatever it is compared with, or considered in respect to; *other but that*, one remote except that, conveys a very different idea; *the one and the other*, means the come (positively) and the come (comparatively) remote; *other than they*, the come remote or a part from (they) them: and, I conjecture that, in the latter and similar instances, calling *than* a conjunction, we have ignorantly perverted the original construction of our language, to support a system which foreigners have devised; for, surely *other than they*, ought to be *other than them* in any part of a sentence.

The arrangement of language in classes might, perhaps, be of use to learners, if it could be formed on fixed, invariable principles; but, in reality, there exist not more than two sorts of words, the noun or name of a thing: many of our prepositions and conjunctions are forms of obsolete verbs implying *coming, going*: and, the verb *to be*, which to us seems truly abstract, because unknown, is collected from various verbs denoting those actions, or some common operation of the body; thus, the Greeks express it by εἰμι, as in forming the passive voice, the Indians and Persians do by *jana* and *shudan*, all of which mean simply *to go*.

In the analysis of language and the derivation of words, conclusions as satisfactory as those of the mathematician can hardly be hoped for; however far the investigator may have carried his researches: but, being myself of opinion that enquiries of this sort, though fallen much into disrepute, are not altogether useless; and that a just notion of many parts of the English tongue can be acquired only by retracing them to their originals; I beg leave to recommend to the attention of the philologist, the dialects of Asia; an acquaintance with which can alone give him a just idea of the manner in which language is constructed. Your's, &c.

Marlow, ORIENTALIS.
October 11, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in your useful and entertaining Miscellany for April, a letter signed "A Constant Reader," offering some remarks upon the usual mode of settling the "affairs of insolvent traders," I am induced to trouble you with a few thoughts on that subject, wishing to convince the writer the conclusions he draws from the facts there stated, are not accordant with general experience in matters of that nature.

The writer begins by saying, "that the provisions made by the bankrupt laws of this country, while they do justice to the creditor, afford reasonable protection to the bankrupt," and therefore any other mode of settlement is improper, because it gives "a far greater indulgence to a debtor than is consistent with the wisdom of those laws"—alluding, as the writer adds, "to the prevailing custom in some provincial towns, of making a settlement by compromise, instead of issuing a commission." If by "compromise," is meant an extension of time to a debtor, without limitation, or fixing a period for payment of the debt, and without security, I agree with the writer, that in such a case it is more for the interest of the creditors to take out a commission, except in extensive mercantile concerns, where one of the partners is resident abroad; but if by "compromise," is meant *composition*, that is, the payment of a certain proportion of an insolvent's effects at different and stated periods, with good security, then I should prefer this mode of settlement to a commission, and for the reasons assigned by the writer himself in this letter. When fraud is suspected, when perplexity, such as bill transactions appears, or when a man is not open, fair, and candid, in enquiries made by his creditors, who inspect into his affairs, then let a commission issue, as perhaps the only remedy to do justice to the creditors: but, on the other hand, if no such circumstances arise, and the conduct of the unfortunate man is unimpeached, why fix a stigma on his name, by declaring him a bankrupt? Rather adopt a milder course, in justice to an honest character; do not throw away the effects, by adopting the tedious, formal, and expensive proceeding by commission: but exercise the humane and commercial discretion of British creditors, in following up the quick, decisive, and equally satisfactory mode of settlement by composition. The very reasons given by your "Constant Reader," for not agreeing to a settlement by composition, weigh in my mind as operating strongly to adopt it. I will briefly consider them.

First,

First, the writer observes, " that under a composition, the creditor, or real owner, is deprived of the use of his own capital, which is frequently a great inconvenience to some of the creditors;" but is this the fact? In those parts of the country that I am acquainted with, and in the metropolis where I reside, the custom of looking into an insolvent person's affairs is this: he states to a creditor, generally a principal one, his situation, in concert with one or more creditors; an account, debtor and creditor, is taken of his concerns; and if every thing appears fair, the creditors hint to him that it is a pity to break up his trade, distress his family, and throw him and them on the world, if he can obtain good security, and some friend join him in *negotiable* notes or bills, payable at certain periods, they will propose it to the other creditors, and obtain his discharge. This is the mode of settlement by composition, practised in London; and as these notes and bills are *negotiable*, they are intended to assist, and " not deprive the creditors of the use of their capital." But how are matters managed under a commission? quite different, and contrary; the docket is struck, the messenger sent in, the assignees chosen, and then *all* the effects of the bankrupt are lodged at the bankers of the assignees, as soon as the stock is sold, the debts collected, and no dividend required by law for four months; then the first dividend is made at the pleasure of the assignees, the second follows a twelvemonth afterwards, and the third and fourth within seven or ten years; so that the " real capital of the creditors" is locked up all this time in the possession of the assigneess: but if the solicitor and assignees chuse to keep open the commission, and not make a final dividend, it is only stating some plausibly *legal* reason, and then the poor creditors may wish and expect to receive a return of " their capital," but all to no purpose.

Another reason given by this writer for preferring a commission to a composition, is a very curious one indeed, and deserves the humane consideration of every commercial man in the united kingdom; how it could enter into the mind of any person, *in times like these*, especially any trading individual, to advocate it, is truly astonishing: it is this—" that where a person has been unsuccessful in his business, there is every reason to believe he will become more involved, in proportion to the length of time he continues to carry it on," and " therefore he is not to expect credit from others, but support and assistance from his relations and intimate friends only." When an unfortunate man becomes distressed or pinched for money, he generally flies for support and assistance to his relations and friends, in the first instance, so that they are generally the greatest sufferers: but because they are so connected, are they always to support him? It is more likely, under a composition, they will give him their friendly aid, by becoming security, and in that way involving themselves, to the great benefit of his present creditors: but under a commission, they remain only sufferers in the first instance; and if the bankrupt has obtained his certificate, are free to support him as they please, without running the great risk and hazard generally attendant on a composition. If " relations and friends" are to come forward, as the writer expresses, after a commission issues, they ought to become partners with the insolvent, and then " others" may, to be sure, with greater safety and propriety trust him. How reasonable such a proposition as this is, let those that have been in that situation judge and determine.

For my own part, I am a great enemy to commissions of bankrupt, *except in cases of actual necessity*; not because I dislike the bankrupt laws, they are as mild, just, humane, and equitable, as any that can be enacted; my objection lies to the slovenly and disgraceful manner in which they are executed. What is Guildhall on the days the commissioners meet, but a mere bear-garden? You may see from twenty to thirty commissions working (as it is called) at the same time; perhaps one set of commissioners attending at nearly the same time on five or six commissions, contradicting each others' opinions. Besides all this, to what a nefarious pitch has the procuring and issuing of commissions of bankruptcy arisen!—It is a well-known fact, that there are attornies in this city, of no inconsiderable practice, who have made their way from the lowest employments, by getting into their possession the unpaid acceptance of a distressed tradesman, knowing he cannot *at present* pay it, and fearful lest he should raise friends to do it, place this bill in the hands of a friendly client, who strikes a docket, and afterwards hunts for evidence to prove an act

act of bankruptcy; but failing in this, he sets his creditors against him, and so accomplishes his wicked designs. These men are called *docket-hunters*. From such monsters, and all hard-hearted creditors, may we all be protected, is the wish of

A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.

London, April 4, 1808.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Airth	323	453	860	995	527	739	1,855
Alva	153	188	361	426	74	159	787
Baldernock	159	159	377	419	247	40	796
Balfron	206	367	740	894	354	783	1,634
Bothkenar	125	125	282	293	167	42	575
Buchanan	121	162	375	373	616	49	748
Campsie	599	599	1,387	1,519	707	983	2,906
Denny	247	353	920	1,113	138	178	2,033
Drigmen	324	335	773	834	370	103	1,607
Dunipace	172	172	442	506	304	620	948
Falkirk	——	1,767	4,211	4,627	——	——	8,338
Fintry	107	168	440	518	412	217	958
Gargunnock	176	196	454	500	441	52	954
Killearn	173	192	501	538	508	284	1,039
Kilpatrick, East (Stirling Division)	77	179	447	461	159	740	908
Kilsyth	545	1,038	840	922	151	1,264	1,762
Kippen (Stirling Division)	238	359	530	718	372	130	1,248
Larbert	653	684	1,620	1,649	149	1,421	3,269
Lecropt (Stirling Division)	37	44	136	112	68	17	248
Logie Do.	141	151	330	341	20	19	671
Muiravonside	241	252	504	566	141	93	1,070
Ninians, St.	1,324	1,583	3,217	3,632	2,510	2,689	6,849
Polmont	430	446	1,037	1,157	343	209	2,194
Slamanan	183	195	416	507	458	197	923
Stirling	614	1,319	2,313	2,945	26	514	5,256
Strathblane	112	139	352	382	296	330	734
Gaol of Stirling	——	——	12	3	——	——	15
	7,530	11,625	23,875	26,950	9,458	11,878	50,825

SUTHERLAND-

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Assint	389	389	1,157	1,238	2,395	—	2,395
Clyne	368	368	728	915	1,586	57	1,643
Criech	380	380	913	1,061	1,826	148	1,974
Dornoch	559	561	1,007	1,355	366	106	2,362
Durness	217	217	494	714	1,204	4	1,208
Edderachylis	120	126	540	713	1,178	17	1,253
Farr	443	443	1,107	1,301	949	83	2,408
Golspie	353	353	734	882	1,531	85	1,616
Kildonan	286	286	654	786	800	28	1,440
Lairg	294	294	535	674	294	1	1,209
Loth	238	238	616	758	174	64	1,374
Reay (Sutherland Division)	161	167	376	489	535	32	865
Rogart	349	349	946	1,076	1,988	34	2,022
Tongue	158	163	618	730	1,337	11	1,348
	4,315	4,384	10,425	12,692	16,163	670	28,117

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Glasserton	163	165	404	456	251	22	860
Inch	355	364	738	839	1,306	216	1,577
Kircolm	227	256	594	597	273	69	1,191
Kirkinner	243	246	563	597	1,119	39	1,160
Kirkmaiden	328	355	742	871	955	96	1,613
Kirkowan	172	188	349	438	580	74	787
Leswalt	506	508	622	707	237	112	1,329
Luce, New	88	88	174	194	94	24	368
Do. Old	220	253	570	645	414	88	1,221
Mochrum	234	240	466	641	268	69	1,113
Penningham	574	574	1,143	1,426	241	201	2,569
Portpatrick	206	243	526	564	164	95	1,090
Sorbie	192	235	522	569	239	81	1,091
Stonykirk	381	383	876	975	772	103	1,848
Stranraer	340	391	759	963	26	969	1,722
Whithorn	363	443	832	1,072	945	154	1,904
Wigtown	274	282	684	791	362	160	1,475
	4,660	4,995	10,570	12,349	6,995	1,815	22,918

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Vox—et præterea nihil.

SIR,

ONE of the correspondents in your last month's Number, suggests a plan for handing down to posterity the way in which the languages of Europe are at present pronounced, by means of recording, in the orthography of the respective alphabets, the sounds of the inferior animals; "which," he says, "have been, are, and will be the same, in all time coming." He adduces instances to shew that in the days of Theocritus and of Plautus the sheep cried *ba,a*, and the cuckoo *tu,tu*. "These," he says, "serve to point out that the inferior animals cried two thousand years ago *exactly* as they do at present, and *also* serve to shew how the ancients sounded certain of the letters in their alphabet." Now I humbly conceive it to be impossible for any examples of this kind to prove *both* these points: they can prove only *one*; and I apprehend we express the cuckoo's note by a different orthography (the name of the bird) at present. The idea however is wonderfully ingenious and profound, and I shall be proud to contribute my trifling assistance in the furtherance of it. How greatly such an object is wanted, is well known to scholars. Mr. Godwin says in his Enquirer, that the most learned man now living does not understand the Latin tongue so well as a Roman milk-maid did; nor, with respect to its *pronunciation*, so well as the cows that she milked. The following are the particulars which, after some research, and on consulting the *best authorities*, I have been able to collect in this view.

To your correspondent's expression of the *cuckoo's* note, I must (as I mentioned before) except. Shakspeare records it otherwise, in a song:

> The cuckoo then on every tree
> Mocks married men, for thus sings he:
> "*Cuckoo, cuckoo.*" O word of fear,
> Unpleasing to a married ear![*]

Two notes perhaps thought to be ascertained with nearly equal precision, are those of the *cock* and the *dog*. Both these I shall produce from the same poet, in the song of Ferdinand and Ariel, in the first act of the Tempest:

> Hark, hark; *bough-waugh:* the watch-dogs bark,
> *Baugh-waugh.*
> Hark, hark: I hear the strain of strutting Chanticlere
> Cry *cock-a-doodle-doo*

[*] *Cocu*, French, cuckold.

I confess, however, I have seen the former given with some variation, on an authority very respectable in matters of this kind, thus:

> *Bow-wow-wow-wow.*—
> Whose dog art thou?—
> Little Tom Tinker's dog,
> *Bow-wow-wow-wow.*

From the dog, the transition to the *cat* is obvious. George Alexander Stevens, in one of his Readings, introduces an amorous dialogue between two cats, beginning with their addressing each other by name as follows:

> He. *Moll-row, Moll-row.*
> She. *Cur-well, Cur-well.*

Shakspeare however softens the note in youth, in this line:

> I'd rather be a *kitten*, and cry *mew*.

Theocritus, as your correspondent informs us, has preserved the cry of the *sheep* in his time: to which I add, that it is on printed record, without variation, among ourselves, in the farce of the Village Lawyer.

Swift has taken some pains to catch the neighing of a *horse*, in his invention of *houyhnhm*; and (in the first chapters of his fourth Voyage) a shorter cry of that animal, in *hhuun, hhuun*. Job says of the war-horse (chap. xxxix. ver. 25), "He saith among the trumpets, *ha, ha:*" but I am not inclined to depend much on this, as I do not understand the original expression, to which I think our translators may perhaps have accommodated an interjection of our own. It is desirable to have the Hebrew sound in this place faithfully represented, that we may know what it is the horse really did say.

I have no written voucher for giving the bellowing of the *cow* as something like *moo*.

The cry of *young pigs* is on record in the lines which most of us have heard from our nurses:

> This pig went to market, &c.

I shall not repeat the whole poem, as I can attain the purpose with more advantage by an old "quibble" of much simplicity, on sucking pigs, rescued from oblivion in a periodical publication of last month:

> A fellow was to seek
> Why pigs cry, *week, week, week,*
> And nothing else would repeat.
> He was told they did cry
> "Week, week, week," only
> 'Cause in *three weeks* they're kill'd to eat.

There is no deficiency of testimony concerning

concerning the *canary-bird's* chirping. *Pretty Dick*, and *sweet, sweet*, are, as far as my most diligent observation has extended, its universal interpretations.

The *duck's* note is generally called *quack;* but Pope, in his Imitation of Chaucer, writes it rather differently thus:

Miss stared; and grey ducke crieth, *quaake.*

I believe the *hen's* note is variously pronounced *chuck,—cluck*, and *clock.*

Shakspeare gives us the *owl's* song in one of his own:

When blood is nipt, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
Tu-whit, tu-whoo: a merry note, &c.

The *jack-daw's* note we have on the authority of Cowper, in an epigram on the speculations of that bird from a steeple:

He sees that this great round-about
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesses,
Are no concern at all of his;
And says—What says he?—*Caw.*

The same note is given to the *crow* in the jest-books, by a traveller who heard that bird in Scotland. "*Caw, caw*, and be d——d, if you stay in such a country as this when you have wings to fly away."

The *nightingale's* song I remember seeing introduced in some juvenile verses, describing her to

sit snug,
And charm the ear with *jug, jug, jug.*

There is a *small bird* called, from its note, *pee-wit;* and Mr. Ashe, in the first volume of his entertaining Travels lately published, mentions an American bird which, for a similar reason, is named *whip-poor-Will.*

If I remember right from my school-days, it is stated in one of the notes to the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses, that the *frog's* croak resembles the (French?) pronunciation of the Latin words *sub aqua, sub aqua.*

But I beg leave to suggest to your correspondent, whether his plan would not admit of being extended so as to include likewise the sounds afforded by *inanimate* objects. For this extension there are certainly ample materials; a few of which, at present occurring to my mind, I shall exhibit.

One of the most prominent instances at this season of festivity (Whitsuntide) is that of *church-bells*; but this indeed is rather scanty, hardly exceeding *ding dong*, though Shakspeare carries it one step further:

Let us all ring Fancy's knell.
I'll begin it: *ding dong bell.*

As for the prophecy found in them by Whittington, and the contradictory admonitions by a widow in a singular story related (I think) in the Curiosities of Literature, I abandon them as not much to the present purpose.

On speaking of a watch or a clock, it is unnecessary to add a single word of confirmation in assigning to them *tick-tack.*

But a most invaluable record of this kind is preserved in Tristram Shandy, where the sounds of the *strings of a violin*, in putting them into tune (they were of course, at the time, *out of tune*), are thus accurately delineated: *Ptr-r-r-ing—twing—twang—prut, trut, trut, prut—tr-a, e,i,o,u—twang—trut, prut—diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle, dum: twaddle diddle, tweddle diddle, twiddle diddle, twoddle diddle, twuddle diddle: prut, trut—krish, krash, krush: diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle, hum, dum, drum: trut prut, prut trut.*

There are two other expressions very well established for *musical sounds*, but I am reluctantly obliged to give them up, as in the first of the following quotations they are appropriated to no particular instrument, and in the second are applied to instruments which they do not seem at all to suit:

Some say that signior Bononcini,
Compared to Handel, 's a mere ninny.
Others aver that to him Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt *tweedle-dum* and *tweedle-dee!*

EPIGRAM.

Sound the *trumpet*, beat the *drum*;
Tweedle-dee and *tweedle-dum.*

LITERARY MAGAZINE.

The sound of a *postilion's whip* is also given by Tristram Shandy as *crack, crack, crack.*

In Pope's Iliad, a *spear* or an *arrow* in the air may abundantly be seen to *whiz.*

A *bow-string*, when pulled, is said to *twang*, on the same authority; which is also confirmed by a song of Garrick's:

My heart would you hit,
Tip your arrow with wit,
And it comes to my heart with a *twang.*

The noise of a *fly's wings* in motion is given by Shakspeare:

Poor harmless fly,
That with his pretty *buzzing* melody,
Came here to make us merry, and thou hast kill'd him!

The

The same word, and *humming*, are applied to a *bee*.

The noise of a *large bird's wings* in rising is well expressed by Pope (Windsor Forest) in the line,

See, from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs.

The beat of a *drum* is pretty commonly agreed on. We have it in a military song in the Surrender of Calais:

Nothing to eat,
Rub-a-dub-dub:
Rub-a-dub-dub,
We have nothing to eat.

It is also in another song:

And our hearts beat the *rub-a-dub* feelings of joy.

Nothing further occurs to me at present on this *highly important* subject, except that I believe the sound of a *hunting-horn* is represented by *tantivy*.

Σ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Correspondent who subscribes himself Symphorus, in the 301st page of your last month's Magazine, imagines that he has fully acquitted Ovid upon the charge of inconsistency in his fable of Phaëton, whom he describes as having fallen into a river, at a time when there happened to be no river wherein to fall. Symphorus tells us, that by supposing "the space of at least one day occupied by Phaëton's fall, the face of nature *might* then be in a considerable degree renewed:" and because Homer has chosen to make Vulcan a whole day tumbling into the island of Lemnos; *ergo*, "every seeming incongruity is thus removed from the text of Ovid."

This, instead of a logical, or even a probable conclusion, is one of the most unhappy conjectures ever jumped at. Had the critic looked forward only a few lines into the text, he would have found the poet describing the face of nature so far from "renewed," that the conflagration during Phaëton's descent is said to have supplied the loss of the sun, merely by the light it occasioned.

Symphorus seems to have forgotten that Eridanus (or the Po) was expressly mentioned as scorched up, before Phaëton was said to be precipitated into it, and this circumstance constitutes the very essence of the blunder——

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque."

The lines which Symphorus has overlooked are,

At pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro
Condiderat vultus, et, si modo credimus, *unum*
Isse diem sine sole ferunt; incendia lumen
Præbebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

Added to this, the sudden descent of the son of Phœbus is compared with the motion of the meteor vulgarly termed a falling-star, and which finishes its journey generally in less than twenty-four hours.

Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur: ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,
Quæ si non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.

Your's, &c.

Camden Town, May 16, 1808. SAMUEL WESLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT often happens that some of the limbs of fruit-trees, trained against a wall, are blighted, and die; while others remain in a healthy and flourishing state. This evil is, by gardeners, generally attributed to the effects of lightning. But if this were the case, would not the violent action of the electric fluid produce a laceration of the branch and stalk of the tree? No such effect is to be perceived. It therefore appears to me that we must seek some other cause for this evil, and I flatter myself that I have discovered the real one.

A few years since, when Galvanism was first introduced to public notice, I constructed a pile, consisting of about one hundred plates of copper, and as many of zink, each about two inches square. Among other experiments, I applied it to the branch of a tender plant (a species of the ficoides). Having left it for about an hour, on my return I found the branch withered, and hanging close to the stalk. It immediately occurred to me that Galvanism might be the cause of the above-mentioned defect in wall fruit trees, occasioned by the oxidation of the nails, by which they are oftentimes fastened (for I conceive Galvanism to be produced, in a greater or less degree, by every metal passing into a state of oxidation). Recollecting that the limb of a cherry-

cherry-tree in my garden had, nearly a year before, been fastened to the wall with an *iron-cramp*, I instantly examined it, *and found it dead*, though, when fastened, it was a flourishing, healthy limb, at least an inch in diameter, and nine feet in length.

I have since examined several peach and nectarine trees; and wherever I discovered a limb dead, I invariably found that one or more of the nails which fastened it, were *in contact with the bark*. A limb of a peach-tree puzzled me for some time. It was dead, but I could not perceive that any of the nails were in contact with it (the scraps of cloth being left pretty long). After a narrow search, however, I found the mud, of which the wall was built, considerably stained with rust, immediately under the branch; and on digging into the wall with my knife, I brought the hidden mischief to light—it was part of a very large spike-nail, and which lay about an inch below the surface.

On mentioning some of those circumstances to a friend, he observed, that about a year before, he had fastened some currant-trees to a wall with *iron* hooks. On examination, almost every limb so fastened *was dead*.

The effect of the Galvanism in these cases will probably be found to be greater in rainy seasons, as the oxidation then goes on more rapidly than it does at other times.

I could have wished to have made some further observations on this subject before I communicated them to the public, but at present I have not the opportunity; but I hope some of your numerous correspondents will attend to the subject, and communicate the result of their further observations through the channel of your valuable Magazine.

Your's, &c.

May 30, 1808. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESPECTING the habits and economy of the moth, which "a Constant Reader" wishes to have some information about, in your last number, I beg to say, that I believe there is no particular season of the year when this insect begins its ravages: its eggs are deposited in the corner of a box, or on cloth, &c. where they remain until a worm is produced by the heat of the weather, or of the room, and in the course of a few days a chrysalis is formed, similar to that of all butterflies. It is previous to this state that the injury is done, by the worm feeding on whatever happens to have been its *nest*; and I have often destroyed them while they were working into the thread of a cloth.

The most usual preventatives against the injury occasioned by the moth, are cedar-wood and tobacco-leaves. A piece of the former put into a box, if sufficiently large to emit its peculiar odour to whatever may be contained in it, will effectually preserve the cloth from injury; and it is well known, that in libraries where there are books bound with Russia leather, which is tanned with cedar, no moth or worm will corrupt. It is common to put cedar shavings and chips into boxes, &c. which answer just as well as the wood itself.

Tobacco-leaves may be placed at certain intervals in the folds of a piece of woollen cloth; and it is sufficient to examine them once in six months, in order to renew the leaves, if necessary.

Many persons wrap their woollens in coarse brown paper, and this is found to save them from the depredation of the moth. I should conclude that the smell of pitch and tar retained by this kind of paper from the rope and oakum, with which it is principally made, causes the offence to the moth; and if so, a cheap remedy is easily obtained, by anointing with tar and pitch the shelves of shops and warehouses.

An exposure to fresh air will free cloth, &c. from the worm, by causing a quick formation of the moth; but the injury is previously done; for I do not think that the fly feeds at all on the wool, and that when it is met with in cloth, it is then about to deposit the eggs.

It is remarkable that the moth never flies in the day-time, unless when disturbed; and then it soon seeks for a resting-place: this, probably, is the cause why it is considered as belonging to the class of dormants. At night we see it invariably "fly in circling eddies" around a candle, until it is destroyed by the flame. I have often observed it, with a wing or leg scorched, fall on the table, and renew its little flight, as if determined to be burnt. I have as often endeavoured to lessen its sufferings, by crushing it when in a wounded state; but its sight seemed to be so very perfect, as to enable it to avoid the touch.

Your's, &c.

London, June, 1808. M. B.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XIX.

MANILIUS.

OF this poet, who lay for so many centuries unknown, and concerning whom so many controversies have arisen, we are now to give some account. He was so strangely neglected by his contemporaries, that they furnish us with no memorials of him; and all that we can discover, is by inferences to be drawn from some passages in the poem itself.

There is nothing certainly known of the country which gave birth to Manilius. It is supposed, however, that he was originally from some part of Asia; both from the peculiar construction of his sentences, and from the particular science which he has celebrated, more familiar to the natives of the East, than to the Romans. From these two lines,

Speratum Hannibalem *nostris* cecidisse catenis—
Quâ genitus cum frater Remus *hanc* condidit urbem,

some have endeavoured to prove, that Manilius was not only a native of Rome, but even composed his work in that great capital of the world. By others, these lines have been considered as spurious*, as well as many others which occur in the poem. The circumstance of his having written not only in Latin, but in a style of Latinity which ranks him among the the best authors of the Augustan age, does not necessarily imply that he was born in Rome, or even in Italy. Phædrus, Terence, Seneca, Lucan, and others, are instances that the language lost nothing of its elegance or propriety in the hands of strangers; particularly Phædrus and Terence, the one a native of Thracia, the other of Africa. If, as it is contended, he was not only a Roman, but of the noble family of the Manilii, who so often filled the consular chair, and other great offices of the republic, the silence of his contemporaries is altogether unaccountable. It appears to us extremely improbable, that a man, at once illustrious as a patrician and a poet, should have remained unnoticed in an age when genius and talents of every kind were courted and encouraged. Why is he not mentioned by Ovid in his catalogue of poets? Why does not Quintilian* propose *him* also to his orator, when he encourages him to read Macer and Lucretius, and affirms that a competent skill in astronomy was necessary to make him perfect in his profession? Why do the philologers never use his authority, when it might have been so pertinently cited by Aulus Gellius and Macrobius? Why do the grammarians and mythologists appear to be altogether unacquainted with his writings? These are queries which cannot now be answered; but they are of sufficient weight to make us hesitate in pronouncing him to be a native of Rome, at least, as one of the Manilii family. That he was originally from some part of Asia, in whatever place he received his education, may be surmised from his energetic and highly-coloured descriptions, and from a variety of expressions, which, however poetical, are extremely singular, and not to be found in the Roman writers of that age.

As a proof that he was not a Roman of illustrious birth, there will be found considerable variations, in the old manuscript copies, with respect even to the *name* of this obscure poet. The MS. *Gemblacensis*†, by much the most ancient and the best, has no name in the title page, appearing to have been written in the same hand which transcribed the rest of the poem; but the name of *Manlius poeta* may be seen evidently written by a more recent hand. The MS. of *Leipsick*, which is the next in seniority, is thus inscribed: Arati *philosophi Astronomicon*; that of *Vossius* is entitled M. Mallii *Antiochi Pœni Astronomicon*; and the MS. *Cassinensis* has this inscription, C. Manilii *poetæ illustris Astronomicon*. It is therefore impossible, from these MSS. to ascertain the real name of the author, since the name in the Gemblours MS. is stated not to be written in the same hand which executed the rest of the poem; that of Leipsick is notoriously false; and among the more recent MSS. there are not to be found two which agree in the orthography of the name. Bentley, who had seen these MSS. and collated all the earlier editions of the poet, considers this as a point which cannot now be settled. This uncertainty may also equally refute the opinion of those, who think that the poet was the same Manilius the astrologer, mentioned by the elder Pliny‡

* Particularly by Bentley and Pingré.

* Quint. Inst. Orat.

† So called from Gemblours, a town in the duchy of Brabant.

‡ Nat. Hist. xxxv. 17.

and

and of others again, who supposed him to have been the same with Manlius the mathematician, also mentioned in Pliny*, who, by an order from Augustus, had placed a golden ball upon an obelisk, which formed a kind of zodiacal sun-dial, from its shadow marking the hours. The mathematician of Pliny appears to have had nothing in common with our poet; and if they had been the same person, it is not probable that the naturalist would have omitted so remarkable a circumstance. That it was not necessary that the poet, whoever he was, should have at the same time been an excellent mathematician, may be inferred from the instance of Aratus, who also wrote a poem on Astronomy, though, according to Cicero†, he was ignorant of the first principles of the science; and Manilius himself sometimes betrays great want of skill in the subject which he selected for the exercise of his muse. That he was a poet, is sufficiently verified by the poem itself; that he was an astronmer, may be doubted. He probably only collected into one mass whatever he had read in various Greek and Roman authors, and embellished it with the graces of poetry. We must not therefore be surprised if he sometimes contradicts himself.

Dr. Bentley‡ is of opinion, that whoever was the author, it was not published by him. It remained unknown till the reign of Constantine. Hence it is that no one of the ancient grammarians have cited any of its verses; which would probably have been the case, had the poem been known to them, as we frequently see in their collections innumerable lines cited of authors, whose works are no longer extant. About the reign of Constantine, it appears to have fallen into the possession of Julius-Firmicus Maternus, who left a commentary, or rather a mere translation, in prose, of the poem, without acknowledging the source whence he derived all that he has evidently taken from Manilius. It then relapsed into darkness and oblivion, till it was discovered in the tenth century, but in a most wretched condition; from this copy, however, many transcriptions were made. There is, we admit, more of conjecture than of certainty in this statement; but it will perhaps appear probable upon reflection, and may serve to account for the silence of Ovid and Quinctilian upon the work of Manilius*. It is certain that the poem was not left by its author in a state fit for publication. It is evidently imperfect and unfinished, though to what extent it was his intention to enlarge it, or what other subjects connected with the science in its then limited sphere, he meant to introduce, it is now not easy to conjecture. The poet (lib. i. v. 112) hopes for a long and peaceful old age, that he may have time to put the finishing to his work. He hints at a variety of topics, which we do not find are afterwards illustrated. He promises to speak of the properties of planets; of their different aspects; of their connection with the *Decania* and *Dodecatemoria* of the signs, and the twelve celestial houses; of the power of the constellations at their setting; of all which, nothing is to be found in any remaining part of the poem.

There is almost as much uncertainty respecting the *time* when Manilius is supposed to have existed; though, in this respect, there are many circumstances to be collected from the poem, which induce us to adopt the common opinion, that he wrote under Augustus. By Gevartius, he is placed so low as the reign of Theodosius; and he considers him as the same Manlius Theodorus the consul, to whom Claudian has addressed one of his panegyrics. But the arguments which Gevartius adduces in support of this hypothesis, are by no means convincing. From the mere similarity of name, no sufficient elucidation can possibly be drawn; nor is it enough to assert, that the name of Manilius does not occur in any of the ancient writers; to infer that he could not have existed in the classic æra of Rome. Manilius has that in common with many other authors, of whose antiquity no doubt has been entertained. Q. Curtius, the historian of Alexander, lay so long unknown, that not the slightest mention is made of him by any writer of Greece or Rome; nor was he discovered till about the tenth century from the birth of our Saviour. The writings of Velleius Paterculus are so little noticed by his contemporaries, and by later authors, that, had it not been for the accidental discovery of a MS. in some part of Germany, miserably torn and defaced, the very name of that elegant historian would have been lost to us. Yet there are few, however slender

* Nat. Hist. xxxvi. 10.
† De Nat. Deor. 2. 41.
‡ Præf. in Manil.

* Vide Pingré Introd. aux Astronomiques de Man.

their

their literary knowledge, who are ignorant that he flourished in the time of Tiberius, and that Q. Curtius lived at a period not far distant. The opinion of the learned Bentley will appear the best founded; and by that acute and judicious critic, Manilius is placed among the authors of the Augustan age. The style, he says, will perhaps be found not altogether consistent with the elegance and purity of that enlightened period; but if it be assumed that Manilius was not a native of Rome, that may be accounted for. We may add, that the dedication of the poem to Augustus sufficiently proves his living under that Prince; and that it could be no other Prince than Augustus, will appear from the corroborating testimony of a passage or two, which will unquestionably fix the time to where we have placed it. The dedication runs thus, and strongly points out Augustus:—

Nunc mihi tu, Cæsar, patriæ princepsque paterque
Qui regis Augustis parentem legibus orbem,
Concessumque patri mundum deus ipse mereris,
Das animum viresque facis ad tanta canendum. *Lib. i. v.* 7.

What follows, will support what has been already advanced on this head. He alludes to the closing of the temple of Janus:

Sed satis hoc fatis fuerit: jam bella quiescant
Atque adamanteis Discordia cincta catenis
Æternos habeat frænos in carcere clausa.
Sit pater invictus patriæ, sit Roma sub illo,
Cumque deum cœlo dederit, non quærat in illo. *L. i. v.* 919.

In these, and a variety of other passages which might be adduced, he can mean no other than Augustus, who was the adopted son of Julius Cæsar; who overthrew Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; who defeated the son of the great Pompey; who routed Antony and Cleopatra at Actium; preserved the Roman empire, by turning that vast and unsettled republic into a well-regulated monarchy; and having conquered or outlived all his enemies, gave peace to the world. These are the different characters and events to which the poet alludes, and which can only apply to the great Augustus. He again says,

Ne dubites homini divinos credere visus,
Jam facit ipse deos, mittitque ad sidera numen,
Majus et Augusto crescit sub principe cœlum.

By explaining this passage, we shall, we hope, satisfy the reader that Augustus only can be intended here. The poet vainly argues the power of man to comprehend what passes in heaven, because he can even make gods. His meaning is, that Cæsar, or the Emperor, had lately deified his adopted father, and thereby augmented the number of the gods; or, as an astronomer and poet, he attributes the new star, which was said to appear soon after the death of Cæsar, to that great man, as Ovid and Virgil had done before him. And lastly, the following lines are decisive of his having written towards the latter end of the reign of Augustus:—

Virgine sub casta felix terraque marique
Es Rhodos, hospitium *recturi principis orbem.*
Tuque domus vere solis, cui tota sacrata es,
Cum caperes lumen magni sub Cæsare mundi.
L. iv. v. 763.

Tiberius had retired to Rhodes, and resided there some time, before his accession to the empire. Upon a review of all these corroborating passages, it is difficult not to concur in the opinion of Bentley, that our author was a native of some part of Asia; that from the circumstance of his name not occurring in the first MSS. or being mentioned by himself or any of his contemporaries, it is impossible to ascertain what it really was; but that he most certainly belongs to the age of Augustus.

Under the head of Lucretius, we thought it necessary to present the reader an outline of the philosophy of Epicurus, upon which the poem of Lucretius is founded. It may be equally proper to give him an idea of the scientific principles of the followers of Zeno, among whom Manilius is ranked. They acknowledged one infinite, eternal, almighty intelligence, which, being diffused through the whole universe of well-ordered and regularly-disposed matter, actuates every part, and is, as it were, the soul of this vast body. The parts of this body, they asserted, are of two sorts, the celestial, *i. e.* the planets and the fixt stars—and the terrestrial, viz. the earth and all the other elements about it. The celestial bodies continue still the same, without any change or variation; but the whole sublunary world is not only liable to dissolution, but often has been, and will be again, dissolved by fire. From this chaos, which, because it was made by fire, they called fire, they asserted that another system would arise, its several particles settling, according to their respective weights. Thus the earth would

would sink lowest, the water would be above that, the air next, and the fire encompass the whole. But because all the earthy parts are not equally rigid, nor equally dispersed through the chaos, there would be cavities and hollows in some places, fit to receive the waters, and to be channels for rivers. In other places, hills and mountains would rise, and the whole system appear in that form and figure which it now bears. They added, that this infinite mind has made one general decree concerning the government of the lower world, and executes it by giving such powers to the celestial bodies, as are sufficient and proper to produce the designed effects. This decree, thus executed, they called Fate, and upon this principle their whole system of astrology depended. That things occur in the world which to us are unaccountable, every day's experience taught them; they also learned, or pretended to have learned, from accurate and repeated observation, that there was a constant agreement between these unaccountable accidents, and certain positions of the heavenly bodies; and therefore concluded, that those bodies were concerned in the general effect. Hence they began to prescribe rules, and to collect their scattered observations into a science. And this was the astrology of the Stoics; not invented by Zeno, but received by him and his scholars from the Chaldæan and other ancient philosophers of the East: till the Greeks, ambitious of making it appear their own, endeavoured to establish and adorn it with fables. That which before was only precarious and uncertain, as all science drawn from observation only, and not from any settled principles in nature, must be, became in their hands a tissue of ridiculous fancies and wild imaginations. The original hypothesis of Zeno, it was the endeavour of Manilius to explain in Latin verse. Among many absurd positions, there are not wanting some which are justified by modern observation, and corroborated by more recent discoveries. He even hints at some opinions which are supposed to belong to later ages. Thus he defends the fluidity of the heavens, in opposition to the hypothesis of Aristotle. He asserts that the fixed stars are not all in the same concave superficies of the heavens, and equally distant from the centre of the world. He maintains that they are all of the same nature and substance with the sun, and that each of them has a particular *vortex* of its own; and he affirms that the *milky way* is only the undistinguished lustre of a great many small stars, which the moderns have since seen to be such, through the glass of Galileo.

The title of the poem is *Astronomicon*, though, with greater propriety, it might be entitled *Astrologicon*; but the distinction between astronomy and astrology was unknown in the time of Manilius. The fifth book is, in our opinion, superior to all the rest. It contains an enumeration of the extra-zodaical constellations, and of the degrees of the twelve signs with which they rise. He then hazards a fanciful hypothesis, that the rising of these constellations gives birth to our various inclinations, manners, and characters, and produces our attachment to different arts, sciences, professions, and trades; the descriptions of which are extremely poetical, and almost absorb the whole book. These descriptions are mingled with episodes, particularly the beautiful episode of Andromeda, which many have deemed not unworthy of Virgil. The whole is terminated by the known distinction of the stars into six different sizes.

Such are the objects treated of by Manilius, in the five books of his Astronomics. He had proposed to himself to discuss many other subjects; but, as we have already conjectured, he was prevented by death. As to his style, it is poetical, energetic, and not unworthy of the age in which we suppose him to have lived. He has been censured as too abundant. When he has once conceived an image, says Scaliger (Prol. in Manil.) he knows not where to leave it. Bentley has endeavoured to clear him of this reproach, which, he asserts, has no other foundation than the many verses which have been added to those of Manilius, expressing the same thing, though not in so elegant a manner. But were we even to allow the suppression of all the lines which Bentley has condemned as spurious, we shall still have but too many examples of that excessive redundance, or rather tautology, which is justly imputed to Manilius, and from which Ovid, as we have seen, is not altogether exempt. We observe in Manilius a too frequent repetition of the words *sidera, astra, cælum, mundus, orbis, signa*, &c. &c. even in lines which closely follow each other. It was not indeed easy to avoid these recurrences in such a poem, though it is not to be doubted that he would have struck out many of these expletives, had

he lived to revise his work. By the earlier critics he is considered again as too obscure; but they probably hazarded this remark from their having been acquainted only with the very faulty copies, which had been given before the time of Scaliger. Now that we have the learned disquisitions and researches of Scaliger, Bentley, and Pingré, to assist us in our perusal of the poem, we shall find it infinitely more clear and intelligible. If the genuine autography of the poet could be discovered, of which, however, there is now no hope, the little obscurity which remains concerning him would be dissipated.

In considering the Astronomicon merely as a poem, it must be reviewed with the indulgence due to an unfinished work. If we reflect upon the subject which Manilius had to discuss, and that he was the first, among the Latins, who undertook to bend it to the laws of poetry, we may safely admire the variety, the learning, and even the facility with which he has illustrated a science as new as it was difficult. Of this difficulty he appears to have been fully aware, and urges the impossibility of writing well on so arduous a subject, at the same time artfully hinting at the facility with which he could have written on one more popular and interesting:—

——Facile est ventis dare vela secundis,
Fœcundumque solam varias agitare per artes;
Auroque atque ebori decus addere, cum rudis ipsa
Materies niteat. Speciosis condere rebus
Carmina vulgatum est opus & componere simplex.

To those who may object that he might have selected a subject more pleasing, and less difficult, he himself answers, that every other had been already anticipated. Perhaps the desire of going out of the common road, and performing something new, might be one of the principal motives of his undertaking the Astronomicon; and it must be recollected, that, in his days, astrology was as much esteemed, as it is justly despised in ours.

His general style is strong, pointed, and manly; his fancy vigorous and bold; his genius rapid and fervid. He has a fire and a spirit not inferior to Lucan or Statius; but his judgment seems unable to resist the impetuosity of his ideas. He is, therefore, incorrect and slovenly; often harsh and inelegant; generally unequal. It would be dangerous to recommend this author to one whose taste is not yet established; but to others, the very faults of Manilius may have their use. They will perceive the errors, the great errors, into which unrestrained genius may fall; errors, indeed, of which genius only can be guilty; but, when they see the effect of licentious freedom and unbounded imagination, they will perceive that such are their dangers, and such their consequences. When he is compelled to give rules, and is tied to a certain form of words, he appears to struggle against these necessary fetters; he attempts the boldest metaphors; he uses the strongest latachreses; and, in defiance of all the rules of poetry, he indulges a sort of *obscure sublime*, when he should be plain, intelligible, and easy. When he finds himself at liberty, he is licentious rather than free; lax, rather than easy. Scaliger, with his usual extravagance of praise, thus speaks of Manilius:—"Poeta ingeniosissimus, nitidissimus scriptor, qui obscuras res tam luculento sermone, materiam morosissimam tam jucundo charactere, exornare potuit: Ovidio suavitate par, majestate superior: . . . . . nihil ad perfectionem absoluti operis in hoc auctore requiras. In primis omnia ejus proœmia et παρεκβάσεις extra omnem aleam posita sunt. Nihil illis divinius, nihil copiosius, gravius et jucundius dici potest." It is unfortunate for the memory of Manilius, that, of all the ancient writers, his poem has descended to us in the most corrupt and defective state; the number of the various readings almost equalling that of the acknowledged verses. But, upon the whole, he deserves a place among the writers of the Augustan age.

Manilii, Bonon. fol. 1474.—Editio princeps.

Manilii, Ital. Secunda Editio. No date. According to Bentley. In Harwood, they are thus marked. Nuremb. 4to. 1474. Ed. princeps. Sec. edit. Bonon. fol. 1484.

Manilii, edit. Roman. cum not. Bonincontrii. 1484.

Manilii, Neap. 4to. P. Iodocum Hoensteyn. A very scarce edit.

Manilii Astronomicon, à Scaligero. Par. 1579, 8vo. L. Bat. 1600.

Manilii, In usum Delphini, 4to. Par. 1679, by Fayet, one of the worst executed of all the Delph. edit.

Manilii, Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, perhaps the best that was presented to the world by this great critic. The text has been a model for all subsequent editors.

Manilii, Stoeberi, 8vo. Argent. 1767. Harwood calls this an excellent edition, but Pingré gives a very different character of it.

The

The text of course is good, being copied from Bentley, but the notes are contemptible.

Manilii, Burton. Lond. 8vo. 1783. As this gentleman had before him only the first edit. of Man. and one of Junius, it was not to be expected that he himself could have produced a good edition But it is singular that he should have taken such pains to depreciate the classic whom he undertook to illustrate. If the poem were so contemptible, why did he give himself the unnecessary trouble of editing it?

Manilii, Pingré, Paris, 2 vol. 8vo. 1786. As Mr. Pingré was at once an excellent astronomer, and a judicious critic; as it has the text of Bentley, in some instances amended, with his own excellent notes, accompanied by the poem of Aratus, as translated by Cicero, on the same subject, we may perhaps consider this the most useful of all the editions of Manilius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to send you some remarks upon the antiquity and use of *gold chains.*

The earliest mention of wearing this ornament is in the Book of Genesis*, where Pharoah put a gold chain about the neck of Joseph. To wear a chain of gold was to be the privilege of the fortunate Œdipus, who decyphered the fatal hand-writing, upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace†, and the king himself, as does the modern sovereign his knights, accordingly so invested Daniel.‡ The decoration of the person has ever, from its importance, in relation to their attraction and influence, been an object of especial concern to women; and in the Song of Solomon, we find their necks ornamented with chains of gold.‡ It was also common in Egypt||; and among the Jews, the breast-plate of the high-priest was fastened by *chains of gold*§, which I mention only, because some dignity was probably attached to *this kind* of ligature. Tertullian notes that the *aurum cervicis ornamentum*, or gold ornament of the neck, was an ensign of dignity among the Egyptians and Babylonians¶; and being such, Herodotus does not describe them as parts of the *common* dress of the latter nation.**

Themistocles, seeing, after a battle, one of the dead adorned with a gold chain, bid a friend take it, observing, that *he* was not yet *Themistocles**; and every schoolboy knows, that one of the *Torquati* family obtained that name from a gold chain, which he had taken from a Gaul. These instances are mentioned, because they infer the same military distinction as the collars of knighthood. Vegetius mentions that chains of gold were given to soldiers, in reward for their bravery†, who were afterwards called *Torquati milites*; and Augustus gave a fine spirited boy, who had been hurt by a fall in the Trojan game, a gold chain‡; and with the hopes of it, fathers used to stimulate their children|| when about to engage in the military profession. But they were not rewards of the first class§, *these* being the several kinds of *crowns.* These kinds of chains were doubtless different from the small ones worn by men and women, which Montfaucon has engraved from the Brandenburgh cabinet¶, and which were common ornaments.

Notice has been before taken of the use of the gold chain among the early Gauls**. Boadicea, says Sammes††, upon the authority of Dion Cassius, and Stowe‡‡, upon that of Pontius Verunnius, wore a gold chain. Edgar, in his funeral eulogy, is described, as the donor of gold chains to his nobles|||, and Edelfleda, the lady of Duke Brithnod, bestowed that ornament and a curtain worked with the acts of her husband, upon the church of Ely§§. It was one of the chief insignia of the Anglo-Saxon general.

From being, at first, a limited and privileged ornament, the gold chains descended to the nobility and superior orders, as common designations of rank¶¶. Various instances appear in old wills in Collins's Peerage, but it may be

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* Ch. xli. † Daniel, ch. v. ‡ Ch. i.

|| Strutt's Dresses Introd. p. xiii. xxv. l. iv.

§ Moses and Aaron, ix. to xvi. xxviii. p. 17.

¶ De Idololatria, c. xviii.

** Clio, lib. i. cxcv.

* Plutarch, Precept. Politic. No. ix.

† Veget. l. ii. ‡ Sueton. in August. c. xliii.

|| Iuven. l. v. Sat. xvi. l. 50—60. Comment. Lubin. 588.

§ Sueton. in August. c. xxv. et Not. Babelon.

¶ Montfauc. l'Antiq. expliq. v. iii. p. i. b. 2. c. 2. sec. 5.

** Catumandus, a petty king, put one round the neck of Minerva at Marseilles. Justin. l. 43. c. 5.

†† Britannia Illustrata, 229.

‡‡ Annales, p. 32.

||| Chron. Saxon p. 123.

§§ Histor. Eliens. l. ii. c. 7.

¶¶ From mockery they were worn by the king's minstrels and even the court fools.

sufficient to give two instances from a less familiar source. "Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1523, left behind him a chayne of gold, with a cross, containing three hundred and twenty-four linkes, and a hooke of gold*, and Thomas, his successor, left by will a chayne of gold to Frances, his son Maurice's wife†". At this time they were very common; stewards in great mens' houses wore them, *as did others of the domestics*‡. So Strutt, but Mr. Steevens says that stewards wore them *out of distinction from other servants*‖. Justices of the peace used them, and the same author adds, *an agate appended to them*, or worn in a ring§. In a manuscript History of Bristol, in the possession of the writer of this essay, it is noted of the visit of Ann, queen of James the First, to that city, that the mayor "went on foot next to the coach, bear-headed, *with the chain of gold about his neck*¶;" and that the queen gave him "a gold ring set with diamonds, worth sixty pounds, *the which he weareth with a chain of gold about his bosom*," in remembrance of the queen.

It is now one of the ornaments, which from long antiquity has been appropriated to mayors and sheriffs in large cities**; but great changes have ensued: the mayor anciently *carried the mace himself*, and the sheriffs, *white rods*, as those of counties do now at the assizes††. At London, too, and probably elsewhere, has disappeared the *sheriff's post*, or pillars, in front of his house, for the purpose of affixing royal proclamations, &c. nor do they keep *fools*, as did other persons of moment.

Upon the Makers of Images in the Middle Age, &c.

Images were not made by a summary or simple process. "Beyonde the sea," says Archbishop Arundel, (anno 1407) "are the beste peynters that ever I saw. And, syrs, I tell you this is their maner, and it is a goode maner. Whan that an ymage maker shall kerve, caste in moulde, or peynte ony images, he shall go to a prieste and shrive him as clene as if he sholde than dye, and take penance, and make some certeyne vowe of fastinge, or of prayinge, or of pilgrimages, doinge prayinge the prieste specially to praye for him that he may have grace to make a faire and a devoute ymage*". To bequest for a lamp burning before the image of our lady, is one of the most common items in testamentary donations: but the reason is litte known; the second Council of Nice *coolly resolved*, that the image† of our lady was able to attend her own candle, and other images able to heal all diseases‡. So hers had more power than all the rest, they being *doctors* only, and she saving *the soul* besides!

It seems, that at Jerusalem was a very great manufactory of images, and that there was a particular place there, where they were sold; the pilgrims being charged with commissions to buy them from thence by their friends‖. However it was a regular trade in other places, and the makers of them used to carry them to the fairs, as at Antwerp§, &c. These artificers were called *anthropoformitæ*; at least, this was one of their appellations, and if the images did not sell well, or a larger price was wanted, a miracle or a cure was ascribed to them, which a small bribe to a poor man was the very easy means of effecting¶. Of this numerous instances might be adduced.

Curious Particulars of Running Footmen.

The Romans had an *ante-ambulo*, whose express office it was to deliver messages**, and also *veredarii*, who carried letters with wonderful speed††. One, or both of these united, gave birth to the *running footmen*.

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* Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys, manuscript. † Ibid.

‡ Strutt's Horda Angelcynnan. iii. 101.

‖ Notes on Shakespeare, iv. 198. Ed. 2.

§ Id. v. 453.

¶ The mayor is the successor of the Roman prætor and the *comes* or earl of the middle age. See Du Cange in v. *Bajuli et Ballivi*. So *generally*, but properly of the *alderman* and *portgreve*; but the *sheriffs* are older than the *mayor*, the former being synonymous with the old *bailiffs*. Du Cange in v. *Ballivi Burgorum*.

** Stowe would probably give the precise dates; but the writer of this cannot now refer to him.

†† Lelandi Collect. iv. 199, 202. Bristol manuscript ubi sup.

* State Trials, i. p. 25 Ed. fol. 2. 173.

† Du Cange mentions an image of Christ, *in a kind of drawers or breeches. Voc. Antipheneti.*

‡ B. Jewell's Reply to Harding, 381. b. l. 1609

‖ M. Paris 176 Ed. Watts.

§ Du Cange in voce *Anthropoformita.*

¶ This is admirably exposed in Shakespeare's Henry VI.

** Casaub. in Theophrast. p. 122.

†† Iuven. l. i. Sat. iv. l. 148. & Comment. habini.

They

They were however rivalled in this nation. Mr. Smythe says in his M. S. Lives of the Berkeley's, "Langham, an Irish footman of this lord [Henry Lord Berkely, in the reign of Eliz.] upon the sickness of the Lady Catherine, this lord's wife carryed a letter from Callowdon*, to old Doctor Fryer, a physician dwelling in Little Britaine in London, and returned with a glass bottle in his hand, compounded by the doctor for the recovery of her health; a journey of 148 miles performed by him in less than 42 houres, notwithstanding his stay of one night at the physition and apothecary's houses, which noe one else could have so well and safely performed."

Howell says†, "You writ to me lately for a footman, and I think this bearer will fit you. I know he can run well for he hath run away twice from me, but he knew the way back again; yet though he hath a running head, as well as running heels (and who will expect a footman to be a stayed man), I would not part with him, were I not to go post to the North. There be some things in him that answer for his waggeries: he will come when you call him, go, when you tell him and shut the door after him: he is faithful and stout, and a lover of his master. He is a great enemy to all dogs if they bark at him in his running, for I have seen him confront a huge mastiff and knock him down. When you go a country journey, you must spirit him with liquor: you must allow him also something extraordinary for socks, or else you must not have him to wait at your table; when his grease melts in running hard, 'tis subject to fall into his toes."

Lord Berkeley's running footman was an *Irishman*. Running has ever been a favorite and *necessary* accomplishment of barbarous nations, as now of the American Indians.‡ The heroes of Fingal were great runners; so were our ancestors the Britons. Giraldus Cambrensis says, that the Welch passed days and nights in running over the tops of hills and penetrating woods‖.

From the above passage of Howell it appears, that *he* limits the term *footman*, to these pedestrians. But *one footman*, and that a *running one*, was kept in families, after the invention of coaches, at least, but one to whom that term was generally perhaps applied. Taylor says all the serving men are converted into two or three animals, *videlicet*, a butterfly, page, a *trotting* footman, a stiffe-drinking coachman, a cooke, a clarke, a steward, and a butler.* In the English *Dictionarie*, or an interpreter of hard English words, by H. C. Gent, 12 mo. 1632; we have no *footman*, but a "*swift footman*" *celeripedian*.

* Near Coventry, Co. Warw.

† Familiar Letters, p. 196.

‡ See Franklin's Essays, ii. 175. Ed. 12mo.

‖ P. 887. c. 8. Ed. Camd.

* *Very extraordinary passage in Smythe's Lives of the Berkeley's, M.S.*

"Catharine Lady Berkeley being, in the sixteenth of Elizabeth, the mother of three daughters, and almost without hope of more children especially of a son, which she for the contynuance of her house and her husband's name much desired, extremely grieving that the male line of her ancient family, should end in her default, as she accompted it, she acquainted Mr. Francis Aylworth, then with them, of Kington Magna, in Warwickshire; a little old werish¶ man, but an excellent well read and practised chirurgeon, and for many years a gentleman, leaving no heir: he gave her hope of conception, yea, of a son, if she and her lord would for a few months be ruled by him. This in a private conference between them three was agreed upon, and promised to be observed.

Children are given to men
– It's God that gives them.

"She conceived and within one year after this communication brought forth a son called Thomas, father of the Lord George, of whom I am next to write, to her unspeakable comfort, but never conceived after that time. Mr. Aylworth told me this story about ten years after, at Callowdon, which I have at second hand heard also, that this lord hath privately told to some others: he added that some months or thereabouts, before her time of delivery, she sent for him and kept him with her, and he (out of what observation I know not) being confident, she went with a son, offered to wage with her 10*l.* to 30*l.* that soe it was; she accepted the offer most willing, no doubt to lose, had the wager been thirty-hundred: as soone as she was delivered and understood it was a son, the first word she spake was Carry Aylworth his thirty pounds, which purposely she had layd ready in gold in her chamber; this

* Water-poet Works, p. 2. 243.

† A wearish girl, Wrayton Polyolb. S. 22. In the old Latin dictionaries it is *inconditus insipidus, insulsus.*

being

being the eleventh of July, a. 1575. She also prevailed with her husband to sell him the said manor of Kington Magna, in September following for 520*l.* which he then held in lease for years." What Mr. Aylworth's secret was, it would require much reading in obsolete medicine to discover; but as it seems to be a law of nature, that the number of females born, should always exceed that of the males, no such *specific* can exist. In a book entitled "A Thousand Notable Things," p. 12. is this passage "Women that use to lie and sleep on their right side, seldom or never bring forth any wenches. Rasis writes this." This appears to be taken from Pliny, who says "Sæpius in utero moveri mares, et in *dextera* fere geri parte, in *læva* feminas, constat. *Nat. Hist.* l. vii. l. iv.

May, 1808. J. D. FOSBROOKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the queries of E. N. in your Magazine for May, p. 306, we have had in England the real *tea tree*, ever since the year 1768, when it was raised from seed by John Ellis, esq. and it has since been so often raised from seeds ripened in England, that it is now common in collections of green-house plants, and to be purchased at most nurseries. Although generally regarded here as a green-house plant, tea-trees have been cultivated for many years in the open ground at Thompson and Co's. Nursery, (late Gordon, Dermor, and Thompson) Mile-End; and though they have often suffered from our cold springs, as is sometimes the case even with our native oaks and beeches, (as in May, 1801), yet they have always proved strong enough to resist them; nor is Mile-End remarkably sheltered, it is very much exposed to the east winds which are the most destructive of all. Tea-plants are also planted in the open ground in the Royal gardens at Kew, along with the camellia or ever-green japan rose, and other curious plants from the same country; also at Mr. Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, Hammersmith, and Mr. Whitley and Co's. Old Brompton; and probably at some others; but these are what have fallen under the writer's own observation. The attempts however hitherto made to obtain a palatable tea from leaves grown in England, have failed; probably because the proper mode of preparation was not well understood. An account of the methods practised both in China and Japan, may be seen in the *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, of Engelbertus Kæmpfer, a work containing much curious information, and which has not yet appeared in an English dress. However, unless some more expeditious method of manufacturing the leaves is discovered than that practised by that most conceited and ceremonious people the Chinese, the culture of tea will not repay the expence, unless where the price of labour is exceedingly low; and thriving plantations of it in Corsica are likely to be abolished on this account. In the West Indies, spirited attempts are at present making towards its cultivation, (probably stimulated by their success with the coffee, originally from Arabia), and premiums are now offered for that purpose by the House of Assembly in Jamaica.

The quantity of tea consumed annually in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is estimated in the Appendix to Sir George Staunton's Account of the Embassy to China, at 18,000,000 pounds, above 5,000,000 of which are there said to be factitious, and manufactured in England of the leaves of ash, sloe, and other trees, and mixed with the real tea by the dealers, notwithstanding three acts of parliament have been passed to prohibit such practices! It is possible however that some of the plants used to adulterate it, might furnish as good a beverage as the Chinese; nor does the analysis of that confirm its possessing any extraordinary or very superior qualities. The late Dr. Withering, of botanical memory, strongly recommended *sloe-leaves* as a substitute, as also the young leaves of *roses*, and *thymus serpyllum*: and *urvena triphylla*, a very fragrant plant from South America, has lately been proposed for the same purpose in France. This however is more tender than the tea tree itself, nor have I ever seen a plant of it that has resisted our winters without artificial shelter, one excepted in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Sion House. Various other plants have occasionally been used, as the *leptospermum scoparium*, or New Zealand tea, celebrated for its usefulness in the voyages of Captain Cook; a species of *ledum*, the *marum tidgum*, or Oswego tea, and a composition of thyme, hyssop, rose leaves, lime tree blossoms, and sliced ginseng-root, is commonly sold in the shops under the name of Dr. Solander's Sanative Tea, and another is sold at Messrs. Dickson and Anderson's, Covent-Garden, under the name of English Tea, composed

composed of twelve parts of agrimony, two of rose-leaves, and two of rosemary, which is said to be very agreeable, and some packets of it have lately been exported to the West Indies and Brazil. After all, it is not very probable that any succedaneum will soon supersede what has now obtained so universally: the high prices of tea so much felt and complained of by the lower classes, can never be a sufficient object with the higher ranks, to make them leave it off; and their example both in food, dress, and amusements, is always followed by their inferiors. To the seemingly invincible power of habit, fashion, however, forms a counterbalance; and the general adoption of tea, will at last prove its downfall; as what is now the common beverage of labourers and basket-women, must soon be thought too vulgar for the tables of courtiers and princes; and whenever the lords of the world shall abandon tea, for some new luxury, were it cassia buds, or cubebs, a cup of cassia or cubeb will next find its way to the cottage, and the great Tchien Lung may chant his *Mooley-wha*, till he is weary before a single British keel cut the Peiliang in quest of it. PHYTOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVER since the year 1762, when the first volume of *Stuart's Athens* made its appearance, has the public curiosity been raised to the highest pitch, to view even small fragments of the sculpture still abounding in that celebrated city and its vicinity. I well remember the pride with which the architect Reveley, who was there with Dr. Richard Worsley, once shewed me a piece of a moulding that for many years he had carefully carried about with him, and which was equally remarkable for the delicacy of its finish, and the justness of its proportions. Since that period, another traveller, a Mr. Walker, brought over a few fragments, one of which, a small figure in bas-relief, now in my possession, he had carried on a mule above 800 miles. But I know of nothing else of any size, or likely to convey to us an idea of the grandeur of art, at the period of the building of the temple in the *Acropolis*, until Lord Elgin, availing himself of his advantageous situation at Constantinople, found means to acquire that noble collection, now happily deposited near Hyde-Park Corner, in a building erected purposely for their security; and, on Saturdays and Sundays, most liberally opened to the inspection of the public, as such things ought to be, without fee or reward, or even the necessity of previous application.

These now consist first of a considerable part of the frieze that surrounded the porticos under the soffit of Peripterous. They are three feet four inches in height, and were continued all round the outside of the wall of the temple; so that the whole, consisting of a procession, measured above five-hundred feet This procession was the *Panathenvic*, consisting of horsemen and charioteers, some clothed in the chlamys and tunic, others in the tunic only, and many, as from the bath, quite naked.

Among those of Lord Elgin's marbles, are the three scaphephori, or men carrying trays, the sacrificers of the ox, the noble sitting figures of *Neptune* and *Ceres*, the *Hydriaphoræ*, or women carrying pitchers of water, the *Canephoræ*, or basket carriers, and others that I cannot now recollect; for, at the first view of such stupendous works of art, the mind is too much elated for the memory to exert its activity with precision. Next we find the greater part of the *Metopes* of the frieze of the south side; many in fine preservation, and nearly statues; for they are in very protuberant alto-relievo, consisting of part of the groupes of figures on the south side also, which were ninety-two in number, each representing a *centaur* combating one of the *Lapithæ*; all infinitely varied, and some not much injured by the hand of time.

Thus we are become possessed of two species of specimens of Greek sculpture in their utmost perfection; but what renders this noble museum complete, is, we find these entire figures from the pediment, and statues of the *Caryatides* from the temple of *Erechtheus*, in the most perfect preservation.

Of the statues from the pediment, that of Theseus reposing on a skin of the feline kind is the first that commands our attention. It was, I apprehend, to the right of the western pediment of the portico, that, in the time of Stuart and Revely, was a mere fragment of a vast pediment filled with excellent sculpture.

This figure is reposing, nearly naked, with the head, trunk, and limbs, almost entire; every part is simple, composed, and dignified; it is a genuine fine specimen of what the Italians would call the *Pastoso*, in marble, soft, plump, and fleshy, looking truly like a figure covered with

with skin; a gentle relaxation pervades the whole recumbent image; while it represents that species of strength, which belongs to blood rather than to bone. Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea of its having any thing to do with the family of the Hercules's; which some people have advanced, probably from seeing him seated on a skin; forgetting that the skin of the lion was the couch of every hero, and not perceiving, that even in one of the metopes, the centaurs use it as a shield.

There are also, on this magnificent pediment, four or five other statues, particularly two dressed figures sitting, that look as if the sculptor had worked in clay instead of marble, so profound are the folds, and so flowing the lines, of their draperies;—to speak of the beauties of which, as they deserve, would, in this place, take up too much room. We may, however, venture from these to prognosticate, that the art of sculpture will now take good footing in this country; our artists having before them in the British Museum, the high Egyptian antiques, the Greek and Roman specimens selected by the late Mr. Townley; and, not to mention the numerous fine casts we possess, Mr. Knight's inestimable collection of bronzes in Soho-square; Tassier's vast collection of gems; and, lastly, these treasures of Lord Elgin's snatched from the Turks; consequently we may now boast, that scarce any helps are wanting towards the revival of the noblest art that the faculties of man have hitherto produced.

The temple of Minerva called *Parthenon* and *Hecatompedon*, was erected in the time of Pericles, who employed Callicrates and Ictinus, as architects; while Phidias directed and executed all the fine sculpture and ornaments, as well as the statue of the goddess, composed of ivory and gold, and which was, according to Pliny, twenty-six cubits high. There is no doubt, therefore, that the models in clay from which they were worked, were chiefly by this excellent and renowned artist, perhaps all the finish of the work; and we have reason, I think, to believe, that, in imitating these examples, we follow his exquisite chisel. Such a treasure as we here have before us, would have gratified the ambition of any of the Roman Emperors; and will at this day excite the envy of every collector in Italy. Even the French, after all their depredations, must, at a peace, submit to cross the channel, if they wish to see such specimens of art, as Paris, with all its boasted splendour, cannot exhibit.

In *a plan for promoting the arts in England*, annexed to the life of Julio Bonasoni, it will be found, that I considered it as a proof of the rapid advances, which, in the year 1793, the French government were making towards a good taste, that they had procured only casts in plaster of these fine models; and I almost flatter myself, that my invective against our indolence excited this effort to possess the originals. Permit me to quote a passage from that Essay.

"Refinement in the arts could be productive to the Greeks of glory only; to *us* a good taste in them, superadded to this reward, will secure the means of our longer continuance as a great people." And as this sentiment is now more than ever necessary to inspire our industry, I trust that this opportunity of completing our studies, so as to rival our neighbours on the Continent, will not be neglected; and that the parliament of England will, among other subsidies, consent to subsidize the arts; by purchasing, if possible, this entire collection, and building a well-lighted museum to contain it, so situated that the whole public may benefit by the magnificent exhibition.

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCE PETER IVONITCH BAGRATION.

THIS illustrious prince and general was born in Georgia, of the royal stock of that warlike nation. Like most of the princes who derive their origin from the ancient dynasties of the vast empire of Russia, his family reside at Moscow; where they have a splendid palace, and live in all the pomp of Eastern sovereignty.

Moscow may be compared to the former labyrinth of Thebes, not the residence of merely one king, but the abode of several. When the Emperor Joseph the Second of Germany visited this city, he said to a nobleman who accompanied him, "Here all the chief Princes of the country

country seem to have settled, surrounded each by his villages, his church, and his vassals." Hither, the families, who count the names of the first Velike Knezes (the paramount Princes of Moscovy,) and the earliest Tzars, in the roll of their ancestors, retired. Formerly independent princes, but now drawn into the wide vortex of an empire which embraces nearly one quarter of the globe, and too proud to mingle with a race of courtiers round the imperial throne, they reside within the walls of the ancient capital, and there enjoy the advantages of royalty without its cares. Nothing can transcend the grandeur of these families inhabiting gorgeous palaces, attended by numerous slaves superbly clad, and drawn in equipages glittering with all the decorations of Asiatic splendour; a traveller might suppose, on witnessing their retinue, their entertainments, and their courts, that he had quitted earth, and descended into the subterraneous regions of the Genii, where their domes flame with gold, their robes blaze with gems, and breathe the fragrance of Arabia.

From such a luxurious abode, the sons of these princes emerge at a very early age. Nursed in the love of fame, as the only end worthy of their birth, they see its track leads through the Imperial camp, and thither they repair. So strongly is a military life the passion of this illustrious race of men, that they sometimes enroll their sons in the army within the year in which they are born. Twelve years of age is the usual period: and then, even youths of the first distinction do not commence their martial career as officers; they are not considered fit to command before they know how to obey.

Suworoff himself, the great model of our heroic Bagration, though the son of a General officer, was first enrolled in the Russian army as a fusileer in the guards of Seimonoff. In 1747, he served as a corporal; two years after he was promoted to the rank of serjeant, and employed as a courier during the campaigns in Poland and Germany. In 1754, he obtained a lieutenancy; and after gradual promotions, at length arrived to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Then came his "blushing honours thick upon him;" and at last he died, Field-marshal Suworoff Rymnikski, Count of the Empire.

Similar would be the fruits, if the like probation were used in the British line. Were Englishmen to serve, before they issued orders; were they disciplined in the field, before they attempted to marshal an army; did they pass through as regular a military practice as British seamen do a naval one, the ensign of England would fly as proudly as her flag.

The rudiments of a soldier's duty were instilled into the young Prince Bagration, as soon as his opening faculties could apprehend their use. All eyes were turned to the growing fame of the great Suworoff. Though descended of a noble Swedish family, and only transplanted into Russia in the beginning of the last century, yet his forefathers had deserved well of the Tzars, and been endowed with lands and peasants, and the imperial friendship. Alexander Suworoff, the hero of Rymnikski, proved himself alike worthy of the country whence he sprung, and of that to which he was now attached; he conquered her enemies, and covered her with glory. To such a conspicuous example of martial atchievement, the young Bagration looked with rapturous admiration. The events of the brilliant campaign of 1762, were yet alive in the memory of the veterans who surrounded the prince. The prowess of the brave Suworoff, and his gallant brother in arms, the renowned Prince Volkonsky, was a model which they delighted to hold up to his imitation.

Instead of leading their illustrious pupil to the illuminated theatres of Moscow, to lose his senses in the gaieties of scenic enchantment; instead of dissipating his mind by female assemblies, and sparkling promenades; they immersed themselves with him in a remote apartment of his paternal palace, where he travelled with Alexander to the Indian shores, scaled the Alps with Hannibal, and accompanied Cæsar through the vast forests of Gaul: Turenne and Montecuculi, with the great Conde, made his heart glow; Charles of Sweden fired him with ambition, and Peter the Great made him grasp his little sword, and glory in belonging to his empire.

Thus was this young hero brought to understand the merits of his future master in arms; thus was he taught to follow with his mind and heart the narratives of his preceptors, as they recounted the various atchievements of their adored Suworoff:—his campaigns against the confederates of Poland, his victories on the Danube, and his conquests in the Crimea. Thus was he attempered to meet him with all the enthusiasm of an ingenuous and martial heart, when that famous commander returned to Moscow

from the subjugation of the Nogoy Tatars in the year 1784.

Few persuasions were necessary to induce Marshall Suworoff to enroll the young Prince under his command. They left Moscow together; and instead of the eastern luxuries which might have attended the march of so extensive a conqueror, he beheld a simplicity which reminded him of the days of Phocion or of Cincinnatus. The manners of Suworoff were adopted by every officer who wished to gain his favour, or acquire renown. He rose at four in the morning throughout the year; winter or summer making no difference to his robust constitution, rendered so by toil and temperance. A heap of fresh hay was his bed, with a truss for a pillow, and his cloak for a coverlid. His dress was simple, strictly military, and put on in a few seconds; and his meals were dispatched with a haste that precluded luxury. He hardly ever devoted more than an hour to walking, after which he sat down to transact the official duties of the day. He read letters and reports, dictated answers, gave orders, and then applied himself to a general inspection that all were properly executed. The small portion of leisure he enjoyed was devoted to reading; but like Alexander's choice of the Iliad, his studies were all directed towards the history and progress of arms. However strict he was with his soldiers, whether in discipline, or in almost incredible marches and enterprize, they regarded him with an affection bordering on idolatry. Rigorous in the field that all should do their duty to the utmost, their necessary wants and comforts were the constant objects of his care. This perfect picture of a soldier, Bagration resolved to copy. He saw that Suworoff's military career had been one long and uniform course of triumphs; inflamed with a generous emulation to become all he admired, the love of his country, and an ambition to contend in arms for her glory, became the ruling principle of his life; and to that, like the youthful Hannibal, he determined to consecrate all the faculties of his soul, all the strength of his manhood.

Such was the spirit with which this brave young Prince followed his veteran leader through the dangers of many a hard-fought field. The banks of the Dnieper, the Limon, and the Rymnick, can bear witness to the ardour of his maiden sword. Bender and Belgrade bowed to the Russian arms; and Ismael, defended by a strong garrison fell to the ground. So fearful a lesson of war long dwelt on the memory of our young hero; he shuddered at the moment when he leapt the wall, and saw it he in blood before him; and almost regretted that he was born a Prince and a soldier.

The laurels of that desolated city were yet green on their brows, when they were called into Poland; and there swept the country with fire and sword, until Warsaw submitted to their arms. The effusion of human blood is so horrible even to those accustomed to see it shed, that Bagration beheld with wonder, while his own tears flowed, that the destroyer of Ismael could weep over the fate of Warsaw. The capitulation of that ruined capital being signed, Field-Marshall Suworoff made his entry into it, attended by his generals and the rest of his army. Bagration was all attention. At nine they passed the bridge on horseback. Suworoff was received by the magistrates of the city clothed in black. The presisident presented to him the keys, with a brief address; the field-marshal took them, pressed them to his lips, and then holding them up towards heaven, he said, "Almighty God, I render thee thanks that I have not been compelled to purchase the keys of this place as dear as——" turning his face towards the burning relics of Praga, his voice failed him, and his cheeks were bedewed with tears.

Such a tribute of humanity did indeed deserve the encomiums which Prince Cobourg has always expressed for his character; and causes every feeling heart to sympathise with the following farewell letter which his Highness wrote to Suworoff.

"General"—I must quit you on Friday, to take upon me my new command in Hungary; and no circumstance of my departure so afflicts me as my separation from such a worthy and inestimable friend. I know how to value your elevated character. Our friendship has been formed by circumstances of the greatest importance; and on every occasion I have had reason to admire you as a hero, and to love you as a man. Judge then yourself, my incomparable master, of the regret I suffer in separating myself from a man who has so many claims upon my particular regard and attachment. You alone can console me, by preserving that affection with which you have already honoured me: and I protest to you, that frequent assurances of your friendship are absolutely necessary to my happiness. I cannot bear the thought of taking a personal leave of you, and in the avowal

avowal of this sentiment, I appeal to those in your own breast. I most solemny declare that I feel for you the most ardent frendship; and I trust that you will grant me the continuation of yours, which has been, to the present moment, the delight of my military life. Be assured of a return of my most lasting acknowledgement. You will ever be the most cherished friend that heaven has granted me; for no one has an equal claim to the high regard with which I am your Excellency's most humble servant, PRINCE COBOURG.

After these brilliant campaigns, in which this veteran leader had subdued kingdoms, the Prince Bagration returned with him to St. Petersburg; and there partook of all the honours so richly bestowed by the Empress, on those who asserted her rights and extended her empire.

In 1799, our hero accompanied the Field-Marshal into Italy; and there formed a junction with General Melas at Valeggio. Suworoff took on himself the chief command of both armies; and immediately adopted the proper measures to push forward, and form the blockades of Mantua and Peschiera. Bagration had now passed the regular gradations in the army; and though yet not more than eight and twenty, had deservedly attained the rank of general. Shortly after the dispositions relative to the blockade were made, he, at the head of his detachment, came up with the French, and beat them near Cremona; taking four hundred prisoners and some cannon. Strange effects of war; that the natives of the banks of the Seine and of the Volga, should march over many a league, to meet at last on the Po, for the purposes of mutual destruction!

Brescia was next taken.—Our young hero, along with General Vuckassavich, penetrated the mountains and drove the enemy from Tonale to Edolo; descended the valley of the Oglio, and pushed to the northern extremity of the Lake of Iseo. Thus, as the heads of the vallies on the two slopes of the Great Alps were secured, the left flank of their Swiss army, and the right flank of their army in Italy were supported; and those of the enemy in the same countries, were turned. The inhabitants of the various towns, finding these advantages brought about by the skill and bravery of the young Bagration, rose upon the French; and victory followed the Imperial standards wherever they flew. The Prince and some Austrians were sent to Parma to rescue the Pope, whom the enemy were carrying to France; but the information had arrived too late; when they arrived there, the unfortunate Pius the Sixth was already far out of their reach. Disappointed in this enterprize, they directed their force against a large body of Republicans who lay at some distance; and after a long march across a country flooded with continual rains, Bagration had the satisfaction to drive the enemy back to Lecco with considerable loss.

Moreau now took the field against the allied armies; and stationed his troops along the opposite bank of the Adda to that occupied by the Imperialists and Russians. Marshal Suworoff, confiding in the intrepidity of his favourite generals, Vuckassovich and Bagration, unable to turn the French line, resolved to force it; as to conquer the Milanese, was of the greatest importance to the issue of the campaign. The two generals, accordingly as a first measure, succeeded in making themselves masters of a flying-bridge, which the enemy had neglected completely to destroy. Having quickly repaired it, they marched their men across the river, and took a position at Brivio: so important was the situation, that it is surprising Moreau did not see the necessity of guarding it with picquets. Similar dispositions were made with the rest of the combined army, till the whole of it was transported to the best point of attack. The consequences were evident, a formidable battle took place, and the enemy retired towards Milan: they were pursued, but the obscurity of the night, and the fatigue of the victors favoured their retreat. The reduction of Milan immediately followed; and in the course of a few days, Marshal Suworoff and his brave compeers entered the capital of Lombardy in triumph.

By surprising the passage of the Adda at Brivio, the line of communication was destroyed between the center and left of the French; the latter, thus cut off, had General Vuckassovich upon its right flank; and on its left, Prince Bagration, who carried the bridge of that place, and forced the enemy to take to flight. He then, supported Vuckassovich, compelled the French General Serrurier to lay down his arms, and he and his men, (to the amount of three thousand,) became prisoners of war. Serrurier, as a mark of respect to his valour and probity, was permitted to return into France on his parole that he would not serve during the war. Bagration admired this brave officer, who having been a lieutenant-colonel

colonel under Louis XVI. had so preserved his honour unsullied from the cruelty or avidity of the republican generals, as to go by the name of the *virgin of the army*.

The Milanese being entirely in the possession of the combined armies, the best dispositions were made to surround the enemy. Conformably with this plan, Marshal Suworoff determined to attack both the French flanks at the same instant. Moreau sustained the shock with impregnable firmness, and overthrowing the advanced posts of the imperialists, drove them by Marengo towards St. Juliano. Prince Bagration, who was marching from Novi with five Russian battalions towards the Po, came up with the flying Austrians, and rallying them, did not hesitate to stand the brunt of a pursuing enemy. He formed the united corps into two lines, faced the and under a burst of inspiring martial music, charged them with fixed bayonets, and put them to the route. Turin, Carmagnola, Pignerol, Suza, Ferrara and Ravenna, opened their gates to the conquerors; and thus did the brave Russians, in one week, carry their arms from the Scrivia to the Stura and the Dora, nay to the very frontiers of France!

General Macdonald now advanced from South Italy to reinforce Moreau, hoping that, with their united armies, they might recover the Milanese, and drive the allies back. Suworoff foresaw this, and knowing how to accommodate his measures to the circumstances around him, he anticipated Macdonald, and came up with him near Placentia. It was night when the Marshal arrived, and granting his troops only a few hours repose, he formed them in order of battle. They were drawn up in three columns, Prince Bagration leading the vanguard. The conflict was long and obstinate, but Macdonald was beaten and wounded. Enraged at this discomfiture, at the very first movement he made towards the fulfilment of his mighty design, he resolved to take a speedy revenge. He was at the head of at least thirty thousand men, and the allies had no more. His line lay behind the Trebia, which divided him from the victors, now doubly fatigued by conquest and the preceding forced march. Aware of this advantage, the republicans advanced suddenly across the river and pushed back the Russian out-posts. The whole of the French army passed over, and opened a heavy fire on the allies, attempting by a strong effort to turn their flanks. After a short but vigorous contest, the right was nearly overpowered, when Prince Bagration, seeing its danger, came up, outflanked in turn the hostile column, fell upon it with an impetuous charge, dispersed it on all sides, took its cannon, and many prisoners, amongst whom were four general officers. Macdonald, routed in all quarters, was obliged to sound a hasty retreat, and once more leave the field to his conquerors.

The retiring of Macdonald into Tuscany, the retreat of Moreau into the defiles of the Appennines; and the re-union of Marshal Suworoff with General Bellegarde upon the banks of the Bormida, changed the war of battles into that of blockades and of sieges. The advantages which Suworoff expected from these successes, were the conquest of Tuscany, and the capture of Alessandria, Tortona, and Mantua. These plans being ardently seconded by Bagration, and the other generals under his command, were effected; and the field-marshal had the satisfaction to receive the keys of the three cities. Meanwhile the grand-duke of Tuscany and his subjects, rising upon the republicans, Macdonald was obliged to evacuate the country, confessing that the French had ruined the inhabitants by their requisitions; and, strange to tell, he offered them as a compensation for such robbery, the fruits of their pillage. But at any rate it was a great triumph on the part of suffering Italy, to be able to demand such restitution from the ravager.

Prince Bagration, at the head of the vanguard of the principal army of the allies, gained ground on the Appennines, on the road to Genoa; and having pushed his advanced post to near Gavi, invested the fort of Serravalle; and by the vigour of his fire forced the garrison to surrender. By gaining this castle, which stands on a high bank of the Scrivia, he commanded the whole valley, to which this fortress is the key. The acquisition of so imporant a post in the mountains, determined Suworoff to watch Moreau and his colleague Joubert, from Novi, where he fixed his head quarters. Soon after this disposition, the terrible battle of Novi took place. The French were drawn up to great advantage on the heights; but Suworoff, unaccustomed to temporize, and knowing how to find in danger an opportunity for victory, at nine o'clock in the morning attacked them in front. The extreme acclivity of the

the mountains, and the incessant fire of the French, rendered abortive this act of desperate valour. The Russians were repulsed with loss, but for six hours they renewed the assault; and though beaten back each time, yet each time they pushed on with redoubled force and intrepidity. Rosenberg, Derfelden, and Bagration, after prodigies of valour, and great slaughter of their men, were obliged to lead back their troops. But again, after an hour's breathing, they renewed the charge at four o'clock, and ascended the mountain on their hands and knees, under a fire that swept like the lava of Etna. Victory now hovered over the Russians: General Melas with his fresh battalions arrived to their support, and after a desperate conflict the heights were taken, the French driven from their posts, and rolling down the declivities in heaps of wounded and dying, covered the plain beneath with blood and carnage. Eight thousand republicans were killed, and four thousand made prisoners. The allies also paid dear for the victory, having lost seven thousand of their bravest troops.

Italy being cleared of the enemy, it was thought expedient that the Russians, by whom so hard fought a service was done, should carry their conquering arms into Switzerland; and there reap new laurels for themselves, and safety for the inhabitants. Bagration received this news with rapture. On reading the orders, he turned to one of his aid-de-camps, and said, "My long wish will now be gratified; I shall see the brave descendants of the brother heroes of the glorious William Tell. May the liberty of this virtuous people be as immortal as the memory of that heroic man!"

Generals Massena and Jourdan commanded the French troops in Switzerland. Soon the gallant Bagration, who was attached to the division of General Korsakoff, had an opportunity to pay the homage of his heart in the chapel of his Swiss hero, to shed his blood on the spot where Tell's had flowed, and to support, the Archduke Charles before the towers of Zurich. The day after he joined his Imperial Highness, the whole of the Russian army entered Switzerland, and doubly strengthened the hands of that brave Austrian commander. Indeed, great and momentous to all Europe, nay, to the world at large, might have been the effects of that union of heroes, had the plans of those generals, ratified by the cabinets of London and Petersburgh, been followed: but the inexplicable and destructive policy of the court of Vienna manacled the motions of the Archduke, and ruined all.

Korsakoff seemed paralyzed by the sudden immobility of the Austrians. He was surprized by the French, and, incapable of extricating himself from sudden dangers, led the unfortunate Russians under his command into deeper peril and disaster. Bagration stemmed the torrent in vain; at length, seeing their situation desperate, with an heroism which struck his enemies with awe, he cut his way through with a handful of men, several thousand French, and appeared before Marshal Suworoff, covered with wounds and with glory.

It was no inconsiderable vexation to this unconquered veteran, to lose, by the misconduct of others, an opportunity of crowning his labours with new wreaths, and of rescuing Switzerland from the grasp of France. Too tenacious of a soldier's fame to measure back his steps, he resolved to carry St. Gothard, and to pass by the vallies of Mutten and Clonthal, into the canton of Glarus, and there join General Linden.

On the 24th of September the army halted before St. Gothard. Its formidable bridge, called *le pont du diable*, is the terror of all who cross it, and was the particular scene of Bagration's bravery. Though hardly recovered from his wounds, he yet pressed forward with the first, to mount this fearful precipice. On sight of the mountain, all was hope and enthusiasm among the troops. They encountered and attacked the enemy's outposts about a mile from Airolo. General Lecourbe made an obstinate resistance. The possession of this advantageous defile had been one of his most celebrated achievements; and on the very spot where his fame rose, he saw it likely to be blasted. Suworoff advanced. He looked around him with a steady eye, and raising his hand solemnly to heaven, exclaimed, in the hearing of his brave fellows—"By the great God of Battles I swear, that if I do not conquer the French this day, on this spot, for ever after to bury myself, a hermit, within the deepest caverns of these mountains!" The Russians, inflamed with religious zeal, at these words set up a terrible shout; and Bagration, knowing that the Marshal would keep his oath, charged with redoubled violence upon the enemy. The bridge was firmly disputed; but at length he cleared the way for his

eager

eager troops, and they rushed on. Suworoff appeared like the god of war himself, animating his soldiers, and leading them over heaps of slain. Two great generals were contending for honours dearer to them than their lives. But victory declared for Suworoff, and the French abandoning the ground, made a hasty retreat.

This great object being attained, the Marshal turned his steps towards Glarus, hoping, by his junction with Lincken, to finish what he had so happily begun. Full of these designs, he wrote to Korsakoff, and the generals under his command:—

"You will answer with your lives for every farther step that you retreat. I am coming to repair your faults."

Whatever surprize Suworoff had felt on learning the disasters of the allies, no less was experienced by Moreau, when he was informed of the rapid and victorious march of the Russian general. Prince Bagration, as usual, commanded the advanced guard. General Auffemberg led a small column, which was the first to reach Clonthalersee, where the French had obtained a strong position. Auffemberg having been misinformed on this head, was surrounded, and summoned to surrender. So far from acceding to their demand, he defended himself with admirable resolution; and gave time to Bagration to come up to his assistance. The French were then attacked in their turn with fixed bayonets, their ranks broken, and put to the rout. A strong line of the enemy yet retained some advantageous heights; and though our gallant prince was again wounded, he saw that it would be difficult for the remainder of the allied army, which had now arrived, to march in safety under their fire; and therefore during the night, he made a sudden and desperate attack upon them, drove them from their positions, seized their cannon, and pursued them to the environs of Naefels. This exploit gave the Russians entire possession of the road from Schweitz to Glarus.

Suworoff was prosecuting his victorious march, when he was confounded by the arrival of orders from St. Petersburg, that he and the army under his command should immediately return home. It is not necessary to enter here into the detail of the follies which impelled the Emperor Paul to this absurd measure. The retreat of the Russians alarmed Europe; and exposed to view dissensions which had long been anticipated by the best informed politicans.

Bagration and his veteran friend now bade a long, and perhaps an eternal adieu to Switzerland. The prince beheld the glorious issue of their Alpine career, thus prematurely cut off, with the deepest regret, and the most painful reflections. He looked at Suworoff, and a strange foreboding seemed to announce a melancholy termination of so bright a track. He beheld this redoubted warrior, even in the midst of victory, bending under the weight of years: he was sixty-nine years of age when he raised his invincible standard on the summit of St. Gothard. He had fought the Prussians, the Poles, the Turks, and the Tatars; he had carried conquest from the shores of the Baltic, to the Black and the Caspian seas; nothing was wanting to complete his resplendent career but to become a scourge to the monsters of regicide; and this had happened! The man who had in the north of Asia conquered barbarians, came to the south of Europe to vanquish still more savage men, who boasted of having arrived at the highest pitch of civil perfection. He who had carried his battalions to the remote countries which the Romans could not penetrate, also conducted them into the very seat of that august empire. He who had surveyed the horrors of Caucasus, came to climb the precipitous St. Gothard, and lay all its horrors at his feet. The same man who had acquired renown in triumphing over nations which opposed to him courage without science, supported a prouder name in fighting against enemies, who added to bravery science, and to science genius. The same man who had reduced Schains Ghiroy, Khan of Tatary, to the rank of a private individual, nay, more, who had dethroned Stanislaus, King of Poland; went to Italy to restore its dominions to its lawful sovereigns! So extraordinary a destiny, so wide in its aims, so inconsistent its pursuits, though all meeting in the point of military glory, absorbed the meditations of Bagration, and possessed his thoughts till he re-entered St. Petersburgh.

The reception of Marshal Suworoff was unworthy of his merits. Paul had lost his sense of real worth, and, with a mad ingratitude, he frowned upon the conqueror for Russia, the great Rymnikski. Suworoff bore his undeserved disgrace like a hero. His father (the godson of Peter the First) had bequeathed him a large property, which the munificence of the Empress Catherine had augmented to immense riches: to this estate he retired. He had survived his good fortune, the favour

vour of his Sovereign, and the smiles of his friends. All fled the now ill-treated Suworoff but his grateful Bagration. That Prince revered him more under this unmerited cloud, than when he was blazing in the meridian splendour of court honours, and national popularity. Disappointment and ingratitude conquered the vanquisher of hosts, and the disposer of kingdoms. In the year 1801 his valiant heart sunk a prey to his fate; he died, and left Europe to mourn his loss.

The death of his master in arms answered the melancholy forebodings of the gallant Bagration, and struck deep to his heart. The horrible tyranny of the execrable Paul so ill agreed with his noble spirit, that he withdrew himself to his palace at Moscow, and there passsed his time in studying plans of future heroism and renown. The Prince was not a hermit in his seclusion; he had a circle around him of noble warriors like himself; and in their society, embellished with the occasional presence of the most lovely and illustrious of the fair sex in that august capital, he beguiled the tedious months; till the death of Paul relieved his country from a monster, and placed an amiable and brave monarch on the imperial throne.

When Alexander took the field against the French, Prince Bagration followed his standard; and in the various conflicts preceding the fatal battles of Austerlitz and Friedland, distinguished himself by extraordinary instances of promptitude and enterprize. Like Coriolanus, he could bare his breast, and shew how many scars he had received for his country.

On his return to Russia, after one of these hard-fought fields, wherein he had two horses shot under him, and rescued the flower of another general's division, at the hazard of his life; when all hearts were drawn towards him by the disinterested patriotism of the action; a magnificent entertainment was prepared by the nobility of Moscow, to greet his arrival. He was received into a superb saloon, illuminated by ten thousand lamps, and blazing with all the beauty of that immense and imperial city. At the farther end of the room, amidst a grove of laurel-trees, stood a colossal statue of the great Suworoff. On its pedestal was engraved this inscription:—

The immortal Suworoff!
A crown of laurel is dedicated from the same grove,
To
Prince Peter Ivonitch Bagration,
By
His grateful countrymen.

At the moment he approached, an ode, such as was used to celebrate the Olympic victors, burst from the bosom of the grove:—

[*A Prose Translation of this Ode, from the original Russian Poetry.*]

Friendship unites, and brings us here; Joy enraptures each heart;
Truth herself proclaims that Bagration dedicates himself to the empire;
Superior to ambition, glory is his aim;
He loves our monarch, and he defends our country;
Despising envy and detraction, he alone is the instrument of great acts and of justice.

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

Fortune was not his auxiliary; Bagration's well-earned honours
Were won with toil, and steeped in his flowing blood.
The fame of Russia he gemmed not with trivial acquisitions,
But emblazoned by the greatness of his victories.
If disaster clouded the brightness of our arms, he appeared
And the gloom dispelled; courage revived,
And the shouts of triumph rang through the battalions.
The hosts of an enemy never dismayed his soul;
His strength was in his heart, and with a chosen few
He vanquished thousands.

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

A hero who devotes his life to his country, is satisfied with the gratitude of her sons;
He disdains all other recompence;
Its success is his reward, its honour his glory.
He despises the luxuries of indolence, as he abhors the pleasures of vice.
He lives but in his country, and his life is immortal;
For those who build an eternal name on acts of patriotism and valour,
Die not—they live for ever!

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

While

While this air was sang, the emotions of the Prince were very visible; and when it was finished, unable to restrain them any longer, in a transport of enthusiastic remembrance, he rushed towards the statue of the deceased Suworoff, and most ardently embracing it, exclaimed, "To thee do I owe all!"

This action drew bursts of admiration from the warriors that were present; and the women wept tears of delight to see such amiable sensibility in so brave a bosom.

This Prince is as accomplished as he is valiant; and unites with a graceful person, a countenance of the most heroic cast. His complexion bears the marks of many climates, but his eyes are bright and piercing. His nose is aquiline; and his mouth expresses all the sweetness and affability of his nature. His deportment is modest, dignified, and engaging. Such a man is the Prince Bagration, the "flower of Russian chivalry," the admiration of his enemies, and the friend of all good and great men of every nation.

After the fall of Dantzic, he saw the olive withering, which bound Russia to the English empire. It burst asunder, and the brand of war was lighted. His troops were again assembled, but not to retread the plains of Italy, nor to reascend the steeps of the Alps; he changed the march of his brave followers, to meet a respected foe on the plains of Finland; and there, under Russian colours, contend with the enemies of France, with the late friends of Russia! Mysterious policy of courts, amazing versatility of cabinets, whither will ye lead us! The Prince Bagration, the conqueror of Britain's foes, is now in arms against her on the shores of Bothnia. When virtue so meets, then may hostility die; and there may peace again mingle the olive with his laurel; once more may it bind the united hands of the two greatest empires in the world, England and Russia!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN GOLDSMID, ESQ.

By Mr. PRATT.

WHATE'ER has led thee to the fatal blow,
Ah! little boots it weeping friends to know;
The *rich* who lov'd, the *poor* who bless'd thy worth,
Whate'er the cause, shall consecrate thy earth;
The spot shall hallow, that receives thy dust,
And many a pensive *Virtue* guard thy bust.
Pity shall sigh o'er thy untimely bier,
And *Gratitude* embalm thee with a tear;
Grief's sacred progeny thy fate shall mourn,
And orphans, widows, kneeling, clasp thy urn.
Led on by *Charity*, this train shall bear,
This angel train, the supplicating prayer;
To cherub *Mercy* shall that prayer be giv'n,
Mercy, supreme among the host of Heav'n!
She, join'd by myriads in the blest abode,
Shall breathe it on the bosom of thy God!

SONNET,

FOR FAVOURS THE WRITER HAS RECEIVED AS "A POET."

UNWORTHY were the lyre that scorn'd to own
The humble-seeming hymn of gratitude
(Or thrumm'd it careless) for the rich, unsued,
And glittering shower of generous bounty, blown
On its unletter'd minstrel. Gently thrown,
Each gift delighting fell; and oft review'd
That pleasure hence shall be—tho' Hope eludes
His grasp, and Fortune wears a frown.

As when the Sun our ripening earth surveys,
Till moisture shrinks from his relentless gaze,
How kind those clouds which, passing, veil the scene!
Just so *Dependance* keeps her eye severe
Fix'd on a heart that erst had virtues there—
But interposing now, the Muse affords a screen!

Bath, 1808. Louis.

FRAGMENT.

I, LIKE the mother kind, shall grieve,
Who, of her young despoil'd, all day,
From rosy morn to dewy eve,
Thro' woods and mountains, takes her way,
Till quite o'ercome with fruitless pains
Weary'd at length, she lays her down,
Despairing, sad; and fills the plains
All night with miserable moan.
'Tis thus when thou art gone, thy sire shall be,
So shall he wish by day, so mourn by night for thee.

THE

THE WISH.

GIVE me the nymph who charms with ease,
Whose greatest pleasure is to please;
Whose passion ne'er tyrannic grows,
But hand in hand with freedom goes;
Who ne'er feels transports in her breast,
Bur as she sees her lover blest:—
Tis such a nymph, and only she,
Can hope to gain a heart from me.

A FRAGMENT.

HOW much superior wisdom awes,
The coldest bosoms find;
But with resistless force it draws,
To sense and virtue join'd.

The casket, where to outward show
The artist's hand is seen;
Is doubly valu'd, when we know,
It holds a gem within.

TO LAURA.

OH! unexampled maid, whose charms
All my raptur'd thoughts possess;
Wherefore absent from my arms,
Thus long—ah! why so slow to bless?
Go, gentle Zephyr; as you pass'd,
Tell her you saw me in the grove,
Impatient waiting; bid her haste
To quiet my disorder'd breast,
And tune my jarring soul to love.

LINES,

WRITTEN EXTEMPORE, ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL GIRL CARESS HER CAT.

WHAT envious passions seize my breast,
Whene'er I view Tom's happy life!
By thee belov'd, by thee carest,
He knows no care, he knows no strife.

Around thy beauteous form he strays,
He owns no chiding hand but thine;
And with that hand he mildly plays,
Whilst on thy bosom he reclines.

Ah! could I but assume Tom's form,
And gently on that bosom rest,
I'd softly hush each passing storm,
And, sighing, whisper, "I am blest."

T. M.

SONNET TO PEACE.

OH! stay thy pilgrim feet, most lovely maid,
And cheer our social haunts with looks divine;
Here stop; repose thee in the sylvan shade,
For who can hurt a form so fair as thine?
Tis here sweet Nature ever loves to stray,
In wood, or dell, or up the mountain's side;
To trace the wanderings of the devious way,
Or lave her polish'd limbs in yonder tide:
Along the vale, the dusky hamlet seen,
Her soft inspiring voice the bosom cheers,
Days full of love, unsullied and serene,
And Joy the inmate of a length of years;
While thy sweet self shall hover o'er the scene,
And guide the trembler's steps, and calm her fears.

April 20, 1808. A. C.

FLORA's LEVEE.

RETURNING Summer's genial rays had shed
A new-sprung life on June's reviving head;
A thousand odours fill'd the balmy breeze,
And milder zephyrs fann'd the trembling trees,
When many a shrub, and many an opening flower,
Collected, smil'd in Flora's bloomy bower.
Her fragrant throne the jocund queen had made
With circling roses, in the hawthorn's shade;
Beneath her feet the modest Violet sprung,
And clustering Lilies round her temples hung;
Whilst ev'ry plant that owns her ample reign,
Obey'd her summons to the painted plain.
Then thus her studious eye, and skilful mind,
To all around some separate use assign'd;
Describ'd its attributes, and musing drew
A moral lesson from each plant that grew.
"In thee (she cried), fair-blooming Rose, we see
The native charms of sweet simplicity;
Charms without art, and lovelier far than those,
The garden's boast, thy cultur'd rival knows.
Thus humble virtue in the vale of life
Escapes the noisy world's insi ious strife.
But thou, Spiræa, seek th' ensanguin'd plain,
To battles fly, assuage the soldier's pain,
Staunch the red tide that from his bosom flows,
And kindly ease the fainting victim's throes.
And thou, Papaver, with Lethean power,
Soothe the wild anguish of the midnight hour;
Where feverish dreams the wretch oppress, repair,
And bring a sweet oblivion to his care.
Cheiranthus fair, o'er many a ruin spread;
Thine be the task to watch the slumb'ring dead,
And grace, with golden hue, the solemn gloom
Of Honour's shrine, or Beauty's mould'ring tomb.
When parch'd with heat thro' many a sultry glade,
The wearied traveller seeks the grateful shade,

Thy cooling fruit, Fragraria, shall afford
A sweet refreshment, and a frugal board.
Euphrasia shall a healing balm supply,
To clear the sight, and ease the aching eye;
Proud Digitalis own the chemist's power,
And yield a med'cine from its pois'nous flower
And some with mingling hues shall charm the eye,
And spread their odours through the summer sky:
Thus Lonicera's fragrant branches stray,
Where hedge-row shades obscure the noon-tide ray
Fantastic forms the Orchis tribe assumes,
And now a Bee, and now a Spider blooms;
Whilst fair Nymphæa rears her beauteous head,
Like stars emerging from a watery bed.
May Heaven propitious send o'er all your bowers
Its genial sun-beams, and refreshing showers;
And, as ye bloom, this wholesome truth retain—
All have their use, and none were made in vain,

May 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[We have been favoured with the following extracts from a manuscript masque, intitled, "The Genii," and which is intended for publication in the course of the ensuing winter. The lines, in our opinion, breathe the spirit of true poetry. They are written by the author of a dramatic poem, called "Socrates," which was lately given to the world: a drama professedly composed on the model of the Greek tragedy: and which, although it may not have attained to the several excellencies of the ancient poets (and who can be said to equal them?) yet possesses many beauties, and which we recommend to the notice of our readers. The verses here given, are supposed to be spoken at morn and even, on the appearance of the two great luminaries of the heavens]

GOLD-HAIR'D Aurora wakes the day,
And glittering Phaneus takes his way
Over high heaven's transparent arch:
The Horæ following his proud march,
Grac'd with the ensign of his sway,
A sceptre bearing on its top an eye,
To note that through his means we all things do descry.

Hark! the sweet, melodious measures:
Hear ye not Music's thrilling notes,
Brought by Favonius' breath that floats
Balmy,—inducing pastoral pleasures?
See! a true Tempe we enjoy:
And now the rural Nymphs advance;
Haste not away, then, gentle boy,
But join our sacred song and dance.—
Our delights have no alloy,
Pastimes that the soul intrance!
Sports we own which love the light,
No veil'd Cottytia of the night
By us are known. The flower-sprent green,
Press'd by the silver-footed Queen,
Receives new fragrance—grows more bright;
As to Comarchian strains she lightly moves,
While round the Graces play, and ever-blooming Loves.

Cynthia with her silvery light
Chaces away black-visag'd night.
The white bright Hesperus is seen
Conductor of the enchanting Queen.
Now she will dance the wavy main,
Attended by her starry train,
Then, ever changeful, dart with speed,
And gambol o'er the daisied mead.
Anon ascend the craggy steep,
To watch Endymion in his sleep:
Next, graceful, seek the broomy grove,
Tempering the youthful breast to love,
Or by some violet-border'd stream,
Induce the calm poetic dream:
Which mid the haunts of Philomel
Each gentler spirit loves to tell.
While he, fine-frenzied, fancy's child,
Who joys to roam the wood and wild,
More deeply touch'd—the ecstatic song
Pours out the rugged rocks among;
Till echo waken'd by the sound,
Sends through each cave in quick rebound,
The notes, which lesser echoes bear,
Murmuring,—soon lost in distant air!
Now, too, the lone Enthusiast strays,
Chaunting his great Creator's praise;
Or else contemplative he walks,
Or with the unembodied talks
Enraptur'd—till sleep close his eyes,
When visions still sublimer rise!
These are the charms which Heaven bestows,
Soft'ning man's self-created woes:
Boons that full oft to transports move,
Scarce less than we the air-born prove.

A. B.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

THEODORE GAZA.

THIS learned Greek settled in Italy after the taking of Constantinople, by Mahomet the Second. He applied himself so earnestly and with such success to the Italian language, that he was able in a short time to point out many of its beauties, even to the Italians themselves. Such was the idea he entertained of his own acquirements, and of the literary character in general, that when he presented one of his works to Pope Sixtus the Fourth, and received in return a very scanty supply of money; he indignantly threw it into the Tiber, exclaiming "that learned men should no longer resort to Rome, where taste was so depraved, and learning so meanly rewarded."

LONGOMONTANUS, (1562, 1647.)

A native of Denmark, was celebrated in his time as a mathematician, and an astronomer. He was many years the friend of Tycho Brahe, and assisted him in his observations.

Besides many astronomical works, he is author of a curious treatise entitled, "Disputatos ethica de Animæ Humanæ Morbis."

He was simple enough to believe that he had at length ascertained the quadrature of the circle, and was with difficulty convinced of his mistake.

THE FIRST TAX LEVIED IN ENGLAND.

Taxes have been so greatly multiplied in England, especially within the last thirty or forty years, that a person could scarcely believe that this nation would be able to pay the different duties which are exacted. The first tax known in this country was that of *danegeld*, which was a contribution originally intended to relieve England from the Danes, but was afterwards imposed to prevent other invasions, or on some great emergency. It was levied by assessment on the hides of land; and this method being employed in future taxations, hidage came to denote any general aid drawn from the landed property of the kingdom. A hidage was usually a taxation of two shillings, but sometimes of three, four, five, and even six shillings on every hide, which, in general, was to consist of one hundred, or one hundred and twenty acres. Dr. Burn says, that a hide of land seems to be the same as an *organg*, being as much as one yoke of oxen could plow in a year.

PRICE OF FAT OXEN, &c. IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD II.

In the eighth year of the reign of Edward II., the parliament ordered, that, in consequence of a dearth, an ox, fatted with grass, should be sold for 15s. and with corn for 20s.; the best cow for 12s.; a fat hog of two years' old for 3s. 4d.; a fat sheep which was shorn, for 1s. 2d., and unshorn 1s. 8d.; a fat goose 2½d.; a fat capon 2d.; and a fat hen 1d.

MAGNANIMITY OF DEAN SWIFT.

In the year 1724, Swift's patriotism burst forth with great vehemence, in his opposing the currency of Wood's halfpence. A full levee was held at the castle in Dublin, the day following that on which a proclammation had been issued against the Draper. The lord-lieutenant was going round the circle, when Dean Swift abruptly entered the chamber, and, pushing through the crowd, never stopped till he arrived within the circle. With marks of the highest indignation in his countenance, and in a voice which echoed through the room, he addressed the lord-lieutenant as follows: "So, my lord-lieutenant, this is a glorious exploit that you performed yesterday, in issuing a proclamation against a poor shopkeeper, whose only crime is an honest endeavour to save his country from ruin. You have given a noble specimen of what this devoted nation has to expect from your government. I suppose you think that a statue of copper will be erected to you for the service thus rendered to Wood." He then for some time continued to inveigh in the bitterest terms against the patent, and displayed in the strongest colours the fatal consequences of introducing that execrable coin. The whole assembly were struck dumb with wonder at this unprecedented scene. In the presence of this man of virtue, the titled slaves and vassals of power felt and shrunk into their own insignificancy. Swift stood supereminent among them, like his own Gulliver amidst a circle of Liliputians. For some time, a profound silence ensued; but at length, Lord Carteret, who had listened with great composure to the whole speech, replied in the following quotation from Virgil:

Res

Res dura, et regni novitas, me talia cogunt Moliri.

Hard fortune, and the newness of my reign, compel me to such measures.

The beauty of this quotation restored good humour to the whole assembly, and the levee broke up, some highly extolling the magnanimity of Swift, and all admiring the ingenuity of the lord-lieutenant's answer.

DRYDEN AND TONSON.

When Dryden had finished his translation of Virgil, after some deliberation with himself, he sent the M. S. to Jacob Tonson, requiring for it a certain sum, which he mentioned in a note. Tonson was desirous of possessing the work, but meanly wished to avail himself of Dryden's necessities, which, at that time, were particularly urgent. He, therefore, informed Dryden, that he could not afford to give so much for it as he demanded. In answer to this, Dryden sent the three following lines to Tonson, whom they were meant to describe:

With leering look, bull-fac'd, and freckled fair,
With two left legs, with Judas'-colour'd hair,
And frowzy* pores that taint the ambient air.

When they were delivered to Tonson, he asked if Mr. Dryden had said any thing more. Yes, sir, answered the bearer, he said, "Tell the dog, that he who wrote these lines will write more like them." Tonson immediately paid the money which Dryden had at first demanded for his Virgil.

THE PRETENDER AND A POOR GENTLEMAN.

A poor gentleman, who had taken no part in the rebellion, but whose humanity had led him to relieve the necessities of Charles, being apprehended before a court of justice, was asked how he dared to assist the king's greatest enemy, and why, having always appeared to be a loyal subject, he did not deliver up the pretender, and claim the reward of thirty-thousand pounds offered by government for his person? "I only gave him", replied the prisoner, "what nature seemed to require—a night's lodging, and a humble repast. And who among my judges, though poor as I am, would have sought to acquire riches, by violating the rights of hospitality, in order to earn the price of blood?" The court was filled with confusion and amazement at the simple eloquence of this untutored orator: the suit was dismissed, and the prisoner set free. So much stronger an impression does fellow-feeling and a sense of natural equity make on the human breast, than the dictates of political law, though enforced by the greatest rewards, or the severest punishments.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG.

Dr. Young was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with the Greek authors, and had as great a veneration, for Æschylus, as parson Adams in Joseph Andrews. Indeed, it is said, that he was the gentleman from whom Fielding derived the idea of parson Adams, and whose character he so well delineates. Dr. Young was chaplain to a regiment which served in the war in Flanders. One fine summer's evening, he indulged himself in his love of a solitary walk. Whatever was the object of the doctor's meditations, whether the beauties of the hemisphere and the surrounding landscape engaged his attention, or some passage in his favourite Æschylus occurred to his memory, certain it is, that he was so absorbed in thought that he proceeded in his walk till he unconsciously arrived in the enemy's camp. The repetition of *qui va la* from the soldiers with difficulty brought him to a recollection of himself. The officer who commanded, finding that the doctor had strayed thither in the undesigning simplicity of his heart, and perceiving in his prisoner an innate goodness which commanded his respect, very politely allowed him to depart, and to pursue his contemplations back again.

SIR RICHARD STEELE

"The Crisis," which was published by Sir Richard Steele, January 19, 1714, was voted by the House of Commons a scandalous and seditious libel, and Steele expelled the house. In his defence, in the House of Commons, Steele confessed himself the author of the Crisis, and read the paragraphs complained of by the house with the same chearfulness and satisfaction with which he abjured the pretender. However, three days after, he took ample revenge on the Harleys and Foleys, who were his principal opponents, and whom he lashed under the name of the crabtrees and brickdusts, in the eleventh number of "the Lover." It is said that Mr. Minshull, Mr. Moore, Mr. Lechmere, Bishop Hoadley, and Mr. Addison, were all concerned with Steele in the composition, revisal, and correction of the Crisis.

* Query.—What is the meaning of the word *frowzy*, or where is it to be found.

SUWOROFF'S

SUWOROFF'S REMEDY AGAINST INFECTIONS INCIDENTAL TO A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Whenever he approached men labouring under infectious disorders, or was kept by his military duty too near the pestilential effluvia arising from dead bodies, which was often the case during his campaigns in the Crimea; he always, instantly on leaving the spot, bathed all over in the sea; and when not near the sea, he made a bath of strong salt and water, and plunged into that. This practice never failed removing all the symptoms of infection, such as faintness, sickness, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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BIOGRAPHY.

The Itinerant, or Genuine Memoirs of an Actor; by S. W. Riley. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Little Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields; by William Jones. 4s.

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Index Plantarum; or, an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Genera and Species of Plants hitherto described; by W. B. Coyte, M.D. F.L.S. Vol. 1. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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THIS invention consists of a method of working an endless revolving saw-blade over two dumb-wheels or rollers, to be used for any purposes to which a common saw can be applied: to this sort of saw a variety of machinery may be attached for guiding the pieces to be cut; for the manner of doing which, drawings with proper explanations are given with the specification. It will be difficult to render the invention intelligible without the aid of figures. The wheels run in a cast iron frame, each having an iron plate screwed behind it, to prevent the saw from running off backward. There is, of course, a bench or platform on which the piece to be cut is laid, and on this are fixed two semicircles of iron, the centres of these are parallel to that part of the saw-blade which is even with the top of the bench; one of them is marked with the divisions of a circle, by which means on turning them in sliders, the bench may be placed at any angle to the blade of the saw, and there fixed by means of the screws. There are guides above and below the bench to keep the saw from running out of its line; there are likewise two wedges to force down the lower wheel, so as to give the saw the necessary tension. The piece to be cut may be brought forward to the saw, either by the hand or by passing it between rollers in the way practised for drawing iron, and therefore, on causing the wheels to revolve by any moving power, the saw continually passes through the piece till it is cut. Methods are exhibited for cutting circles of all sizes. The centre is determined by means of a socket sliding on a rod; the socket is

fixed at the proper distance from the saw, and the piece is passed up to the saw in the required width.

For splitting or paring skins, the two wheels are laid level instead of being over each other, and an endless knife is worked upon them, to which are affixed two whetstones, one above and the other below it, so as to sharpen the knife as it goes; it is used with the rollers of a common skin-splitter; the plate of steel for the saw or knife may have its two ends rivetted or brazed together, or they may be shut before it is brought to its thinness, and drawn down afterwards.

MR. FRANCIS PLOWDEN'S (ESSEX-STREET, LONDON), *for preserving Butcher's Meat and other Substances, palatable and sweet, without Acid, Salt, Drying, &c. for an extraordinary length of Time.*

Mr. Plowden explains, in his specification, the chemical nature of the putrefactive process, observing that, though the atmospheric air be not the sole cause of putrefaction, yet it certainly accelerates it, and therefore the preservation of such bodies from the immediate contact and influence of the air must retard and prevent putrefaction; "if therefore, (he adds) these bodies, while sound and untainted, can be closely enveloped in an air-proof medium, so as to prevent evaporation or exhalation, their decomposition must be arrested as long as the circumambient preservative continues to resist the admission and action of the air." The substance of which Mr. Plowden proposes to form the incrustation is very highly dried essence or extract of meat. The substance to be preserved, must be wiped very dry, if dressed the better, and care must be taken, that it contains no insect, or other active cause of corruption; and every part of it should be completely enveloped with the extract, so that no vacuum or interstice be left open, and it should be applied in that fusible state as to find its way into every part.

The patentee seems to be fully aware of the expensive nature of his process; every joint of meat to be preserved, we should think, would require one as large, or indeed very much larger, to be consumed in obtaining an extract for the purpose required. He therefore observes, by way of note, that the extract will, after it has been so used, we presume he means, afford a pleasant and nutritive soup. And when the gelatine is completely extracted from the substance to be converted into extract, then the remaining membrane may be reduced to soup, and the refuse bony parts may be manufactured into phosphorus.

We have given the outline of Mr. Plowden's plan; but we apprehend the process in practice, will not be found sufficiently economical to answer the public wishes.

MR. BRYAN DONKIN'S (DARTFORD), *for a new Mode of producing a rotary Motion applicable to useful Purposes.*

This invention is carried into effect by introducing steam beneath the surface of water, or any other dense fluid, at a temperature too elevated to produce any considerable degree of condensation in the same, and within the said fluid and immediately over the place of introduction of the steam is disposed an inverted vessel, which, when filled with steam, will ascend with considerable force, and carry with it any other moveable apparatus to which it may be attached, until the arrival of the said vessel to such a place or position as shall permit the steam to escape. And various other vessels are to be disposed and combined with the one already mentioned, either by fixing the same to the periphery of a wheel, or to a circulating chain &c. in such a manner that the ascent of any bucket, or buckets, containing steam shall regularly and successively cause the other bucket, or buckets, to arrive at the proper situation for becoming likewise charged with steam, and ascending in their turns.

This method, then, of producing a rotary motion consists in the construction, use, and application of the usual steam boilers, and of the receptacle, with its charge of hot water, &c. and of the combination of buckets, by a revolving wheel or by an endless chain and buckets, &c. and the motion so produced in the wheels round which the said buckets must revolve, in consequence of this successive ascent in the said dense fluid is the motion intended to be produced, and which may be applied to mills and other useful purposes.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS'S (FINSBURY-SQUARE), *for a new and improved Machinery for preparing and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, and other filamentous Substances.*

The specification which sets forth these improvements is very long, and the figures

figures attached to it very numerous; an abridgment of the former would be of no use unless we had the opportunity of presenting our readers, at the same time, with the copies of the latter; we shall therefore give the principle only on which the method is grounded.

It is known that when a cylinder rolls on a plane, every point in the circumference of that cylinder describes a curve called a cycloid; and, that if a cone turns on its axis, while the latter gyrates round a given centre coinciding with the summit of the cone, then every point in the circumference of the cone will describe a spherical cycloid; and, if a cylinder of a smaller diameter revolves round its axis, and rolls within a hollow cylinder of a larger diameter, then every point of the smaller cylinder will describe an epicycloid within the larger cylinder. This is the chief principle of the invention. The surfaces of the contiguous bodies are to be furnished with a great number of hooks or card-wires, adapted to this kind of motion; and every time they meet, if there is wool between them, the hooks of both surfaces will seize each one half of the whole, and divide it each time that such contact takes place, so that after a certain number of turns the wool will be fully opened and prepared for the further operations preparatory to spinning. To this it is added; that if while a smaller cylinder rolls on a plane, and a larger fixed to it be considered with respect to its surface, any point in the latter surface will describe a curve of the nature of the cycloid, but forming a loop so as to move backward for a moment, while the common centre of the two cylinders is moving forward. Thus a new system of opening or carding filamentous substances is founded on the general principle of cycloidal and epicycloidal motions, so modified as to rub to any degree by the relative diameter of the gyrating cylinder compared with that of the wheel which gives it motion.

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Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. DAVY, in the concluding Lectures of his Course at the Royal Institution, gave a distinct and very luminous exhibition of his grand discovery, the decomposition of the alkalies. His first experiments were with potash and soda, which, in their dry state, are non-conductors, but when moistened, have the property of conducting electricity. In both instances he clearly produced metalline substances, by bringing them within the action of the Voltaic battery. Oxygen was given out at the positive side of the battery, and at the negative little globules of the metallic base were instantly formed. The metalline bases of the alkalies, he named *potassium* and *sodaium*, chusing the termination *um*, in compliance with the present nomenclature of metals, in order that they might agree with platinum, plumbum, &c. &c. These new metals, to appearance, are precisely like mercury, but very different from that metal in their various properties, which he enumerated and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present. He showed the great inflammability of the new metals, by touching them with the smallest quantity of water, when they instantly took fire. They are both malleable at the common temperature, and may be spread into very thin leaves on a plate of glass, by mere pressure. So great, however, is their attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, that they almost instantly became tarnished. Before the discovery of these new metals, only two bodies of this class, viz. iron and platinum, were capable of being welded, and that at a very great heat, whereas separate parts of the potassium and sodaium, can be united readily at the common temperature of the atmosphere. The specific gravity of the potassium, is to that of water as about six to ten; in the case of sodaium, it is as ninety-three to one hundred. Mr. Davy showed, that the metals which he had spread on glass, were easily fusible again by the heat of a spirit lamp, by the application of which they almost instantly ran into globules. The attraction of these new metals for oxygen, was shewn by their burning at a red heat, when the alkalies were again revived. In analyzing them with great accuracy, he found the potash contained fourteen parts of oxygen, and eighty-four of metalline base, but

but the soda contained twenty parts of oxygen to eighty of base. These metals introduced into a jar of oxymuriatic gas spontaneously took fire, and the white fume collected on the glass, was in the one case muriate of potash, in the other muriate of soda, or common culinary salt. Particles of the new metals put into water, decomposed the water, and gave out a brilliant light. The water used was pure distilled water, which instantly after the decomposition of the metals, shewed by means of turmeric paper, that it was become highly alkaline. The same sort of action was exhibited by the nitric acid; and the potassium acted also on the sulphuric and other strong acids. Mr. Davy placed small particles of the metals on ice, and they immediately decomposed the water and gave out a bright light: alkali was likewise formed on the ice. These metals unite with mercury and form solids: thus, one part of sodaium and three of mercury being mixed, the two fluids united in a state of solidity. Several other experiments were made, and the professor felt no hesitation in giving his opinion as to the great importance of these discoveries in their application to the arts; and even to an art, which he doubted if he should venture to mention, the art of war, as the destruction occasioned by these metals, if they could be brought into action, would be incontestably greater than by those now in use. In reference to the detail of his own discoveries, he said the present state of knowledge was more likely to produce in him humility than exultation. The experimentalist was not the hero of his own tale, but he could not avoid being the subject of it; and he hoped the experiments and facts exhibited, would be considered independently of any opinion which he had divulged in connection with them. In the present imperfect state of enquiry, it would be presumption to expect that any thing would be permanently established. Alluding to the great powers of the Voltaic battery,* he said, some might imagine that the desideratum of the alchemists was accomplished, and that the delusive hopes of those visionaries were, at length, realized: but it ought to be remembered there was an immense interval between the processes of combination and decomposition, that the proper province of chemistry extended but to inorganic matter, that in the powers of combination other agents were employed, with whose nature we were wholly unacquainted, and to whose operation we might for ever remain strangers. Mr. Davy, having shewn his experiments on the fixed alkalies, proceeded to ammonia, which, from the manipulations of Priestley and Steele, was regarded as a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen: he had no doubt in his mind, that it contained also a portion of oxygen. This he attempted to demonstrate by experiments, particularly by passing some ammonia, in a state of gas, through a porcelain tube, heated to a white heat; the hydrogen and nitrogen, were collected, and in the glass vessel through which they passed moisture was very apparent, which he felt satisfied was water, formed by the oxygen contained in the ammonia. Hence he inferred, that though oxygen had hitherto been considered as the acidifiable principle only, it would be found to be the alkalizing principle likewise. From the alkalies he proceeded to the earths, which he enumerated and described, and which he considered as the link between the alkalies and metallic oxides, and he had no doubt that they would hereafter yield to some higher powers of the Voltaic battery, and exhibit the parts of which they were composed. On Barytes he then made an experiment, shewing very decisively that it contained an inflammable principle. He was next led to consider the phenomena of Meteoric Stones, and the light occasioned by them; which, Mr. Davy said, were now perfectly explicable by the facts just discovered; but as to the place whence these bodies came, he gave no opinion, only that from the curves which they described, it was certain that they came from some other world, and were travellers only in our atmosphere; for if they had been formed there, their descent must be perpendicular to the surface of the earth, which, it was known, was not the case. The professor then referred to the several substances that had hitherto been deemed simple, supposing that all might, hereafter, be decomposed. In sulphur and charcoal, it was now known there was hydrogen: he seemed to suspect that the two great principles operating in nature, were the principle of inflammability and a metalline principle. It is our intention, in a subsequent number, to give a more detailed account of the discoveries of this learned chemist, which cannot fail to be highly interesting which

* Mr. Davy's battery contains thirty-eight thousand square inches of metal plates.

which to every lover of science, and more particularly to those, who having attended the lectures at the Royal Institution, will be glad to have the facts and experiments there exhibited, brought again to their recollection.

The late lamented Dr. GREGORY, left an invaluable legacy to the literary world, and to the rising generation, in a work which he had finished but the week previous to his death, and part of the manuscripts of which was in the hands of the printer. It consists of a Series of Letters to his Son, on Taste, Literature, and Criticism. Perhaps a more correct idea cannot be given of it, than in the words of the author contained in a Letter to his publisher on its completion; he there remarked, "that this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and that, whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." The work is printing in two volumes, corresponding with the Lectures of the same author, on Experimental Philosophy, and it will be published early in July.

A volume of recent Travels, through Spain and Portugal, is announced for immediate publication, and such a work cannot fail to be generally interesting at the present moment.

In the course of next winter will be published, (to be continued quarterly,) the first Number of a Classical Journal, consisting of Classical and Biblical Criticisms, and of Academical Prize Poems and Dissertations. The work will be conducted by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and will admit analogous communications from every part of the world in Latin, French, and English.

Dr. WATKINS is printing two new editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before, and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type for the use of families.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch-End, will publish, in a few days, a work entitled, "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy, or a grammar-school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

In about six weeks will be published, a magnificent 4to. edit. of BLAIR's Grave, embellished with thirteen elegant engravings, by Sciavonetti, from some of the finest of Mr. Blake's designs, and accompanied with a superb etching, a perfect likeness of that extraordinary genius, from Phillips's picture, exhibited last year. Two of the prints, the end of the bad and good man, are worthy of any period of art.

Dr. WILLIAMS's long-promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to make its appearance in July or August.

Several republications are announced, as 1. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, revised and corrected by JAMES CREIGHTON, A.B. with notes, by ADAM CLARKE, L.L.D. 2. Nature of Imposture, fully displayed. 3. Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. 4. Baxter's Reformed Pastor, abridged and improved, by the Rev. SAMUEL PALMER. 5. Dr. Dodd's Comfort for the afflicted. 6. Gambado's Academy for Grown Horsemen. And 7. Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix by Mr. W. FRYER.

Dr. GLASSE is about to publish another edition of the New Testament, with Burkitt's Observations, to be comprised in a large volume octavo. This edition will contain such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short useful and practical annotations thereon. By this farther abridgment, the editor hopes to bring this valuable work into more general circulation.

Mr. PARKES has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly interesting and truly important discoveries of Mr. Davy. A new edition (being the third) thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of the next week.

Mr.

Mr. Jones has in the press, a work illustrative of the Four Gospels.

A supplementary volume is about to appear of Birds to Barr's Edition of Buffon. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature, since the death of the illustrious Buffon; and for that purpose have procured the splendid edition of his works, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes, and selected from it every article of importance.

Mr. Southey is engaged upon a History of Brazil, which will be immediately put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed during the last eight years. The best native historians of that kingdom have perceived the necessity of arranging their national history under three distinct heads; Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. These parts have no farther connection, than that of relating to the same people, each forming in itself a complete whole. According to chronological order, the History of Brazil would have been the last in the series, but as public curiosity is particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. A critical catalogue of all the authorities printed or manuscript, in the possession of the author, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work.

Dr. George Alley, of Cork, has nearly ready for the press, Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that peculiar species of eruptive disease which arises from the exhibition of mercury, to be illustrated with coloured engravings. This publication will contain all the information on this singular and interesting disease, which the observations of those gentlemen whose attention has been particularly directed to the subject, have afforded; besides what the author was enabled to collect during an attendance of more than six years, on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.

The second volume of the History of Sussex, and the concluding volume of the History of Leicestershire, which were consumed at the fire at Mr. Nichols's, have again been put to press.

Mr. Donovan has announced his intention of finally shutting up his Museum from the public. His collection is unquestionably the most complete that has ever been formed of the native curiosities of the British isles, and it is a subject of regret that he has not met with sufficient encouragement to keep it open for the inspection of those who are interested in the natural history of their country.

Mr. Wordsworth will shortly put to press a new poem, under the title of The White Doe, or the Fate of the Nortons.

Mr. T. C. Williams, of Reading, is printing at his own private press a Catalogue of British Plants, particularly pointing out their medical and economical uses.

A Translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the Ancient State of Britain, with notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities; accompanied by the original treatise *De situ Britanniæ*, from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram, of Copenhagen, will speedily make its appearance.

The Rev. Johnson Grant is preparing for publication a Summary of the History of the English Church, with an Account of the Sects which have separated from it, and Answers to the Tenets of each. To this work the premium given by the Society of St. David's for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, was adjudged.

A new Translation of the Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the press, by the Rev. J. Evans, author of two Tours through North and South Wales. The work will be preceded by an introductory Chapter on the State of Religion from the earliest Period in Britain, anterior to the commencement of Bede's æra, and a continuation from authentic documents down to the Norman conquest, so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo-Saxon church.

Proposals have been distributed for publishing by subscription, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, greatly enlarged and corrected in five quarto volumes, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. In this work the whole of Herbert will be reprinted, and his corrections and additions inserted in their proper places. A great number of books will be mentioned which were unknown to him, and of those that he has briefly and imperfectly noticed, the description will in general be more ample and accurate. The notes biographical and bibliographical are intended to be copious.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes relative to the authors of books, as well as to the books themselves, will be occasionally given. Information on these subjects will be collected chiefly from the writings of Wood, Nicholson, Hearne, Tanner, Bagford, Warton, Ritson, Bishop Percy, Pinkerton, G. Ellis, Todd, and Brydges. Many interesting remarks will also be inserted from the communications of eminent modern bibliographers; and the public libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, will be carefully consulted. It is intended to omit the prologues of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c. in the first volume, and to throw them into the fifth by way of supplement. By this method, the account of the books will be less interrupted, and the object specified by Ames and Herbert equally attained; namely, that of supplying materials for filling up imperfect copies of our early printers. Almost all the plates of Ames, which Herbert has indiscriminately admitted, are not only destitute of taste and skill, but are incorrect representations of the originals. Fac-similes of the types and devices of printers, are crowded together in a minute and irregular manner, and printers' portraits are given with little fidelity or elegance. In the present edition it is proposed to remedy these defects, and to give accurate and well executed copies of originals. As a number of curious wood cuts are intended to be engraved, it is presumed that this edition of British Typographical Antiquities will afford an illustration of the progress of engraving, as well as of the History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland. The fifth volume will comprehend: 1. An Account of the Private Presses in England, including a complete *Catalogue Raisonné* of the works printed at Strawberry-hill. 2. A List of Books printed at the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. A List of Books printed by Ruddiman, Bower, and Baskerville, with Biographical Memoranda and Portraits of those Printers. 4. The Prologues of our early English Printers. 5. A Printers' Grammar upon a Plan entirely new, with plates by way of illustrations. 6. Two Indexes; the one an Analytical Index, comprehending all the books enumerated in the body of the work, arranged according to their respective classes; the other a complete general index of persons and things.

The University of Edinburgh has lately received a splendid acquisition in the magnificent Collection of Minerals bequeathed to it by the late Dr. Thomson, of Naples. That celebrated mineralogist, during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mineral kingdom, lost no opportunity of forming a most splendid collection, which, having fortunately escaped every danger, has arrived at Edinburgh uninjured. This bequest Dr. Thomson accompanied with the endowment of one thousand five hundred pounds, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a lecturer on mineralogy and the support of the cabinet. The latter is contained in forty very large boxes, which are deposited in the museum of the University, and proper cases are making for the reception of the specimens. The interesting and valuable collection of the late ingenious Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, has also been deposited in the museum.

Dr. Joseph Reade has published an Account of an Experiment, the result of which is in direct contradiction to the received opinion, that the agitation or friction of fluids cannot excite sensible heat. It is as follows:—The temperature of the apartment being 40°, half a pint of water at a similar heat, was poured into a tin bottle-shaped vessel, into the aperture of which was inserted a thermometer surrounded with chamois leather, and made to fit accurately, with its bulb nearly in the axis. After briskly agitating the vessel for a few minutes, to his great surprise he found that the temperature of the water rose eight degrees; and, even after the apparatus was uncovered and laid at rest on the table, the water continued to rise for several minutes; proving the origin of the heat to be inherent in the fluid, and independent of any external causes. Anxious to obviate every source of fallacy or objection, Dr. Reade prevented the communication of caloric by his hands, or of radiation from his body by coating the tin vessel with many layers of woollen cloth carefully wrapped round it, over which there was a tin case, the entire nearly two inches in thickness, and covered externally with three wet towels. In the course of the experiment he dipped his hands frequently in snow water, and also sprinkled the towels. The Rev. Mr. Hincks, lecturer on chemistry in the Cork Institution, to whom the experiment was communicated, on repeating it in a glass bottle, found the heat of the vessel, by means of a thermometer placed between

between it and the covering, to be inferior to that of the inclosed fluid, and on a par with the atmosphere which proves in a most satisfactory manner that there could be no communication of caloric from the hand.

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh, Mr. P. WALKER read an account of the birds that frequent the vicinity of Edinburgh. He enumerated one hundred and seventy-eight species; of which, eleven belong to the genus falco: four to strix; one, lanius; eight to corvus; one, oriolus; one, cuculus; one, picus; one, alcedo; one, upupa; one, certhia; two, sturnus; six, turdus; one, ampelis; two, loxia; seven, emberiza; eight, fringilla; one, muscicapa; three, alauda; fifteen, motacilla; four, pavus; four, hirundo; one, caprimulgus; two, columba; one, phasianus; six, tetrao; one, ardea; six, scolopax; seven, tringa; four, charadrius; one, hæmatopus; three, rallus; three, fulica; four, podiceps; four, alca; six, colymbus; two, sterna; twelve, larus; one, procellaria; five, mergansa; twenty, anas; four, pelicanus. This account was accompanied with interesting observations on the distinctions of several of the species, their changes of plumage at different ages and times of the year, and their kind of food, and specimens of some of the dubious species were exhibited.

GERMANY.

We have already had occasion to notice the intended travels into the East, of Captain HOGELMULLER, under the auspices of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and his invitation of questions respecting the countries to which his visits were designed to extend. The term fixed for the transmission of these questions was till the end of February last, and before Christmas he had received five hundred. Among the learned bodies by whom they were sent, were the academies of Petersburgh, Copenhagen, and Turin, with several universities of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Several statesmen had also contributed their inquiries.

The first volume of a Dictionary of the Teutonic language has lately been published by M. LE CAMP. It forms more than one thousand pages in quarto, containing 26,735 articles, and yet includes only the first five letters of the alphabet. The author admits all the dialects of the Teutonic tongue, and the technical terms of every art.

Among the new works published at Munich, one, entitled *Gemählde aus dem Nonnenleben*, Pictures of Monastic Life, has lately excited considerable sensation. It is compiled by M. LINPOWSKY, from the archives of the suppressed nunneries in Bavaria.

Doctor DE CARRO, of Vienna, states, that he has lately been informed by one of his friends, returned from Russia, that the substance employed in manufacturing shawls, is a down which grows under the hair of the common goats of Russia. This down begins to grow during the autumn, and is the winter clothing of the animal. When spun and woven, this kind of stuff appears to the touch to be perfectly similar to the shawls of Cashmire.

FRANCE.

A projector at Paris has offered to construct a press capable of printing in twelve hours, 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding twenty-four sheets, either in the common way, or in stereotype. He farther announces a press capable of working 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types, in twelve hours, and also a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use.

According to some cruel, though interesting, experiments, reported to the French Institute by M. DUPUYTREN, principal Director of Anatomy at the Medical School, and M. DUPUY, Professor at the Veterinary School at Alfort, on the subject of respiration; it appears, that the section of the two nerves of the eighth pair (those of the stomach and breast), in animals, is certain and instant death; and that respiration, the most important function of life, is exercised directly under the power of nervous influence, and is inseparable from it.

M. LOUIS DUPOY, a colonist of St. Domingo, arrived some time since in France, with a variety of seeds and specimens of the cotton plant. These seeds were distributed among the Members of the Agricultural Society of Paris; and at a late meeting several reports were read from members who had attempted the cultivation of this commodity in France; all of which give a most flattering account of the success of the experiment. In Provence and Languedoc, in particular, the crop of cotton was very abundant, and equalled in quality the production of the West Indies, as was attested to the French government by several colonists. Not only the cultivation of cotton is pursued

sued with spirit in the southern provinces, but M. De Neuvry has introduced the sweet potatoe of St. Domingo, which he has raised during the last five years with great success. This root preserves its balsamic sweetness, which renders it so highly esteemed in the West Indies. When raised in hot-beds, it is as large and abundant as in its native islands; and the above-mentioned cultivator has also succeeded in raising it in common mould.

ITALY.

The Abbé Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is a bull of Pope John III. for finishing the church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears that to the end of the 11th century, the papal bulls were always written upon papyrus.

Experiments lately made at Venice shew that the oil of the Chinese radish is preferable to any other kind known, not only for culinary purposes, and giving light, but also as a medicine. From the experiments lately made by Dr. Oliviero, it is found to be extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections, and has been employed with much success in convulsive coughs. It is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils, nor is the plant injured by the hardest frosts. The seed, which is very abundant, is gathered in May and June.

M. le Lievre, a member of the National Institute of France, has discovered in the island of Elba a new mineral, to which he has given the name of Jenite, in honour of the battle of Jena. It is opaque, of a black colour, sometimes inclining to brown, and is nearly four times as heavy as distilled water. From the analysis of Messrs. Vauquelin and Descotils, it appears that this mineral contains rather more than half its weight of iron, mixed with a little manganese, and that the rest of the stone is lime and silex, the proportion of the silex being considerably more than double that of the lime.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Fellenberg, of Willenhof, near Bern, has bestowed particular attention on the constructing and collecting of all such agricultural implements as appeared to promise augmented utility. These instruments he disperses by sale; and desires to educate pupils, in order to render his discoveries beneficial to the public. His farms are instances of the most attentive and successful culture. In the centre of his estate he has built a high tower, from the top of which he can survey the whole, and at all times give directions to his numerous labourers and shepherds.

SPAIN.

Don Juan Manuel de Arejula has lately published, at Madrid, a short Description of the Yellow Fever, which reigned some time since in Andalusia. He considers it as highly contagious. A contrary opinion is maintained by Don Francisco Salva, who studied the disease at Barcelona, and describes it as not contagious, but attributes it to exhalations from the port of that city, which is daily becoming shallower, and is likely to be in time completely filled up by the accumulations of filth thrown into it.

AMERICA.

The cotton factories which were expected to produce spun cotton this summer in the state of Rhode Island, and chiefly situated near the town of Providence, are thirty-four in number, and move in all about 20,000 spindles. The oldest water-spinning factory in that state is at Patucket, about five miles from Providence. It commenced in 1792, with twenty-two spindles only; it now moves about 900, and is the largest mill in the country.

M. Michaux, whose travels through the United States are not unknown to the English reader, has recently been sent a second time by the French government to explore the forests of the vast American continent. He is actively engaged in fulfilling the objects of his mission, and has transmitted to the Professors of Natural History in the French Institute, several specimens of seeds, with a view to the cultivation in France of the American oak, and other useful trees,

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Guida Harmonica, in which the Origin, Signatures, Names, and Uses of all the Chords, are clearly explained and Illustrated by numerous Examples, calculated to facilitate the Theory and Practice of Thorough-Bass, and to shorten the Study of Composition. To which are added, Concise Rules and Directions for accompanying with propriety Vocal and Instrumental Music. By I. Jousse. 1*l.* 1*s.*

MR. JOUSSE, the author of the Harmonic Tree, intends this work as an illustrative companion to that ingenious device. Mr. Jousse has not, however confined himself here to the mere explanation of the various chords and their uses; but has extended his treatise to the subject of harmony in general; fundamental progressions, modulation and other abstruse particulars, so as to render it highly valuable, both to amateurs, and professional students.

After a short introduction, in which the names and species of intervals, the nature and use of concords; the scales, the modes, and the accent are explained, the author proceeds to divide his work into three parts. In the first he treats of the origin, names, and signatures of all the chords, both fundamental and derived. In the second, he enters upon the uses and application of the chords; fundamental progressions, the preparation and resolution of discords, the accompaniment of the scale, sequences, cadences, modulation, and the various genera. The third, is on thorough-bass, as relating to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music. And the whole concludes with a table for ascertaining with facility all the chords in use. From the comprehensive plan Mr. Jousse has adopted, and the popular perspicuous style in which he has executed it, musical students cannot fail to derive much valuable information from the meditative perusal of the work, and to the attention of such we earnestly recommend it.

Dussek's Grand Symphony Concertante, for two Piano-fortes, Embellished with the Portrait of the Author. 1*l.* 1*s.*

This Symphony, as here presented to the English, is printed after the Parisian edition, done under the direction of the author, by Cianchettini and Sperati, and is given with great neatness and accuracy. Much elegance and brilliancy of conception, aided by real and profound science, strike the delighted ear while listening to the ingenious and happily-varied passages of the pages before us; the occasional eccentricities of which are well compensated by the frequent beauties that win and reward the attention. The spirit and force with which the whole is imagined, will justify our highest praise; and the liberality of the English public will, we doubt not, well repay the assiduity and spirit of the editors for bringing the work forward in so handsome a style.

"The False Shepherd," a favorite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by —— Rauzzini, Esq. 2*s.*

The music of this ballad is not without taste, or even elegance, but is, we must say, deficient in a more requisite quality—*simplicity*. Peter Pindar has written the words with the ease and flow of unaffected nature; but Mr. Rauzzini has followed him with art and refinement. The poet has adopted the genuine expression of passion; but the composer has aimed at a *fine* melody. It is, however, scarcely censurable, perhaps, in a *foreigner* not to understand or feel the style of the true *English* ballad.

A Third Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Achard, by Louis Von Esch. 4*s.*

This divertimento comprises three movements, the first of which is happily introductory to the second, while the third, a jig in six quavers, is animated in its subject, and pleasingly conceived throughout. The accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and the general effect is highly attractive.

The celebrated Follia di Spagna, with variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Mrs. Horace Beckford, by I Mazzinghi, Esq. 5*s.*

Mr. Mazzinghi is entitled to the acknowledgment of having written these variations in the spirit and style of his theme. His imagination under the influence of his subject, has produced variations to the *Follia di Spagna*, at once attractive and analogous; and piano-forte students will derive pleasure and improvement from their practice.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or German Flute. Composed by T. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 8*s.*

A pleasing play of fancy, and an easy and natural connection of well-varied passages, form the predominating characteristics

racteristics of the sonatas. Many of the ideas are as novel as agreeable, and the aggregate effect is such as can only result from real talent cultivated by successful study.

A favorite Duett for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss and Miss Mary Eyre, by John Joy. 6*s.*

This duett, though comprized in one movement, possesses considerable variety of idea, and has the advantage of being calculated to accommodate two performers of very unequal powers of execution; the lower part being greatly disproportionate to the upper in point of difficulty. The passages are for the most part pleasingly imagined, and the combined effect, does much credit to Mr. Joy's judgment.

A Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Grotesque Air for the Piano-forte. Composed by I. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Though we see nothing to extol in the idea of producing pieces for the execution of a single finger, (if execution it can be called) yet we must allow that Mr. Mazzinghi has made the best use of his limited opportunities, and is not altogether unentitled to be indulged in his present whim.

The British Patriot, a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by H. R. Bishop. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Bishop has composed the music of this song in the true spirit of the poetry. Every bar expresses the author's meaning and feeling, and serves to place Mr. B's talents in this species of composition, in a highly favorable point of view.

The Favorite Dance in Tekeli, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by J. Monro. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The pleasant and familiar style of this rondo will recommend it to the attention of juvenile practisers on the instrument for which it is intended. The digressive parts are judiciously managed, and, together with the original matter, form an attractive whole.

"Ah, nought can compare with the Maid that I love." A favorite Song, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Sir I. A. Stevenson. 1*s.*

The melody of this little song is elegantly conceived, and the expression is just and forcible. The accompaniment is managed with delicacy, and the general effect is pleasing and interesting.

Marianna, a favorite Air with Variations for a German Flute and Piano-forte. Composed by A. Howship. 3*s.*

In these variations we find some pleasing ideas, and much useful execution. The accompaniment, which is separately printed, is tastefully arranged; and the conjoint effect is far beyond mediocrity.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May, to the 20th of June.

Hypochondriasis	10
Phthysis	7
Paralysis	6
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	1
Catarrhus	5
Rheumatismus	4
Menorrhagia	6
Dyspepsia	4
Scarlatina	2
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	5

Several interesting cases of paralysis have occurred under the Reporter's notice within the last few weeks. One of them arose from the operation of a mercurial course, which had been injudiciously protracted beyond the period which necessity required. As many persons die of mercury as of the disease for which it is administered as a specific. Another of these cases was the result of an inveterate addiction to spirituous excess. A third was occasioned by intemperance in *solid* food. In this metropolis, especially in the eastern part of it, gluttony is one of the most frequent conductors to the grave. A man may as speedily, and as unwarily, *eat*, as *drink* himself to death.

In the incipient diminution of the faculties of either bodily or mental exertion, there is a well-founded apprehension of ultimate paralysis, unless seasonably counteracted by an administration of medicinal remedies, or the cessation of unsalutary habits. A decrease of energy, is a commencement of palsy. We should

resist the first inroad of the complaint, in order effectually to overcome it.

At this period of the year, a rage begins to prevail for excursions to the coast. It is delightful to breathe for a few months the purity of a marine atmosphere, and to be enveloped in oxygen; but the virgin breezes of the sea render both the mind and body more susceptible to uneasiness and disease, on a return to the air of a crowded and contaminated capital.

One instance of paralysis was that of a gradual *mouldering away* of the constitution. The warm bath, which is one of the most efficacious and nutritious stimuli for natural or artificial old age, was only of fugitive advantage. It is worthy of remark, that in cases of an advanced palsy, or natural decay, the immediate preliminary to death is an obstruction or insuperable debility of the urinary organs; which does not arise, as a primary cause, from any local or partial disorganization, but from the general feebleness or wasted energies of the frame.

Hypochondriasis continues to spread itself amidst the population of this island. It appears to increase in virulence as well as in extension. Lassitude and laziness are the principal sources of this complaint. To be idle, is to be ill. One who is not impelled by mercenary necessity, ought still, from regard to his own health, to exert himself for the benefit of others. We should not live to ourselves*. The greatest safeguard against hypochondriasis is an alienation from self, a benevolent absorption in the feelings and welfare of friends or the public.

Of hypochondriasis another principal source is an over-appreciation of life. The worth of existence does not consist in its perpetuity, but in its utility and pleasures. These latter are so evanescent that they merely dart like flashes of lightning through the darkness of night. There is, in fact, nothing valuable in this life but the prospect of another. JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

* Two sermons by the late celebrated philosopher Priestley (to whom the Reporter feels himself indebted for instruction in the earlier stage of his literary education),—"on not living to ourselves," and "on habitual devotion,"—as they relate to physical as well as moral health, ought to be read equally by the infidel and the hypochondriac. The learned and eloquent Dr. Parr observed, "they will make the wisest man wiser, and the best man better."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

"TO prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty has judged it adviseable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandize, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to any power friendly to Russia. (Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

Petersburgh, 10th of April, 1808.

ITALY.

The Popedom appears at length on the eve of dissolution. In the month of March, the French general in Rome issued an order, requiring all the members of the sacred college to quit it in three days. The pope had spirit enough to protest against this proceeding: but without effect. A letter from Milan, of the 20th of April, mentions the departure of several eminent cardinals from Rome, the regulations making by General Miollis, the incorporation of the Roman soldiers with the French troops, and various other circumstances, all concurring to prove that the temporal government of the court of Rome approaches its end.

SPAIN.

Bayonne, May 11.

By a treaty concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and King Charles, and which has been acceded to by the Prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio, who compose the whole of the members of the House of Spain, all the existing differences have been adjusted. We are still ignorant of the conditions of the treaty. According to the constitution of the French government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the senate. But we perceive, by the proclamations of the King of Spain and the Prince of Asturias, that the Emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the House of Spain. King Charles,

Queen Louisa Maria, Queen Maria Louisa, and the infant Don Francisco, dine to-day with the Emperor, and set off to-morrow for Bourdeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainbleeau, whence they will go to Compeigne. It is believed that this residence has been destined by his Majesty for King Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The Prince of Asturias, the infant Don Carlos, and the infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. They will spend two days at Bourdeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valency, whence it is probable they will go to Navarre. It is believed that the Emperor has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

King Charles has announced his abdication in the following letter:—

To the supreme Council of Castile, the Council of Inquisition, &c.

"In the present extraordinary circumstances, we have resolved to give a new proof of our affection towards our beloved subjects, whose happiness, during the whole course of our reign has been the constant object of our solicitude. We have therefore abdicated all our claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of our friend and ally, he Emperor of the French, by a treaty which has been signed and ratified, and which stipulates for the integrity and independence of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of our holy religion, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.

"We have therefore thought proper to send you this letter, that you should conform yourselves thereto, publish its contents, and make every exertion in support of the Empeperor Napoleon. Display the utmost frankness and friendship towards the French, and above all, direct all your care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

"In the new condition upon which we are entering, we shall frequently turn our eyes towards you, and happy shall we be to know that you enjoy peace and contentment.

"*Given at the Imperial Palace, 4th of May*, 1808. "I, THE KING."

The Prince of Austurias and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, have repeated their renunciation of all their rights to the Spanish throne (already expressed by their assent to the treaty previously known to have been concluded), by a solemn proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, from Bourdeax, on the 12th of May.

"Don Ferdinand Prince of Austurias, and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, deeply sensible of the attachment and fidelity displayed towards them by all the Spaniards, with the utmost grief behold them on the point of being plunged into anarchy, and threatened with all the dreadful calamities consequent thereupon; and being aware that these might, in a great measure, proceed from the state of ignorance in which they now are, both as to the principles of the conduct hitherto pursued by their Highnesses, and the plans already formed for the benefit of their country, their Highnesses find themselves under the necessity of making an effort to open their eyes, by that salutary counsel which they require, in order to prevent any obstruction to the execution of those plans; and thus to give them the dearest proof of the affection which they cherish for them.

"Their Highnesses cannot, therefore, abstain from informing them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, upon the abdication of the King, assumed the reins of government; the occupation of several provinces of the kingdom, and of all the frontier fortresses, by a numerous body of French troops; the actual presence of more than 60,000 of that nation in the capital and the environs; in short, the knowledge of many other circumstances known only to themselves, convinced them that, surrounded by difficulties, they had only chosen, among various expedients, that which was likely to produce the lesat evil; and that, as such, they resolved upon a journey to Bayonne.

"On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, was unexpectedly apprised that his father had protested against his act of abdication, declaring that it was not voluntary. The Prince, who accepted the crown only under the impression that the abdication was voluntary, was no sooner informed of the existence of such a protest, than his sense of filial duty instantly determined him to give back the throne. But a short time after, the King his father abdicated it in his own name, and that of his whole race, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that the Emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it.

"Their Royal Highnesses, in this state of things, considering the situation in which themselves stand, and the difficult circumstances in which Spain is placed, considering that, under these circumstances, any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Spain for the maintenance of their rights, would be not only useless but ruinous, and could tend only to make streams of blood flow, and to render certain the loss of at least a great part of her provinces, and that of all her trans-marine colonies: being further convinced, that the most effectual means of preventing these evils, is that their Royal Highnesses, for themselves, and all connected with them, should assent to the renunciation of their rights to the throne, a renunciation already executed by the King, their father; taking also into consideration, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, in this case, to maintain

tain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy, and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself, or separating any part from the whole; that his Imperial Majesty engages to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion, the security of property, and the continuance of the existing laws and usages which have for so long a period of time, and in so indisputable a manner, preserved the power and honour of the Spanish nation; their Highnesses conceive that they afford the most undoubted proof of their generosity, and their affection towards it, and their eagerness to return the ardent attachment which it bears towards them, by sacrificing, to the utmost extent of their power, their individual and personal interests for the benefit of that nation, and by this present instrument to assent, as they already have assented in a particular treaty, to the renunciation of all their rights to the throne. They accordingly release the Spaniards from all their duties in this respect, and exhort them to consult the common interests of their country, by conducting themselves in a peaceable manner, and by looking for their happiness to the power and wise arrangements of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spaniards may assure themselves that by their zeal to conform their conduct to those arrangements, they will give their Prince and the two infants the strongest proof of their loyalty; in like manner as their Royal Highnesses give them the greatest example of their paternal affection, by renouncing all their rights, and sacrificing their own interests for the happiness of the Spaniards, the sole object of their wishes.

(Signed) "I, THE PRINCE.
"CARLOS AND ANTONIO.

"*Bourdeaux, May* 12, 1808.

On the 29th of May, the Council of Castile held an extraordinary assembly, in pursuance of a command communicated by their excellencies Don Sebastian Pinuela and Don Arias Mon, the seniors of the Council:—

"Sir—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, commands, that at eight o'clock of the morning of to-morrow, the 30th of May, the Council do assemble, in order to proceed to the execution of a decree and a proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

"In this decree it has pleased his Imperial and Royal Majesty, by virtue of the rights to the Crown of Spain which have been ceded to him, to inform the Council of Castile, of the measures which he has taken, in order to fix the basis for the new government of the kingdom. His Majesty commands, at the same time, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Berg shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom; and he requires the Council of Castile to publish and affix the said imperial decree, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Pursuant to this and to an express command from his Serene Highnes the Lieutenant General, I give your excellency notice that the court will assemble to morrow morning.

The Imperial decree itself is to the following effect:

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the crown, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, ordered and do order as follows:—

"Art. 1. The assembly of the notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new government for the kingdom.

"2. Our cousin the Grand-Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General for the kingdom.

"3. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808.

(Signed, NAPOLEON.")

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Council of supreme and general Inquisition, to all the Courts of the Kingdom.

"The melancholy consequences of the disgraceful tumult in this capital on the 2d inst. by the violence of the people towards the troops of the Emperor of the French, have rendered the most active vigilance necessary on the part of all the magistracies, and all the respectable bodies of the nation, in order to prevent the renewal of such excesses, and to preserve tranquillity in every community, which is actuated by a due attention to its own interests, no less than by the laws of hospitality towards friendly officers and soldiers who injure no person, and who, up to this instant, have given the greatest proofs of good order and discipline, by punishing those who have been guilty of excesses, or who have ill-treated any Spaniard in his person or property.

"It

"It is very probable that the evil intentions or ignorance of thoughtless men have led to the commission of revolutionary disorders, under the mask of patriotism and attachment to the Sovereign. It is therefore the duty of those who are better informed, to enlighten them, and to deliver them from so dangerous an error, by shewing them that such tumultuous proceedings, far from producing a well-regulated administration, only serve to throw the country into a state of convulsion, by tearing asunder those bonds of subordination upon which the peace of the community depends, by destroying the feeling of humanity, and annihilating all confidence in the government to which alone it belongs to give a uniform direction and impulse to the sentiment of patriotism.

"These most important truths can by none be impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people with more beneficial effect than by the ministers of the religion of Jesus Christ, which breathes nothing but peace and brotherly love among men, and subjection, honour, and obedience to all that are in authority: and as the Holy College ought to be, and always have been the first to give an example to the ministers of peace, we conceived that it accorded with our office and our duty, to address this letter to you, with the view that, on perusing its contents, you should likewise co-operate in the preservation of public tranquillity. You are required to notify the same to all the subordinate officers of your respective courts, and also to the commissioners of districts, that all and every of you should with all possible zeal, vigilance, and prudence, co-operate in the attainment of so important an object. God preserve you.

"*Madrid May*, 6." (Signed)

"DON CHRISTOVAL COS Y VIVERO."

AMERICA.

A letter from Mr. Erskine, to Secretary Maddison, dated February 23d, was, on the 2d April, ordered by the Senate to be printed, as was also a letter from M. Champagny, to General Armstrong, dated January 15th. Mr. Erskine's letter communicates his Majesty's Orders in Council, and argues very strongly the necessity his Majesty was under of recurring to this measure, from the conduct of neutral nations, who not only have not opposed the unjust decrees of France; but submitted to whatever regulations she may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees. That his Majesty would have been fully justified had he declared all the coasts of France and her allies in a close state of blockade; but with his usual moderation he has made many material exceptions to qualify the operation of the orders, on neutral nations in general; but peculiarly favourable to the particular interests of the United States.

M. Champagny's letter declares, that the proceedings of England towards all governments are so contrary to the law of nations, that recourse against this power is no longer to be found in the ordinary means of repression. To annoy her it has become necessary to turn her own arms against herself, and if aggressions result therefrom, she is entirely to blame. The United States in particular have reason to complain of the aggressions of England, especially in the decrees of the 11th of November, which his Majesty Napoleon has no doubt will induce a declaration of war against her by the United States; in fact, he considers these two nations actually at war, since the publication of their monstrous decrees. In that persuasion his Majesty, ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers, who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure towards the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports. He has ordered that they should remain sequestrated, until a decision may be had thereon, according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States.

There are also published the following documents:—A letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Munroe, dated the 23d of September, 1807, announcing the appointment of Mr. Rose to treat relative to the Cheasapeake, his Majesty being determined not to mix that affair with the other points in dispute. Mr. Monroe's answer is dated the 29th of September. He informs Mr. Canning, that he cannot separate these points from the affair of the Chesapeake. A letter from Mr. Rose to Mr. Maddison, dated the 26th of January, 1808, and announcing that he cannot enter upon any negociation for adjusting the affair of the Chesapeake, as long as the Proclamation of the President, of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force; Mr. Maddison's answer, dated on the 5th of March, entering into the details of the conduct adopted towards American ships since summer, 1804, in order to shew that before the Proclamation of the President should become a subject of consideration, reparation should be made for the aggressions that preceded it. Then follows Mr. Rose's *ultimatum*, dated the 17th of March, in which he says, that "It is with the most profound regret that I feel myself under the necessity of declaring that I am unable

able to act upon the terms thus proposed; as it becomes my duty to inform you, in conforming to my instructions, that on the rejection of the demand stated in my former letter, on the part of his Majesty, my mission is terminated."

On the 17th of March, the President communicated to Congress the Decrees of France, of the 11th of December and 3d of January, respecting which he observes in his message.—"These Decrees and Orders taken together, want little of amounting to a declaration that every Neutral Nation found on the high seas, whatsoever be her cargo, and whatsoever foreign port be that of her departure or destination, shall be deemed lawful prize; and they prove more and more the expediency of detaining our vessels, our seamen and property, within our own harbours until the dangers to which they are exposed can be removed or lessened."

On the 18th of March, Mr. Levermore, in the House of Representatives, moved for a repeal of the embargo. The House refused to take Mr. Levermore's Resolution into consideration.—Yeas 24—Noes 84.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Spanish noblemen have arrived in London from the Stag privateer, to which vessel they had made their way in an open boat from Gijon, a sea-port in the province of Asturias, which place they left on the 30th of May. The intelligence which they bring is, that the whole of the province of Asturias had risen in arms, and forty thousand men had been embodied into an army. The same spirit, they say, prevailed in Galicia, where the population were rising *en masse*, and commissioners had been sent there to organize a regular military force. Even the women were desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country. The inhabitants of St. Andero had manifested their determination not to submit; and had issued a formal declaration of war against the French. They were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state, that in their opinion, the number of French who were killed did not fall short of four thousand men, among whom were a very large portion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. In consequence of this information, assistance of every kind is about to be forwarded to Spain by the British government. The Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain. Sir Arthur Wellesley has left London for Cork, whence he will sail immediately with a large body of land forces.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ANNIS Thomas, Southend, Lewisham, Kent, miller. (Williams, Staple's inn

Acton John, Manchester, liquor merchant. (Law, Manchester, or Hurd, Temple, London

Aftwick Benjamin, Flockton, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Crosley, Bradford, Yorkshire

Beaton Edward, and Henry Beaton, late of Portsmouth, butchers. (Callaway, Portsmouth

Bell John, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. (Williams, Trowbridge, or Williams, Red Lion square

Biddell Elizabeth, late of Ratcliffe cross, Stepney, haberdasher. (Payne, Basinghall street

Binford Thomas, late of Kent road, soap manufacturer. (Sydall, Aldersgate street

Blachford Daniel, and Richard Blachford, Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen. (Druce, Sikiter square

Bland Joseph, and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers. (Farrither and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Briggs Richard, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Sutton, Liverpool, or Blackstock, Poultry, London

Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer. (Bolton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill

Byrne John, and Edmund Lewin, Liverpool, beer and spirit merchants. (Orred, Liverpool

Canne William, late of Otley, Yorkshire, stationer. (Granger, Leeds, or Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, London

Charlton Cornelius, late of East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman. (Burr and Pope, Maidstone, or Debarry and Derby Temple

Clutton Owen, Tooley street, corn merchant. (Broad, Union street, Southwark

Cohen Meyer, Devonshire street, Queen's square, Exchange broker. (Millis, Ely place

Crump Thomas, late of Wednesbury, tinman. (Mangnall, Warwick square

Danson George, and John Walmsley, Liverpool, merchants. (Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford row, London

Dawson John, Aldgate High street, linen draper. (Nind, Goodman's fields

Dearing Thomas, and Michael Forster, Litchfield street, Soho, hotel and tavern keepers. (Oakley, Cannon street

Delaney John, Liverpool, draper. (Davies, Liverpool, or Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's inn

Dods Joseph, Commercial chambers, Minories, ship and insurance broker. (Allan, Old Jewry

Dunn Thomas, Bristol, salesman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Strickland, Bristol

Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, late of Wood street, factors. (Rigby, Temple

Dunsmure James, and John Gardner, Broad-street, merchants. (Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse yard

Evans John, Cardigan, linen and woollen draper. (Rotten, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, or Ellis, Hatton garden, London

Gill Joseph, now or late of Brown's hill, Bisley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Lamburn, of Stroud

Gill Henry, Spitalfields market, victualler. (Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings

Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouseman. (Courteen, College hill

Hamper John, Stone's End, Southwark, shopkeeper. (Field, Friday street

Harris John, Redman's row, Mile End. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Harrison Joseph, now or late of Eller Carr, Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted and cotton spinner. (Exley

ley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, or Cuthbert, Kighley

Haffnett Samuel, Manchester, leather seller. (Thomas Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Curtior street, London

Haynes Thomas, Gloucester, pin manufacturer. (Jenkins, James, Abbott, and Co. New inn, and Wilson, Gloucester

Heseltine Benjamin, of Beech street, oil and hop merchant. (Hindman, Aldermanbury

Hibbert Thomas, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, or Cukit, Liverpool

Hince Carl, Little Castle street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, tailor. (Freame, Lincoln's inn fields

Houghton William, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Hugman Benjamin, Battersea, Surrey, fellmonger. (Broad, Union street, Southwark

Hunt Edward, Duke's row, Pimlico, painter and glazier. Greenwood, Manchester street, Manchester square

Itter Andrew, and John Holding, Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners. (Rutson, Wellclose square

Jackson James, Topsham, Devon, limeburner. (Pidsley, Exeter, or Williams and Brooke, Lincoln's inn

Jones Philip, Norfolk row, Lambeth, hawker. (Keene, Furnival's inn

Kendal Robert Harkins, Little Carter lane, London, sugar refiner. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Kennifeck Patrick, Bristol, merchant. (Smith, Bristol

Lazarus Lewis, Brown's buildings, London, flopfeller. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Lee Joseph, Islington, timber merchant. (Jackson, Hatton garden

Lee Samuel, Bradford, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple, or Brogden, Bradford

Le Normand Peter, and Mary Henry Dornant, otherwise M. H. Dornant, now or late of the Kent road, soap manufacturers. (Rigby, Inner Temple

Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker. (Nield and Bladgate, Norfolk street, Strand

Middleton Thomas, Maiden lane, Battle bridge, Middlesex, blue manufacturer. (Hackett, Chancery lane

Millington John, and Joseph Millington, Houndsditch, glaziers. (Rooke, Coleman street

Mills Robert Abraham, and James Harding, late of Sherrard street, Golden square, japanners and painters. (Howell, Sion College gardens

M'Kinnell James, now or late of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Carr, Gomersal

Morris Edward, late of Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. (Bleasdale Alexander, and Holme, New inn, or Brown, Carmarthen

Moses Mofs, late of Rofemary lane, Middlefex, falesman. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Mofs John, Kingston upon Hull, boat builder. (Munby, York, Sandwich, Hull, or Evans, Thavie's inn

Namby Charles, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tallow chandler. (Kearsley, Bishopsgate Within, and Lloyd, Hull

Nelson Joseph, Leeds, woolstapler. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden, or Cuppland, Leeds

Newell John, and Samson Newell, late of Stoke, Staffordshire, carriers. (Rose and Munnings, Gray's inn square

Parkinson Jeremiah, and John Stork, St. Saviour's church yard, Southwark, hop factors. (Abbot, Old Broad street

Perring John, late of Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier, Chilton, Lincoln's inn, or Ward, Gloucester

Perry William, Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, miller. (Woodhouse, Hereford

Pope William, Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer in pigs. (Lucas, Newnham, or Edmunds, Lincoln's inn

Pofkes Richard, Long lane, Smithfield, victualler. (Ireland, Staple's inn

Price George, Tottenham-court road, liquor merchant. (Naylor, Great Newport street, Long acre

Rackstraw Philip, Tottenham-court road, cabinet maker. (Griffith, Featherstone buildings

Railton Isaac, Egremont, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Wordsworth, Cat Gill hall, near Egremont

Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button maker. (Lee and Corrie, Birmingham, or Alexander, Bedford row, London

Reyh John Lorenz, Paddington, musical instrument maker. (Flatman, Ely place

Robinson Isaac, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Hodgson, Whitehaven, or Falcon, Temple

Roderick William, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, dealer. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn, and Price and Son, Talley and Llandilo, Carmarthenshire

Rofe James George, Buckingham place, money fcrivener. (Steventon, Charing-crofs

Rowntree Robert, Drypool, in Holderneſs, Yorkshire, miller. (Roller and Son, Holborn, or Thomas and Charles Frost, Hull

Rumbold Robert, Burr street, Wapping, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Rutter Richard, Blackburn, currier. (Ellis, Curtior street, or Dixon, Preston

Scholes John, Manchester, calico printer. (Swale, Great Ormond street, or Nabb, Manchester

Schorey Henry Holdsworth, Halifax, merchant. (Coulthurst, Bedford row, or Swainson, Halifax

Shepherd John, Horton Mills, Bucks. leather seller. (Davies, Lothbury

Soanes Robert, Mark lane, and New Crofs, Deptford, provision merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Stubbs Richard, Leek, Staffordshire, butcher. (Crufo, Jones, and Porter, Leek, or Townsend, Staple inn

Tebb Thomas, Wardour street, Soho, currier and leather seller. (Swinford, Lombard street

Thackery Joseph, and John Thackery, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner Temple, London

Unwin James, Wandsworth, Surry, miller. (Druce, Bittiter square, London

Wakefield William, Manchester, warehouseman. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner Temple, London

Watts William, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, wine merchant. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden

Watts William, late of the parish of St. George, Gloucestershire, victualler. (Simmons, Bristol

Weddell William George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shopkeeper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, or Thelfall, Manchester

Whittingham John, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackstock, Poultry, London, or Murrow, Liverpool

Wilby David, Offett, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, or Clarkson, Wakefield

Williams Benjamin, and Harvey Crakenthorp, late of St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson's, and Thomson, Throgmorton street

Winterbourn Thomas, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Wolfe Benjamin, late of Charlotte street, Blackfriars, oil and colourman. (Hatton, Dean street, Southwark

Young Thomas, Bartlett's paſſage, Holborn, jeweller. (Mayhew, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abfolem William, Leicester street, straw hat manufacturer, June 21

Agar Mofes, Auftin Friars, ſhip owner, July 9

Alderſey Peter, late of Liverpool, grocer, June 21

Allen Frances, late of Pall Mall, milliner, June 25

Allen George, Fenchurch ſtreet, upholſterer, July 5

Armiſtead Edmund, late of Giggleswick, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner, June 30

Aſhmore Thomas, late of Swithin's lane, merchant, June 18

Atkinſon Richard, Henry Walters, and William Ord, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine and brandy merchants, June 11, July 17

Arthur John, and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, inſurance brokers and wine merchants, June 4-25

Ball James, and Francis Ball, late of Barton mills, Suffolk, carriers, July 5

Barton Joſeph, Mark lane, merchant and broker, July 7

Baxter Peter, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, mariner, July 26

Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler, July 12

Berriman John, Brewer ſtreet, Pimlico, July 2

Blackmore Richard, Birmingham, tailor, July 8

Bland Cornelius, Lamb ſtreet, Spital fields, grocer, July 2

Booth William, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, June 14

Bowden John, Glodop, Derby, cotton ſpinner, July 19

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, July 2

Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, July 5

Boyes J. Portſmouth, mercer, July 5

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, Cheſhire, inn keeper, June 20

Bradley John Groſvenor, Warrington, grocer, July 1

Brettargh William, Liverpool, merchant, June 21

Brodie Thomas, Liverpool, ſtationer, July 2

Brown John, Newman ſtreet, tailor, June 14

Busby William, and Iſaac Gill, Strand, June 28

Butt William, Page's walk, Bermondſey, hair-merchant, June 28

Cann Richard, Frith ſtreet, Soho, painter, July 9

Carlefs Joſeph, Maidſtone, corn merchant, July 2

Carleton John, Hilbeck hall, Weſtmoreland, cotton ſpinner, June 14

Carter Merritt, Zeals, Wilts, linen draper and grocer, June 23

Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt and grocer, June 14

Cartwright Charles, Compton ſtreet, leather ſeller, June 14

Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, ſhopkeeper, July 7

Clark Richard, Warminſter, Wilts, horſe dealer, June 25

Coatſworth Joſeph, Wapping, victualler, June 28

Coleman Harry, Mere, Wilts, butcher and publican, June 23

Collingdon J. Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, July 9

Corlett Thomas, Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide July 2

Cowlſhaw Charles, Aſhborne, Derby, grocer, June 23

Crofsley James, Halifax, Yorkſhire, and King ſtreet, London, merchant, June 14

Cuff William, Upper Eaſt Smithfield, cheeſemonger, July 2

Dalton James, Bradford, Kent, meaſman, June 14

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, July 2

Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, Middleſex, dealer in cattle, June 14

Davis George, Cranbourn ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, linen draper, June 18

Dean J. Watling ſtreet, wholeſale linen draper, Oct. 22

Denifon James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, June 14, 25
Dicks William, Frome Selwood, Somerſet clothier, June 20
Dixon Thomas, Godalming, Surry, timber merchant, June 25
Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, June 14
Dyer Richard, Bath, inn keeper, July 4
Eaſt John, Princes ſtreet, Soho, upholſterer, July 5
Eddels Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, June 14
Everall Morris Powell, late of Tenbury, Worceſter, plumber and glazier, June 27
Farrington John, Bickerton, Cheſhire, cheeſefactor, July 15
Finden, James, jun. late of Cliffſtone ſtreet, carpenter, June 25
Fogg R. and T. Cantrell, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer, July 7
Forſe Thomas, Little Guildford ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare, haberdaſher and grocer, June 14
Fox Hudſon, Hull, watchmaker, July 7
Gaskill John, Nottingham, broker, July 15
Gilder John, jun. Hull, merchant, June 28
Giles Reen, Canterbury, grazier, June 25
Grainger John, Old Swan lane, broker, July 9
Green John, Reading, mealman, May 31
Grover Richard, Town Malling, Kent, grocer, June 21
Hall Gervas, Bow ſtreet, liquor merchant, June 14-25
Hall Samuel, Sheffield, hat-manufacturer, June 27
Hambly William, Falmouth, and Great Bell alley, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 9
Hammond Edward, Tottenham court road, painter and glazier, July 2
Hance William, Tooley ſtreet, merchant and hat manufacturer, June 18
Hancock William, Sheffield, grocer, July 6
Hare Moſes, Exeter, cabinet maker, June 14
Harriſon George, Globe ſtreet, Wapping, carpenter, June 21, July 13
Hartridge William, Cheapſide, haberdaſher, July 2
Hawkey Joſeph, Piccadilly, army accoutrement maker, June 30
Heal E. Trowbridge, Wilts, innkeeper, July 6
Heſketh Joſeph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, June 22
Hoard W. Lower Eaſt Smithfield, victualler, July 7
Hodgſon John, Birmingham, merchant, June 17
Holtham John, Glocester, wine merchant, July 4
Horne William, and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, Southwark, diſtillers, June 18
Horner Luke, late of Lancaſter, common brewer and underwriter, June 26
Horth John, Norwich, upholſterer, July 9
Hudſon James, Watling ſtreet, merchant and warehouſeman, June 28
Hughes Thomas, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, wine merchant, July 16
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames ſtreet, oil and colourman, June 11
Ives Chapman, Coltiſhall, Norfolk, brewer, July 12
Jackſon John, Liverpool, merchant, July 6
Jones John, Threadneedle ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 2
Jones James Biſhop's Stortford, Herts, ſhopkeeper, July 2
Jowett John Mancheſter manufacturer, June 21
Kay James, John Watſon, the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainſworth, Preſton, Lancaſhire, machine makers, June 20
Kendall Edward, Tabernacle Walk, Finſbury ſquare, tallow chandler, July 9
Kent Edward, White Lion ſtreet, Goodman's fields, furniſhing ironmonger, July 9
Kettle George, Birmingham, toymaker, June 18
Kilby Charles, Watford, Herts, dealer and chapman, June 18
Kinnerley William, Hulm's chapel, Cheſhire, mercer, June 17
Kirkby William, Mancheſter, merchant, July 7
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, ſilk mercer and lace merchant, July 9
Kluge John Henry, Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons, July 23
Lambert G. Holborn, victualler, July 3
Laſt John, Brighton, builder, June 24-25
Lees William, Liverpool, merchant, July 2
Lewis R. and D. Potter, Manſion houſe ſtreet, linen drapers, July 3
Lowton E. Red Lion ſtreet, Southwark, hop merchant, July 9
Mackenzie Joſeph, Old Bailey, bookſeller, July 2
Maclaidzen John, Liverpool, merchant, July 4
Makeham James, Upper Thames ſtreet, cheeſemonger, July 9
Mander William, Burſlem, Stafford, linen and woollen draper, June 16
Marſden William, partner with John Anthony Fraſche, of Mancheſter, merchant, June 18
Martinant Peter St. James's ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 9
M'Donall James, formerly of South ſtreet, Mary le bonne, ſtone maſon, July 2
Monk W. Farbold, Lancaſhire, lime burner, July 7
Moon Edward, Hammerſmith, builder, July 26
Moffatt William, Queen ſtreet, Long acre, ironmonger, June 28
Moore John, late of Mancheſter, and Thomas Smyth, late of Weſt ſtreet, cheeſemongers, June 15
Moore James Walworth, merchant, June 25
Morton William, Lancaſter corn dealer, June 30
Morton Joſeph, Bath, victualler, July 4
Neve Joſeph, jun. late of Poole, deceaſed, merchant, June 22
Nicholls William Minchinhampton, Glocesterſhire, clothier, July 2
Norman John, Briſtol, coal merchant and cutler, June 28
Nunes Iſaac Iſrael, North ſtreet, merchant, June 18
Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Croſs, grocer, July 5
Parker John Oxford ſtreet, goldſmith and jeweller, July 9
Parſon John, and James Gardiner, of St. Clement's lane, London, and Saville place Lambeth, hop merchants, brewers and ſeedſmen, July 5
Payne J. Lynn, cabinet maker, July 12
Peacock John, Hull, merchant, June 21
Pendred Jam.s, Brook Green, Hammerſmith, July 2
Phillips Philip, Marſhfield, Monmouth, coal merchant, June 25
Potter William, Kenton, Devon, taylor, July 1
Potter Chriſtopher, Parliament ſtreet, orchall maker, June 30
Preſted R. Brick lane, Spital fields, ſhoemaker, July 16
Pullen William, Well's row, Iſlington, butcher, July 2
Ragg G. Nottingham, hoſier, July 14
Rattray William, King ſtreet, Deptford, cheeſemonger, June 14
Regnart Charles, Cleveland ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, ſtatuary, June 25
Richards John, Colcheſter, draper, June 14
Richmond William, Mark lane, auctioneer, June 28
Robinſon James, Liverpool, ſilverſmith, June 20
Robinſon Michael, Liverpool, money ſcrivener, July 7
Roonſon George, and John Robinſon, Paternoſter row, booksellers, July 5
Roſe William, Earl's court, Kenſington, brewer, July 12
Roſer Edward, Lindfield, Suſſex, ſoap manufacturer and tallow chandler, June 28
Rudhall John, and William Hobſon, July 16
Ruſt Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, July 5
Scaife Robert, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, merchant, June 21
Shaw Chriſtopher, and Thomas Shaw, formerly of Southampton, bankers, June 30
Sheriff Joſeph, Blackfriars road, linen draper, July 2
Slaymaker Robert, Fore ſtreet, Spitalfields, tallow chandler, July 9
Smith Richard, late of Lutterworth, Leiceſter, mercer and draper, June 19
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, July 16
Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, July 5
Spencer Houghton, Weſt Wratting, Cambridgeſhire, maltſter, July 16
Spicer Howard, Walden, Eſſex, maltſter, July 9
Spraggon Joſeph, and William Spraggon, Gravesend, ſhopkeepers, Auguſt 13
Statham Samuel, Edwyn Statham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hoſiers, July 15
Stevens James, late of James ſtreet, Oxenden ſtreet, corn dealer, June 25
Stott Graham, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, and Robert Hartley, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturers, July 14
Studdard Thomas, and Jabez Lindley, Huddersfield, and Thomas Littlewood, of Oldfield, Almondbury, Yorkſhire, merchants, June 20
Surman William, and Ephraim Ford, late of Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 23
Syms Jonathan, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, June 22
Taylor James, Newgate market, faleſman, July 2
Thompſon Robert, Brancepeth Parks, Durham, dealer and chapman, June 15
Thornton John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, June 18
Thurſfield Richard, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, June 22
Tinney William, Cambridge, ſurgeon and apothecary, July 9
Vincent John, Seething lane, June 2
Walford Mary, Old ſtreet, ſoap boiler, June 18
Watſon William, Baſford, Notts, joiner, July 14
Weaver Richard, Bardwicke, Hereford, miller, July 8
Wellmott J. L. Stamford, linen draper, June 18
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, July 23
Wild John, and William Wild, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 16
Wild John, and Thomas Brownſword, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 21
Winder Thomas, and William Jewhurſt, Weſtminſter bridge road, iron founders, June 25
Winter William Layton, Albion place, Blackfriars road, ſtationer, June 25
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconiſt, June 14
Yates J. Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, July 19

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

WE congratulate the public on the prospect of the completion of an important line of Canal between the present Leicestershire and Northampton Union Canal and the Grand Junction, which will be the means of bringing the trade of the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, by inland navigation to the metropolis, and greatly promote the commercial and agricultural interests of those counties, and prove highly advantageous to the proprietors of the intended canal.

A Report and Memorial of the Commissioners for making improvements in Westminster, near Westminster-hall, and the Houses of Parliament, presented to the Lords of the Treasury, has recently been printed, by order of the House of Commons. It states the improvements which have already been made, and those which are proposed. The former are sufficiently known. The amount of purchases made for the purpose of completing them is 102,314l. 2s. 9d. The remaining buildings and grounds which are proposed to be purchased, extend from the office of the woods and forests in Great George-street, north, inclusive, along King-street, east, and by the Broad Sanctuary south to the New Court House, and from thence west to Prince's-street, with a proportionate depth. The estimated amount of the purchases of these buildings and grounds is 75,250l. 2s. exclusive of 13,714l. 2s. for the freehold interest of the Dean and Chapter, but this latter sum is subject to an arrangement with the Dean and Chapter for a purchase for a term of years, which would greatly reduce the amount.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at the Duke of Athol's, in Portman-square, Captain E. M. Murray, only son of Sir M. J. M'Gregor, to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

At St. Mary Woolnoth, Samuel Tomkins, esq. banker, to Miss Alicia Smith, only daughter of Admiral Smith.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lord Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Miss Harriet Bouverie, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew B.

W. H. Roberts, esq. eldest son of Edward R. esq. of Ealing, to Eliza, second daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare Hall, Essex.

Charles Bevan, esq. son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, daughter of James J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. second son of Sir M. W. Ridley, to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

Aldborough Richardson, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Philips, of Lampeter, Pembrokeshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa M.

Stafford O'Brien, esq. son of Henry O'B. of Blatherwick hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Emma Noel, second daughter of G. Noel N. esq. of Exton Park.

The Honourable Edward Spencer Cowper, M. P. to Catherine, youngest daughter of T. March Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire.

At Lambeth, George Henry Hahn, esq. of Wandsworth, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Francis Green, esq. of Denmark Hill.

At Epsom, George Welbank, esq. of Winchester-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of James Trotter, esq. of Horton-place, Surrey.

At Pancras, John Howell, esq. of Carmarthen, M.D. to Miss Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Reader, of Brunswick-square.

At Harrow, J. Steel, esq. to Miss Leighfield, of Wootten Bassett.

At Deptford, Alexander Harper, esq. of London, to Miss Story, daughter of John S. esq. late of Antigua.

Charles Palmer, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldsby Massy, of Norbiton Park, Surrey.

The Rev. Samuel Johnes, rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of General Cuyler.

At Pancras, John Allen, esq. of Drake's place, Worcestershire, to Miss Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.

John Payne, esq. of Gower-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late P. T. Adams, esq.

At St. Giles's, Lieutenant-colonel Nicoll, of Copt Hall, Henden, to Miss Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Holborn.

At St. James's, Robert Rushbrook, jun. esq. to Miss Davers.

At Edmonton, Captain Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley, daughter of the late C. P. esq.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Lieutenant E. N. Cook, of the 30 Lancashire Militia, to Miss Eliza Nelson Brown, of Ipswich.

At St. Ann's, Westminster, the Rev. Thos. Leigh, rector of Wickham Bishops, to Emma, only daughter of William Morris, esq. of Havering-hall, Essex.

At Hampton, the Rev. Henry Hodgkinson, of Arborfield, Berks, to Miss Frith.

DIED.

In Green-street, *Lady Ann Lumley Saunderson*, aunt to the Earl of Scarborough, 79.

At his son's house, James-street, Buckingham gate, *Edmund Ayrton*, doctor of music, gentleman of his majesty's chapels for forty-four years.

At Hammersmith, aged 53, *Lady Gertrude Cromie*, only daughter and heiress of Ford, 2 C fifth

fifth Earl of Cavan, wife of Sir Michael C. of Stacumnie, Ireland, and cousin to the Earl of Kerry.

In Montague-street, Russel-square, *H. S. Dickey*, esq.

At the manor house, Teddington, Middlesex, Captain *John Smith*, of the royal navy, aged 62.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Mr. *T. Cracroft*, clerk in the accountant-general's office in the court of chancery.

At Canonbury, at the house of his brother, *J. M'Call*, esq. of Jamaica

At his chambers in the Temple, *H. Farrer*, esq.

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. *Hotham*, eldest daughter of Sir J. Dyke, of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, and widow of Lieut.-colonel H., eldest son of the late baron Hotham.

In Piccadilly, *Ann*, fourth daughter of Mr. Hatchard, bookseller.

In Castle-street, Mrs. *Hay*, relict of Colonel H. of Warrieston, and sister of Sir Alexander Munro, of Novan.

In Gower-street, Mrs. *Hall*, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. chancellor of Llandaff.

At Greenwich, the *Rev. John Locker*, vicar of Kenton, Devon.

At his father's house, in Grosvenor-place, *Edward*, the youngest son of J. H. Beaufoy, esq. aged 9.

Mr. *Claridge*, register of pamphlets at the Stamp office.

In Finsbury-square, Mrs. *Hoare*, wife of the Rev. Mr. A. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Hackney, Miss *Harriet Reynolds*, youngest daughter of the late William R. esq. of Bloomfield, Essex.

Mr. *John Scratton*, second son of the late Daniel S. esq. of Bloomfield.

At Hartlebury Castle, aged 88, the *Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D.* Bishop of Worcester. This learned and truly venerable prelate was born at Congreve, a village in Staffordshire, where his father was a respectable farmer. Being designed for the church, he was educated under the care of the Rev. William Budworth, master of the Grammar School in Brewood, of whom he makes a grateful mention in the dedication of his Horace. Having attained a sound classical knowledge, he was sent to Cambridge, where he was admitted of Emanuel College, of which he afterwards became fellow; and was presented by that society to the living of Thurcaston in Lincolnshire. In this retirement he devoted himself to the duties of his situation, and the cultivation of letters. Here he prepared his edition of Horace, which he judiciously dedicated to Bishop Warburton, then considered the colossus of literature, and the first critic of his day. Few persons had a keener eye to discern the merits of men than Warburton; and though no one, perhaps, had a more haughty mind, or even treated his adversaries with such coarse severity, yet certainly he was destitute of envy, and dreaded not the depreciation of his own fame, in consequence of the rising reputation of others. He allured Mr. Hurd from his beloved seclusion, and brought him forward to the world, almost against his own inclination. He made him archdeacon of Gloucester, and by way of acquiring popularity for him in the metropolis, associated him with himself in the situation of preacher at the chapel in Lincoln's inn. The object of the bishop was soon obtained. Hurd's discourses procured general admiration; and the preacher attracted the notice and friendship of the Earl of Mansfield; through whose interest he obtained the distinguished office of preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, a situation for which no man in the kingdom was better calculated, and the duties of which he performed with great credit. Preferment was now certain; nor was it long withheld. In 1775 he was made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; in 1781 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king; and on the 30th of June, of the same year, he was confirmed in the see of Worcester. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1783, that dignity was offered to Bishop Hurd; but he had obtained a situation more congenial to his wishes, and therefore he declined it. Since his translation to Worcester, his lordship almost secluded himself from the busy world, residing chiefly at Hartlebury-castle, the episcopal palace of his diocese. This ancient and noble pile he enriched by a large and inestimable library, containing the greater part of the books that had belonged to Mr. Pope and Bishop Warburton; which he has bequeathed for the use of his successors. Dr. Hurd has shewn his critical powers and taste to the greatest advantage in his edition of Horace's "Epistolæ ad Pisones," &c. with an English commentary and notes; and also in his edition of Cowley's works. The first appeared in 1759, and the latter in 1772. But the work which procured him the greatest reputation, was his "Moral and Political Dialogues, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance," 3 vols. 8vo. 1765. Some of the pieces had appeared before, without a name, and their success probably led the ingenious author to publish a complete and enlarged edition. These dialogues evince a profound knowledge of the English history and constitution, and breathe a warm attachment to the cause of liberty. It is said that the king, one day pointing to these dialogues, observed, "These made Hurd a bishop. I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." As a theological writer, his principal productions are two volumes of excellent sermons, preached before the Society of Lincoln's-inn; and another of Discourses on the Prophecies, at the lecture founded by Bishop Warburton at the same place. In these compositions we observe deep thinking, close logical reasoning,

fervent

fervent piety, and chaste and elegant language. As a disputant, Dr. Hurd appeared to great advantage in a pamphlet entitled. "Remarks on Mr. Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion." This anonymous performance irritated the philosopher considerably, and he expressed his resentment in terms that shewed how much he had been hurt by the castigation. The attachment manifested by Dr. Hurd to Bishop Warburton often brought upon him very illiberal censures. About the time of his first connexion with that great prelate, he printed an "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," in which Dr. Jortin and Dr. Leland of Dublin were treated rather roughly for their want of due respect to the author's patron. When we recollect the motives which produced this essay, we see no reason to blame Dr. Hurd; his zeal for his friend was commendable, though it perhaps carried him rather beyond the line of prudence. When reflection operated on his mind, he accordingly saw reason to disapprove of his hastiness; and, much to his honour, took great pains to suppress the obnoxious pamphlet. It would have been, perhaps, better if the book had been suffered to sink into that oblivion which the author wished; as unfortunately, on his lordship's publishing a large and magnificent edition of his friend's works in 1788, one of the greatest scholars of this age, too officiously, perhaps, and too much in that very spirit which he wanted to expose, reprinted the Essay, with some other "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." When Bishop Hurd's edition of Warburton's works appeared, the world was greatly disappointed at not finding the long expected life of that celebrated character. This afforded fresh ground for censure, which was by no means spared. In consequence of this complaint, he printed a prefatory discourse, by way of introduction to the work, containing a brief but elegant memoir of the author. The merit of the deceased prelate as a writer has been variously estimated, and literary men have gone into opposite extremes. It must be acknowledged that his veneration for the author of the Divine Legation seduced him into excessive panegyric, both of the work itself and the author, and caused him to depreciate the merits and the labours of all who differed from him in their opinions. With much ingenuity in criticism, there will be discovered some unnecessary refinement, and, in this instance, the character of the two prelates will descend to posterity as perfectly congenial. As an author he certainly possessed acute discernment, sound judgment, and general erudition; but he was also eminently distinguished by an elegance of manners, for which he was not less indebted to nature than to his connection with the court.

[*Further particulars of James Paull*, esq. the circumstances of whose death are recorded at page 559.]—Mr. Paull was born at Perth, in Scotland, about the year 1770; he received but a common education. His father was a clothier of some property, but had the incumbrance of a large family; by means of a fortunate connection, he procured for his son James a writership in the civil employment of the East India Company. In this service Mr. Paull gradually rose to moderate wealth; and was employed up the country in superintending some commercial concerns of very great importance. By permission of the Company he began to trade for himself, and continued for some time to carry on a very lucrative branch of commerce. Upon the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley in India, he was employed as a delegate from some merchants to that nobleman, and a correspondence commenced between them. Mr. Paull has always confessed that upon the first arrival of the marquis he was most handsomely treated, and even patronized by him. Upon some misunderstanding, of which we know neither the secret nor the provocation, Mr. Paull left India, and his first appearance as a public character in England, was in the quality of a member of parliament moving an impeachment against the marquis. It is well known that he was encouraged to this prosecution by the promised support of the opposition members of that day, who were desirous, probably, of making him an instrument to check the influence of the Wellesley connection, and to cast an unpopularity upon the British minister's government of India. Mr. Paull pressed the subject upon the house with considerable vigour and pertinacity, though with little talent; he accumulated papers beyond bounds, and never relaxed in his search after matter of crimination. He was, in truth, a public accuser, coming forward and moving for materials of accusation. As Mr. Paull always voted with the opposition, he became introduced to, and was intimate with the Carleton-house party; he affirmed, indeed, in a publication, that he received great promises and pledges of support from a certain personage, all of which were either broken or shuffled off. On the other hand, the friends of this illustrious person accuse Mr. Paull of gross self-delusion, and a most ungentlemanly breach of confidence. Upon the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's administration, and the subsequent success of Mr. Fox's party, Mr. Paull conceived that his impeachment was now sailing with wind and tide. He was disappointed; the opposition were content to employ him in the time in which they wanted him as an instrument, but they meant nothing more. He was too insignificant as a principal; and a better reason, there was no place to give him. The coalition ministers conceiving the India impeachment a mill-stone about their necks, and unwilling to produce a schism in the party, which would have been the consequence if, contrary to the inclination of the Grenvilles, they had supported Mr. Paull's attack upon Lord Wellesley, endeavoured to silence him by very splendid offers. In this situation

Mr. Paull acted with incorruptible magnanimity; he refused to abandon his petition; and rejected their offers. The consequence was, that upon renewing the business in the house of commons, his former friends, with the sole exception of Mr. Windham (a man uniformly steady and friendly to him) most basely left him to his own unaided efforts; and his impeachment would soon have fallen to the ground in the orderly course, but for the dissolution of parliament. The confederate parties at that period did all they could to shut Mr. Paull out of parliament. They bade against him for his former borough; and it was told him that they had come to a resolution to oppose him wheresoever he offered himself. This he soon found to be the case. Irritated and stung by this persecution, Mr. Paull resolved to desert his former party, which had in truth somewhat ill-used him, and embrace the popular side. Encouraged by the support of Sir Francis Burdett, he became a candidate for Westminster. The history of the first election is well known He petitioned parliament against the return of Mr. Sheridan, contrary to the advice and opinion of his friends; but a dissolution prevented the merits of the petition from being tried. A second dissolution again brought him forward as a candidate for Westminster. His unfortunate quarrel with Sir Francis Burdett is still fresh in the public memory; his controversy with Horne Tooke, who seems to have been the most implacable and unprovoked of all his enemies; and his sudden unpopularity, and desertion by his former Westminster friends, upon the presumption of his ingratitude to his benefactor, and their idol, Sir Francis Burdett—all these are circumstances still green in public recollection. The election contest being finished, Mr. Paull was hastening fast to obscurity. He had injured his fortune, which was never great, by the expences of the election and the petition to parliament; his stock was s ill more impoverished by the uncertainty of his remittances from India, and the unsuccessful result of some speculations in that quarter. Dilapidated as his resources were, the gaming table was not likely to repair them; he had, however, almost constant recourse to it. His mind was extremely irritable, and his temper black and infuriate; his senses at length became a prey to his misfortunes, and his intellects survived to be the last melancholy wreck of all. It is not necessary to flatter either the dead or the living; Mr. Paull was not an amiable man; he seems to have had much malignity, and to have been inflexible in his revenge As a public character, in the short course which he ran, he appeared in the most favourable light. It was no ordinary merit to be proved incorrupt, and above a bribe; and if some conclude, as he refused to surrender his impeachment of Lord Wellesley to the coalition ministers for a place, that his revenge was therefore more powerful than his avarice, they should recollect at the same time, that it was chiefly at the incitement and instigation of many of those gentlemen, that the impeachment was brought into parliament. It is understood that Mr. Paull had lately become connected with a celebrated club in Pall Mall, at which deep play was pursued to excess. He had little to stake, but that little he ventured. A heavy loss on the night of Thursday the 14th of April, and an equally unfortunate attempt to regain it on the following day, is understood to have been the proximate cause of his suicide.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN Act has been obtained in the present Session of Parliament, for making a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees, near Stockton, through the Neck of Land into the said river, near Portrack, in the county of Durham; by means of which the course of the river will be considerably shortened, and a certain bend or winding in the present channel, extending two miles and a half in length, (very dangerous to navigation) will be cut off.

A school, on the plan invented by Dr. Andrew Bell at Madras, and afterwards instituted by himself and Joseph Lancaster with so much success in the metropolis and other places, is establishing on an extensive scale at Sunderland, and is likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the poor of the rising generation.—Nearly three hundred boys are already admitted, and it is supposed the rooms will

will contain four hundred in addition. It is proposed to support the school by voluntary contribution, and a committee is appointed to see the plans carried into effect.

In digging into a mound of earth adjoining the south side of the ruins of Tynemouth Priory, a capacious cemetery, or arched tomb, was lately discovered; some human bones of a large size, and skulls, were found on the floor, a few of them very perfect. It is not known that this place has been opened since the dissolution of the Priory in 1539. During the siege of Tynemouth Castle, by Cromwell, above a century after that period King Charles the First's troops erected a battery, a little to the southward of this cemetery; the scite yet remains pretty perfect. It appears they had dug out much earth to raise the battery, and had left off within six feet of the entrance into this cemetery, which is now to be converted into a gun-powder magazine.

A new town clock has lately been put up at North Shields. It is placed on the top of the Subscription Library, lately erected on an eminence immediately above King David's Lane, near the centre of North Shields, where the river Tyne forms almost a right angle to the south and east. One of the dial faces conspicuously fronting the river Tyne, is fourteen feet diameter, and of the greatest utility to the shipping The expence is to be defrayed by voluntary subscription.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. John Reed, master of the Ship Bell of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Perry.—Mr. William Robson, master of the Ship Aurora, to Miss Ann Storer.

At Hexham, Mr. Luke Wetherburn, of the West Oakwood, to Miss Dorothy Reed, daughter of Mrs. Thompson, of the Black Bull inn, Hexham.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Comings, of Whitworth, to Miss Isabella Scott.

At Houghton-le-spring, John Dunn, esq. of Durham, solicitor, to Miss Julyan, of Little Eppleton.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thompson, of the theatre, Durham, to Miss E. Canby.—Lieutenant Meares, of the 7th regiment of foot, to Miss Seymour, daughter of the late Mr. William S. attorney.

At Corbridge, Mr. White, of South Shields, to Miss Nicholson, of Todburn.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Bell, jun. esq. of Hull, merchant, to Miss Dobson.

Died.] At Ainwick, Mrs. Kerr, wife of Thomas K. esq.

At Durham, Mrs. Katy Booth, 71.—Mrs. Elizabeth Coultman, 80.—Mrs. Elizabeth Burlinson, 81.—Mr. George Irvin, 20.—Mrs. Jane Stout, 57. She had been for some time afflicted with the dropsy, and was pronounced, from the nature of her disease, to be the largest woman ever seen in that city.—Mrs. Hannah Foster, 65.—Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, 74.

At Bolam, Mr. George White, 80.

At Croniwell, Robert Surtees, esq. late of Durham, 86.

At Sherburn, near Durham, Mr. Matthew Taylor, clerk to Messrs. Wards, solicitors, of that city, 18.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Elizabeth Barry, daughter of Mr. Robert B. ship owner, 15.—Mrs Gossop, 66.—Mr. Ralph Smith, 75.—Miss Barry, daughter of Mr. John B. ship owner.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Weir.—At the house of Thomas Davidson, esq Mrs. Sarah Lowes, sister to the late William L. esq. of Ridley Hall.—Miss Blacklock.—Miss Dorothy Watson, daughter of Mr. John W. 22.—Mr. William Wilkinson, of the house of Wilkinson and Coulson, spirit-merchants, 76.—Mr. Joseph Oswald, 50.—Mrs. Sarah Jefferson.

At Heworth, aged 68, the Rev. William Glover, many years curate at that place and Jarrow.—The following day the Rev R. Robinson, curate of Boldon He was mounting his horse at Hebburn Red-house, having been making application to Cuthbert Ellison, esq. of Hebburn Hall, to be appointed to the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Glover, when he dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and only survived four hours

At Hullerbank, near Brampton, Miss M. Magnay, 17.

At Shildon, Mr. William Wilson, carrier between Newcastle and Hexham.

At Den's Hole, near Newcastle, Mr. William Hunter: he wanted only three days of completing his hundredth year

At Morpeth, Mrs Forster, 78.—Mr. William Swann, of Hepscott, 73.

At Streatlam, near Barnardcastle, Miss Ann Colpitts, second daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. 30.

At South Shields, Mr. George Bowes Grey, attorney.—Mr. John Headley, 48.

At Hexham, Mrs. Temperley, wife of Mr. Nicholas T. merchant.

At Sunderland, Miss Margaret Hunter.—Mr. Robert Tate, many years employed as overseer by the commissioners of the piers, 84.—Cuthbert Sharp, esq. 64.

At Darlington, Miss Brownless, 27.—Mrs. Allison, 71.

At Tanfield, Mr. Robert Blakeson.

At Forth, near Newcastle, Mrs. Laidler, widow of Matthew L. esq. 74.

At Berwick, Miss Thompkins, 24.—Mrs. Gibson, 24.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society, silver cups were adjudged to the following persons: to Allan Kirk, of Hawkin Hall, for the best yearling long-horned bull; Thomas Watson, of High Barn, for the best long-horned bull; and John Parkinson, of Marton, for the most useful stallion to cover the next season, within the district.

A great

A great improvement has been made at the lower end of Duke-street, Whitehaven, by forming a fine opening to that side of the North Harbour. The capital pavement recently completed through New-Town, and from James's-street through Albion-street, is also a very great convenience. The other public works, now in progress there, are the completing of the New Road, with which a spacious communication is to be formed near Bransty-Arch; from whence the foot-path is to be guarded by a Chinese railing to the turnpike gate, something more than a mile in length, without crossing the road:—laying the foundation for the intended range of warehouses, &c. to extend from the New Tongue to the North Tongue;—clearing the ground for gardens on the west side of the New Road, and in various other places, for the erection of dwelling-houses, &c. and also the building of a house of correction, in a very airy and convenient situation near the top of Queen-street.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Captain Rigg, of the brig Nelly, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. Richard H.

At Kendal, Mr. John Moulden, to Miss Newby.

At Workington, Captain Cannon, of the Leander, to Miss Dorothy Borrowdale.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Esther Ritson, wife of Mr. Joseph R.—Mr. John Armstrong, 62.—Mary, daughter of John Keysham, M.D. 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Waidson, 75.—Mrs. Dickenson, wife of the Rev. Richard D. 69.—John, son of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, 16.

At Kendal, Mr. John Ireland, of the house of Ireland and Sons, woollen manufacturers, 74.—Mrs. Askew, 46.—Mr. Thomas Scott, 39.—Miss Mackarall, 20.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Potter, 33.—Mrs. Eleanor Keswick, 58.—Mrs. Turnbull, 36.—Mrs. Elizabeth Peele, 77.—Mr. John Witty, 70.

At Mount Pleasant, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow of Captain R. 66.

At Workington, Mr. Daniel Saul.

At Ashley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Isaac Bragg.

At Keswick, Mr. Matthew Cockin, 86.—Mr. John Middlefield, 54.

At Withersiack, Mr. James Cartmall, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Peter Thompson, bookseller, 21.

At Appletnwaite in Underskiddaw, near Keswick, Mr. Matthew Edger, 70.

At Arkleby Hall, in his 40th year, the Rev. John Temple, A.M. classical master of the Free School at Ponsonby, since its first opening, in the year 1798; a gentleman eminently qualified for the office; the duties of which he discharged with increasing reputation to himself, and advantage to his pupils.

At Low Groves, near Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

At Penrith, Mr. Rowland Cowper, of the New Brewery.

At Flanders, near Dalston, Mrs. Elizabeth Anson, 86.

At Caldewbank, Hawskdale, Mrs. Ann Fedden, a maiden lady, 83.

At Johnby, aged 81, Mr. John Bowerbank, a most respectable farmer under his Grace the Duke of Norfolk upwards of sixty years, and father to Lady Vane, of Armthwaite-hall, in this county.

At Long-gill, near Orton, Mr. Ralph Milner, 36.

At Carr Hall, Miss Frances Peirson, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Whitby.

YORKSHIRE.

At Leeds, during the last year, there were 2161 baptisms, 696 marriages, and 1202 deaths. At Wakefield there were 467 baptisms, 146 marriages, and 220 deaths; being at the latter place 123 encreased baptisms, and 26 marriages, and 50 deaths fewer than the preceding year.

Married.] At York, William Butler Laird, esq. only son of Admiral L. of Strathmarton, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late George L. esq.

Mr. H. Boulton, to Miss Raine, eldest daughter of the late William R. esq. of Halifax.

At Wensley, Richard Hill, esq. of Thornton, to Miss Anne Yarker, second daughter of the late Rev. Luke Y. of Leyburn.

At Beverley, the Rev. John Mather, minister to the congregation of dissenters at that place, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. R. of Little Humber, in Holderness.

At Huddersfield, William Wilcock, esq. of Halifax, to Miss H. Burn, Pickford, fourth daughter of Joseph Radcliffe, esq. of Milnsbridge House.

At Kirkby Malhamdale, in Craven, Mr. Thomas Brown, son of Christopher B. esq. of Stainforth, near Settle, to Miss Rimington, only daughter of Josias R. esq. of Scotsthorp, near Skipton.

John Cole, esq. purser of the Aboukir, of 74 guns, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge.

At Danby, near Whitby, Mr. Ralph Winsper, of Hastingham, to Miss Agar, daughter of Matthew A. esq. of Fryup.

At Leeds, Mr. Peter Earnshaw, of Knaresborough, attorney, to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham W.

At Northallerton, Mr. Trolove, of Cawkwell House, Lincolnshire, to Miss Isabella Wilkinson, fourth daughter of the Rev. James W.

The Rev. James Landon, vicar of Aymestry, Herefordshire, and Aberford, in this county, to Anne, only daughter of Timothy Bainbridge, esq. of the latter place.

Died.]

Died.] At Hull, Lieutenant P. Halewörth, of the second Lancashire militia, 26.—Mr. William Foss, 63.—Mrs. Blenkinsop, wife of Mr. B. master of the Oakhall Greenland ship.—Mr. Thomas Wardell, 37.—Mr. Jonathan Bailes, 68.—Mr. William Jordan, 49.—Mr. Joseph Bradford, many years methodist preacher at this place, 67.—Miss Elizabeth Smith, widow of Mr. John S. tidewaiter, 69.—Mr. Thomas Hall, merchant, 64.—Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Christopher B. —Mr. W. Rand, schoolmaster. In correcting a boy, with his pen-knife in his hand, he accidentally ran it into his arm: a fever ensued, which caused his death.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Walsh, relict of the Rev. Dr. W. of Dublin.—Miss Mirfield, niece to Mr. Taylor, surgeon, 23.—Mr. Vickers, 55.—Mr. Milnes.

At Northowram, John Edwards, esq.

At Leeds, Miss Cookson, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. 18 —Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, of the Leeds Intelligencer.—Mrs Dinsley, 69. —Mr. John Linsley, sexton and parish clerk at St. Peter's.—Mr. John Hobson.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Henry W.—Miss Lee, only daughter of the late John L. esq.

At Whitby, aged 17, Miss Fanny Peirson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas P. This young lady had a narrow escape from death when an infant, in falling over the west cliff at Whitby, by which accident her arm was broken. The nurse in whose charge she was, attempting to prevent her fall, was precipitated over along with her, and killed upon the spot.

At Newland, near Hull, Mrs. Findlay, widow of Captain F. who was drowned about a year ago while fishing in the Humber.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Mather, organist, 56.—Mr. John Jackson, of Hutton Rudby school, aged 65. He was a universal scholar, and many years a contributor to those entertaining annual publications, the Ladies' and Gentlemens' Diaries.

At Loversall, near Doncaster, George Augustus Cooke, esq. eldest son of Sir George C. of Wheatley, 27.

At Stansfield Hall, near Halifax, Mr. John Sutcliffe.

At Sand Hutton, Miss R. Read, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas C, Rudstow R.

At York, Mrs. Scott, sister to the late Rev. Thomas Mosley, rector of Stonegrave.—Mrs. Furnish, wife of Mr. William F. 84.

At Ardwick le Street, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Edward Lynch, esq. 76.

At Wentworth, Mrs. Ann Froggatt, 82.

At Otley Mills, Miss Elizabeth Hartley, second daughter of Mr. William H.

At Skipton, Mr. William Bland.

At New-houses in Craven, Mrs. Foster, 84.

At Portobello, near Sheffield, Mrs. Perkins, wife of T. M. P. esq. of Walker House.

At Otley, Mrs. Clapham, 87.

At Halifax, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. A. surgeon.

At Doncaster, Walter Eliott, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 83d regiment, 42. —Mrs. Rutter, wife of Lowther R. esq. and daughter of the late John Bacon, esq. of Newton Cap, Durham.

At Skipton, Edward Moorhouse, esq.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Garret, 83.

At Drypool, near Hull, Mrs. Cowper, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. 25.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. James Fisher, merchant, to Miss Moore, daughter of James M. esq.

At Manchester, William Winstanley, M.D. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hardman, esq.—Mr. William Daniell, attorney, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. Richard R.—Mr. James Hurry, of London, to Patience, fourth daughter of the late James Wortenbury, esq.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Yates, a maiden lady, 65.

At Clithero, Mrs. Baldwin, relict of Mr. B. of Chatburn, 73.

At Preston, Mr. Matthew Shakeshaft.

At Crossfield, near Rochdale, John Holt, esq.

At Burnley, Mr. Richard Fishwick, 28.

At Burnage, Mrs. Orme, relict of Aaron O. esq.

At Manchester, the Rev. John Goodwin, a minister in the connection of the methodists, in the 67th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry; during which time he laboured with unblemished character in an itinerant capacity in England and Ireland.—Mr. Nathaniel Shelmerdine.—Mr. Joseph Smith. —Mr. George Marsh.—Mrs. Jepson, widow of Mr. Thomas J. whom she survived only about three weeks.—Mrs. Aston.

At Warrington, Thomas Lee, esq.—Thomas Pemberton, M.D.

At Lydiate, near Ormskirk, Mr. George Welsby, of Liverpool.

At Oldham, Mr. Nathan Worthington.

At Broad Oak, near Accrington, Mr. John Taylor, brother of James T. esq. of Whalley, 43.

At New Church in Rossendale, the Rev. W. Thacker, formerly master of the grammar school there, 69.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. Joseph Radcliffe, 52.

At Liverpool, on his way to Bath, the Rev. Mr. Crellen, late vicar-general of the Isle of Man.—Mr. Richard Price.—Mr. James Burrows, attorney.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Matthew H.—Mrs. Peddar, relict of James P. esq. 52.

At Islington, near Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas Castley, A.M. many years Chaplain at

at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and master of the grammar-school there, 78. Nearly all of the present clergy of the island have been his pupils.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Daresbury, Ralph Peters, esq. of Plat-bridge, Lancashire, to Miss Frances Blackburne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. warden of the Collegiate church, Manchester.

At Gresford, Mr. H. Baldwin, of Liverpool, to Miss Hayton of Gwersyllt, near Wrexham.

William Webster, esq. of Poulton, to Miss M. Orton, second daughter of Thomas O. esq of Tattonhall.

At Chester, Mr. Andrews, of Manchester, to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. William Hall.—Mr. Connah, surgeon.—Thomas Tees, esq. formerly quarter-master in the royal regiment of Horse Guards, 84.

At Newton Hall, near Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, wife of John P. esq. and daughter of J. Turton, esq. late of Orgreave, Staffordshire.

Mr. S. Weaver, of Castletown. He was drowned in the River Dee, at Eaton boat, as he was returning from market.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. Hawksworth, master of the Academy at Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire, to Miss Conison.

At Foremark, Mr. Clines, of Ingleby, to Miss Norwood.

At Bakewell, Mr. John Stenson, of Derby, to Miss Elizabeth Frith, of Winworth.—Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Hucknall, Notts, to Miss E. Shaw, of Rowsley.

At Smalley, Mr. Richard Birch, to Miss Turton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Taft, 23.—Mrs. Tempest, 27.—Mr. Richard Moore, 47.

At Tupton, Mrs. Bowns, wife of Mr. Edward B. 55.

At Buxton, Mr. James Hall, of the Great Hotel.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mary, the wife of Mr. Garratt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. Plant, of Sheffield, to Miss Stenton, daughter of the late Richard S. esq.

At Newark, Mr. Marshall, to Miss Thorpe.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Phœbe Warren, daughter of the late Mr. William W. of Farnsfield.—Mr. Charles Simkin, a member of the Nottingham volunteers, 31.—Mr. Samuel Tupman, many years a respectable bookseller and printer of this town.—Mr. Francis Stanley, 30.—George Dodson, gent. a member of the senior council of this corporation, 74.—Mr. Dixon.

At Barford, Mr. John Farrand, 63.

At Bottesford, Mr. Dikes, 83.

At Newark, Mr. Crampern, of the White Hart Inn, 58.—Mr. Wright, sen. 68.—Mr. Henry Forster, attorney, 32.

At Bramcote, Luke Hucknall, gent. 91.

At Ossington, Frederic, the youngest son of John Denison, esq. M.P.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The new market-place erected at Stamford, is now opened for public use. The corporation of that town have thus at the expence of several thousands of pounds, completed a structure, which, for compactness, convenience, cleanliness, and elegance, is scarcely equalled in the kingdom.

Married.] At Broughton, the Rev. James Giffard, chaplain in the royal navy, to Ann, widow of Thomas Swann, esq. banker, of Gainsborough.

Mr. Grant, master of the Free School at Long Sutton, to Miss Harriet Wroot, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher W. of Sutton.

At Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Chambers, to Miss Skelton, daughter of Mr. S. of the Spread Eagle inn.

The Rev. Peregrine Willis, rector of Welton, to Miss Harriet Astey, of Tupholme.

At Northborough, William Anderson Massey, esq. of Spalding, to Miss Larratt, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert L.

Died.] At Lincoln, William Richard Wilson, esq. 70.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Duncan, 52.

At Reavesby, Mr. John Ashton, of the Red Lion inn, 76.

At Uffington, Mrs. Ann Hubbard, 78.

At Boston, Mr. J. Bernard, 40.—Mr. George Harwood. He was drowned while bathing.

At Louth, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Edward W. late of the Masons' Arms inn.—Miss Procter.

At Skegness, Mr. David Marshall Danby.

At Candlesby, Mrs. Hewison, wife of Mr. Samuel H.

At Firsby, Mr. William Hundleby, son of Mr. Robert H.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Thomas Butler, post-master.

At Gayton-le-Marsh, Mrs. Acred, 85.

At Caistor, Mr. Thomas Dawson.

At Owmby, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 56.

At Farraby Sluice, Mr. Samuel Porter, engineer to the Ancolme Drainage and Navigation, formerly of Henley-in-Arden, and many years engineer to the Stratford-on-Avon Canal, in Warwickshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. William Brown, of London, to Mrs. Rice.

At Leicester, J. Hunt, of Thurnby, gent. to Miss S. Hunt.—Mr. Richard Cooke, to Miss Mallet.

Mr. Snow, of Rearsby, to Miss Stone of Kilby.

Died.] At Shenton, aged 106 years, Joseph Lemon, many years a labourer and tenant of F. Wollaston, esq. He remained the perfect use of all his senses to the last. He was a school-boy going from Belfont to Hounslow,

Hounslow, April 22, 1715, during the total eclipse of the sun, and was so alarmed at the extreme darkness that he sat under a hedge until it was over. He was a very active little man, and in early life excelled in mowing and other field work. About six years since, he went on foot to Atherstone fair, a distance of six miles and returned the same evening. Till within the last two years, he regularly fetched up his cows to milk and drove them back again, a distance of half a mile. He had acquired a small landed property by his industry, and was respected by all who knew him.

At Hallaton, Mrs. Baines, 23.

At Huncote, Mrs. Mary Dawkins, 84.

At Leicester, Mrs. Spencer.—Mrs. Mary Ladbrooke.

At Branstone House, near Leicester, Clement Winstanley, esq. vice-lieutenant of the county, 68. He served the office of sheriff in 1774, during the memorable contest for the county, and in the discharge of his duty as returning officer, he acquired the character of an impartial judge. In the respectable station of a country gentleman, he discharged the duties of domestic and public life, as a most tender and attentive husband, an affectionate father, a kind friend and master, and an upright magistrate.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Sarah Hurlbutt, 61.

At Tugby, the Rev. Mr. Gill.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Gibbons, 64.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Webb, to Miss Starkey.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Ingle of Manchester, to Miss Chamberlain.

At Madeley, Mr. John Tranter of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Fletcher.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Child.—While working in the garden, Mr. Edward Birch, gardener to George Mollineux, esq.

At Tunstal in the Potteries, Mrs. Reade, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 31.

At Brocton Hall, James Chetwynd, esq. third son of Sir George C. bart.

At Goldthorn Hill, near Wolverhampton, Mr. John Shaw, sen. 56.

At West Bromwich, Mr. James Taylor, jun. 24.

At Blythford, Mr. Thomas Sharratt, lieutenant in the Uttoxeter cavalry.

At Burslem, Mr. Twigg, son of Mr. T. of the Mason's Arms.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Captain William T. of the 38th regiment.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coleshill, Richard Tooth, esq. A.M. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Robert P. esq. Captain in the Warwickshire militia.

At Aston, Mr W. L. Booth, to Miss Ann Eaton, daughter of Mr. E. of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Wallis, merchant, to Miss Anna Hughes, daughter of the late William H gent. of West Bromwich.

At Shuttington, W. Curtis, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Roby, second daughter of J. R. esq. of Ancote Hall, near Tamworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Freese, relict of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant, 77.—Mr. Mackorkell, forty years a dancing-master in this town.—Mrs. Sarah Snape.—Mr. Thomas Smallman.—Mr. Michael Davis, 67.—Mr. Francis Hudson.—Mr Thomas Emberton.—Mr. Benjamin Hawkins.—David Davies, esq. of the house of Duncomb, Davies and Ingram, 80.—Mr. William Standby.

At Shareshill, Mrs. Reynolds, relict of Robert R. esq. 72.

At Bedworth, Mr. John Shaw.

At Allesley, near Coventry, Mr Reeves.

At Coventry, Miss Holland.—At the Castle inn, Mr. Snow, who was hurt some time since by the overturning of the Leicester coach.—Mr. Joseph Carter, sexton of St. Michael's, 64.

At Wolford, Catharine, wife of Michael Woodford, esq. of Thetford, Northamptonshire, 64.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Jordan.

At Hunningham, Robert, only son of General Bolton, 8.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Dodwell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Welch Hampton, Mr. Joshua Lewis, of Breeden Heath, to Miss Glover, of Ellesmere; the bridegroom is 17 years of age, and the bride 83.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams, surgeon of Llanymenech, to Miss Dovaston, of Fyrnwy Bank.

At Forden, the Rev. William Holmes, rector of Normanton, and Thimbleley, in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Pryce, of Gunley, in this county.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. William Meire.—Thomas Leighton, esq. colonel in the East India company's service, in which he had spent thirty nine years of his life.—Mrs. Whittingham.—Mrs. Hughes.—Miss Congreve, youngest sister of Lieutenant-General C.—Mrs. Hordern.

At Woolstaston, the Rev. Lewis Williams, rector of that place.

At Ellesmere, Mr. John Baugh, senior alderman of that town, 81.—Mr. Poole Clarke.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the Rev. William R. late rector of Wittington and Syllatin, and a justice of the peace for the county.

Mr. Vincent Hammond, many years huntsman to the late Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, 88.

At the Moat near Chirbury, Mr. Jeremiah Powell.

At Plas Yollen, Ellesmere, Mrs. Challnor, felict of William C. esq. late high sheriff of this county.

At Prees, Mr. Thomas Jenkinson, 45.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Green, 89.—Mrs. Rees, widow of Mr. John R. attorney.

At Condover, Mr. Benjamin Wood, parish clerk, which office has been filled by his family for nearly three centuries.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Eastham, Thomas Elton Miller, esq. of Bockleton, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Christopher Whitehead.

At Worcester, Mr. Charles Vining, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Meredith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph M.

At Bromyard, Mr. Thomas Derry, of Much Cowarne, Herefordshire, to Miss Philpott.

Died.] At the house of her relation, J. Smith, esq at Blakeshall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Wade Browne, esq. late of Potter Newton, Yorkshire: a woman whose merit could only be justly appreciated by those most intimately acquainted with her invariable piety, and charity to the poor.

At Ombersley, Mrs. Ann Maybury, 67.

At Parsonage, near Ombersley, Mr. Charles Gardner, 22.

At Brickfields, near Worcester, Edward Penrice, esq.

At Pershore, Mr. Poole, formerly an eminent watch-spring manufacturer in London, 79.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Wylde, wife of the Rev. Robert W.

At Worcester, Mrs. Haynes, of the Tything, 93.—Mrs. Hill, 86.—Mr. R. Ballard, 47.

At Ham Court, Thomas Bland, esq. colonel of the South Worcester volunteers. His remains were interred in Upton church, on which occasion every house in that town was shut, as a demonstration of respect.—To the attributes of a finished gentleman, Colonel Bland added those qualities of the head and heart, which constitute the essential ornaments of a soldier and philanthropist. Brave without rashness, generous without profusion, liberal without ostentation, charity ranked him one of her most disinterested votaries. In his private benefactions, never did the chillings of avarice under the name of prudence, mar the nobler feelings of his heart. Never was a commanding officer more devotedly beloved, never was the loss of a benefactor more sincerely deplored. He possessed military talents of the first order, acquired by active service both in Europe and America. In him the country has lost an able defender, the regiment a gallant and heroic officer, and society a distinguished ornament.

At Redditch, Mr. Millward.

At Old Wood, near Tenbury, Mrs. Jeffries.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Sarah Gem, 86.

At Chaddesley Corbet, Mr. John Blakeway, 87.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marcle, Mr. John Morris, of Bunbury, to Miss Nourse, of Woodminton.

At Hereford, Benjamin Granger, esq. of Stepney, London, to Miss Ravenhill, daughter of the late William R. esq.

At Much Marcle, John Addis, esq. of White-hall, Walford, to Miss Ann Lloyd, of Rye-court.

At Leominster, Mr. Joseph Patrick, of Birmingham, to Miss Woodhouse.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Catherine Jones, one of the daughters of the late Edward Allen, esq. of the Lodge, Brecon.—Mr. Thomas Carpenter, who for upwards of half a century, discharged the duties of a schoolmaster with great credit, 73.—Mrs. Carpenter, wife of George C. esq.—Mr. T. Bruton, jun.

At Leominster, Mr. Young, 89.—Mrs. Geary, wife of Nicholas G. M.D.—Mr. Edward Sandland.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Shurdington, Mr. T. Lesingham, to Miss Jane Hughes, second daughter of Mr. H. of Worcester

Died.] At Glocester, Mr. William Gillett, only son of the Rev. William G. 20.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Turner.

At Coaley, Mr. Daniel Bailey, 58.

At Upton St. Leonards, Mr. John Harris.

At Kemerton, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Bricknell.

At Newnham, aged 60, Mr. John Matthews, an eminent solicitor, after a most lamentable and painful illness, occasioned by the injury he sustained in endeavouring to extinguish the flames which caused the death of Mrs. Matthews, as mentioned in our number for April. Mr. Matthews was a native of Bath.

At Nailsworth, aged 62, Mrs. Hannah Norton, widow of Mr. Robert N. having survived her husband only a few weeks. Mrs. Norton, was daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, minister of the Baptist Meeting-house, in Broadmead, Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The two prizes given by his Grace the Duke of Portland, chancellor of the university, have been this year adjudged to the following gentlemen: The Bachelor's on Hereditary Rank, an English essay, to Mr. Charles Edward Grey, B. A. of University-college, and now fellow of Oriel-college. The Undergraduate's, to Mr. W. Cleaver, student of Christchurch, and son of the Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, for Latin verse, Delphi. The Undergraduate's prize, given by an unknown benefactor, for English verse, and the subject Mahomet, was adjudged to Mr. M. Rolleston, scholar of University-college.

Married.] At Ensham, Mr. Jonathan Arnatt, to Miss Ann Wastie.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Shepherd.—Mr. Thomas Huggins.—Miss Selina Baker, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert B.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Ann Bellenger, relict of Mr. Alderman B. 81.

At Headington, Mrs. Ann Lawrence, 67.

At Finmore, Miss Barnard, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of that place, 14.

At Yarnton, Mr. Richard Strange, 31.

At Banbury, Mrs. Spurrett, 84.

At Wolford, Mrs. Wodhul, wife of Michael W. esq. the learned translator of Euripides, of Thetford, Northamptonshire.

At Alvescott, Mr. Nalder.

At Ensham, Mrs. Ford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, rector of Wavendon, to Miss Caroline Lucas, daughter of William L. esq.

Mr. Rogers, of Amersham, to Miss Mary Charsley, of Harrow Down, second daughter of John C. esq. town-clerk, of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Chesham, Mrs. Rumsey, 85.

At Chiefden, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late William, Earl of Inchiquin. Her ladyship was in her 89th year.

At Winslow, Mr. John Dudley.

At High Wycombe, C. Kampfuller, esq. German professor at the military college.

At Buckingham, Miss Ann Holloway.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Wilson.

At Broughton, near Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Palmer, of the King's Head-inn

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Theobald's Park, Francis Thirkill, jun. esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Pulvertoft, daughter of the late Robert P. esq. of Gedney, in the same county.

At Rickmansworth, John Coleman Rashleigh, esq. of Prideaux, Cornwall, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, esq. M. P. for Dorchester.

Died.] At Shenley hill, Emma, second daughter of John Winter, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leighton Buzzard, Francis Darby, esq of Coalbrook Dale, to Hannah, only daughter of John Grant, esq.

At Bedford, Mr. Makeham, of London, to Miss Hawkins.

Died.] At Yeldon, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. Thomas U. 30; and three days afterwards at Potton, James Underwood, esq. father of the above Mr. Thomas U.

At Bletsoe, Miss Bithrey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, Lady Chester, relict of the last surviving branch of his family the Rev Sir Anthony C. bart. 88. She has bequeathed a very handsome sum for the use of the infirmary in this town, and an equal sum for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen within the diocese of Peterborough.—Mr. Goodman, of the Phœnix Public-house, a member of the Northampton volunteer infantry.

At Nether Heyford, the infant daughter and only child of the Rev J. L Crawley.

At Welford-house, Susanna, wife of the Rev. John Halse, vicar of Welford and Sibbertoft.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Bull.

At Brackley, Mr. Gurney.—Mrs. Buttersfield, wife of Mr. B. attorney, 29.

At Whilton, Mr. John Smith, 36.

At Wansford, Mr. Pears, 26.

At Kettering, Miss Manning, eldest daughter of Mr William M. 19.

At Harleston, near Northampton, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. Gilbert A. rector of that place, 69.

At Benefield, near Oundle, Mr. Anthony Brown.

At Kilsby, Mrs. Dorcas Cicre.

At Oundle, Mrs. Barnes, 55.

At Corby, Mr. William Hammond, of the Cardigan Arms Inn.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Eynesbury, near St. Neots, the Rev. William Cole, rector of that parish and an active magistrate for this county.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Stacey, 69.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Sir William Browne's gold medals are this year adjudged as follows:—For the Greek ode to Mr. Rennell, of King's college; and a second prize to Mr. E. Blomefield, of Caius College. For the best Latin ode to the Hon. Mr. Law (son of Lord Ellenborough) of St. John's College; and for the epigrams to Mr. Blomefield, of Caius College, above-mentioned.

Married.] At Swaffham Priory, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham House.

At Cambridge, Mr. Jos. Stonebridge, of London, to Miss Westwood.

At Wisbech, Lieutenant G. S. Hepburn, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Hutcheson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. solicitor.

Died.] At Sawston, Miss Penelope, Lagden, daughter of the late Jeremiah L. esq. of Abington.

At Fordham, Mrs. Hayward.

At Cambridge, Mr. Carter.—Mrs. Spilsman.

At Sutton, Mr. Thomas Bleckley.

At Stretham, Mr. Robert Hopkins, schoolmaster, 30.

At Barnwell, Mr. Bennet Cranwell, 93.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Rev. Robert R. the celebrated nonconformist, 75. She was a woman worthy, in respect of intellectual endowments and amiable disposition of being the companion of a man, who in his writings in favour of civil and religious liberty, erected a monument

monument to his memory which will be respected by the people of England as long as liberty itself is held in estimation among them.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Captain John Webster, to Miss Ann George.—Mr. James Bird Sparke, to Miss Mary Cooper.

Died.] At Norwich, suddenly, by a stroke of apoplexy, Sir Roger Kerrison, banker. By exemplary conduct and character, he realised an immense fortune in trade, which devolves on his only son; he was the father of the poor, the friend of every worthy and honest man who came within the sphere of his knowledge, and his death is lamented as a public loss by the citizens of Norwich.—Mr. C. Bacon, 53.—James Beevor, esq. 71.—Jessica Leathes, the infant daughter of Horatio Beevor, esq.—Mrs. Cutting, wife of Wm. C. esq 72.—Mrs. Ann Lamb, 57.—Mr. Edmund Cuttriss, 93.—Mrs. Johnson, relict of Samuel J. esq. counsellor at law, and last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the ancient house of the L'Estranges, of Hunstanton, 96.

At Cringlefield, near Norwich, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Lawrence Candler, of the society of friends; amongst whom she was a pathetic and persuasive preacher, and her conduct through life may be considered as the best comment on the benevolent doctrines which she so earnestly promulgated.

At Yarmouth, Nathaniel Symonds, gent. one of the common council of that place.—Mrs. Hall.—James Adcock, esq.—Mrs. Goddard, wife of Mr. Godfrey G., 40.—Mrs. Shreeve.—Mr. Joseph Woolford.

At Cringleford Hall, John Smyth, esq, 52.

At Egmere, Miss Machett.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. Mary Hague, 63.

At Forncett, Mrs. Mary Dix, 90.

At Quebec House, East Dereham, Henry Lee Bagge, esq. eldest son of the late Chater Charles Elsden B., M D. of that place, 25.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Lieutenant Pope, of the West Kent militia, to Miss Punchard.

At Ipswich, Mr John Cook, merchant, to Miss George.—Charles Hurrell, esq. of Goldenham-hall, Essex, to Miss Hurrell, daughter of C. H. esq. of Sudbury.

Died.] At Oulton, Thomas Hunt, esq. 73.

At Metfield, Miss Hunter, niece of the late Rev. John Banks.

At Brodfield St. Clare, Mr. J. Stearn, 70.

In London, whither he went for medical advice, in the 67th year of his age, Hurst Wharton Barwick, esq. of Bury. He was a capital burgess of that corporation, and served the office of alderman in the years 1795 and 1805. He has for many years employed his time in adjusting the affairs of his deceased friends, which duties he discharged with no less ability than honour. He retained a strong mind to the last moments of his life; and in religious, as well as moral duties, he was strict, conscientious, and exemplary.

At Brandeston, Mrs. Clubbe, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Aldeburgh, Mr. S. Aldrich, many years a comptroller of that port, 98.

At Thorndon, Mr. H. Hayward, 69.

At Needham, Miss Mary Ann Ward, 26.

At Haverhill, William Hayward, esq. 68.

At Sudbury, Mr. Jehu Shaw, 54.

At Botesdale, Mr. J. H. Collins, 20.

At Beccles, Mr. John Brooks, 53.—Mrs. Calver, 28.—The Rev. George Ashby, 84, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, thirty-four years rector of Barrow, and twenty-eight of Stansfield, both in this county. The former living is in the gift of the above College, and the latter in the crown.

ESSEX.

It is the intention of Government to line the coast of this county and Suffolk with Martello towers, in the same way as they have covered the coast of Kent. A body of 500 men are now employed at Grays, making bricks for the purpose.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. Swain, surgeon, to Miss Cook.

At West Ham, Mr. Lock Okey, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. John Lott Phillips, of East Ham.

At Sandon, Samuel Page, esq. of Doughty-street, London, to Sarah, the only daughter of Mr. Daniel Say.

At Colchester, Richard Randell, esq. of Ashley, Hants, to Miss Neville, only daughter of the late Thomas N. esq. collector of excise for this county. Mr. Robert Holmes, of Braintree, to Miss Wood, daughter of Mr. W. solicitor of Bocking.

At Dunmow, Samuel Collis, esq. of Clare, to Miss Scrubys only daughter of John S. esq.

Died.] At Ingatestone, Mr. Steed, surgeon and apothecary, 72.

At Chelmsford, Miss Barlow.

At Springfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Balls, of the Three Cups inn, 29.—Mrs. Curtis, relict of Mr. John C. of the Plough.

At Felsted, Mr. John Ffitch, son of the late Mr. W. F. 35.

At Bocking, Margaretta Maria, third daughter of Josias Nottidge, esq. jun. 8.

At Maldon, Mr. Robert Howard, of the Rose and Crown inn.—Mr. Daniel Finch.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Nathaniel Long, 75.—The Rev. James Burgess, vicar of Rickling, 80.

At Colchester, Miss Dixon, only daughter of Mr. Thomas D. 16.

At Langham, Mr. Samuel Grove, 66.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Buckee, 91.—Mrs. Collignon, relict of Charles C. M.D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Charles Allix, esq. of Carlby, Lincolnshire, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, in this county.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Mr Frederic Punton, of Ramsgate, to Miss Catharine Hutchinson, daughter of Sharp H. esq.

Capt. Brome, of the royal artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Woodgate, esq. of River-hill, Sevenoaks.

At New Romney, John Philcox, gent. of Battle, Sussex, to Miss Coates, daughter of the late Odiarne C. esq.

At Boxley, Mr John Hollingworth, son of Finch H. esq. to Miss Winter, of Maidstone —Thomas Kingley, esq. of Surry-place, Kent road, London, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. John Hodson, of Thornham.—Mr. John Hollingworth, son of Finch Hollingworth, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Winter, only daughter of Joseph Winter, esq. of Maidstone.

At Sandwich, R. Emmerson, esq. to Miss Harrison, daughter of the late Peter H. esq.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. John Euston.—Mrs. Cannon, widow of William C. esq.—Mr. John Goodwin, 32.

At Canterbury, Lieutenant George Coombe, of the Royal Artillery, 19.—Mr. John Upton, 69.—The infant daughter of Mr. Henry Christian, chemist.—Mr. T. Cullen, 68.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Baily, of the Ship inn.

At Leeds, W. Crispe, gent.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Linsail, of the Three Kings.

At Eythorn, near Dover, the wife of Dr. Morgan.

At Sandwich, Mr. Davey.

SURRY.

The new church, at Chertsey, is almost completed, at an expence of near twelve thousand pounds. It is built of heath stone, in the Gothic stile, and will be opened for public service in the month of July.

Married.] At Croydon, G. Pearce, esq. of Broad-street, to Mrs. Spencer, relict of George S. esq. of Great Marlborough street.

Died.] At Upper Tooting, at the house of Thomas Brown, esq. the infant son of Edward Kensington, esq.

At Woodmersterne, at the house of William Lambert, esq.—Richard Waller, esq. of Bevis Hill, near Southampton.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Uckfield, William Courthope Mabbott, esq. to Miss Newton, only daughter of the late George N. esq. of Ifield.

At Pulborough, the Rev. E. Cartwright, to Miss Palmer.

At Brighton, Lieut. G. Coleman, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Goring Stevens.

At Arundel, Mr. Woolston, to Miss Gravely, of Chantry.

At Wadhurst, the Rev. John Burrel Hayley, rector of Brightling, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Walker Rosam.

Died.] At Worthing, Newton Barton, esq. formerly secretary to Lord Sidmouth. He was drowned while bathing

At Pett, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. Thorpe, yeoman. She went to bed in good health on the night preceding her decease, and was found a corpse the next morning by her husband's side.—Mrs. Jane Martin, wife of A. T. Martin, of St. Petersburgh, 29.

At Arundel, John Bushby, esq. banker, and a captain in the Arundel Volunteer Infantry.

At Horsham, Mrs. Wickens, wife of Mr. W. many years master of the Anchor Inn, 67.—Mr. John Linlold.

At Hastings, Mrs. Whitear, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Wick, near Arundel, Mr. J. Duke.

At Chichester, of the measles, Mrs. Waring, 61.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Tichfield, Robert Curry, esq. of Gosport, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Payne, esq. of Stubbington house.

At Whippingham, Isle of Wight Thomas James Has Roll junior, esq. to Miss Dennett.

At Southampton, Mr. James Kemp, merchant of Poole, to Miss Jordan.—Mr. Alexander King, merchant, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Mr. B. bookseller —Captain Warner of the North York regiment of militia, to Miss Hannah Dove Athe, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hoadley A.

At Winchester, Thompson Aslet, esq. lieutenant of the royal marines, to Miss Stratton.

Died.] At Southampton, owing to the ursting of a blood vessel, Miss Gordon: she died intestate, leaving behind her a property of 3000l. per annum, which all goes from her family.—Mr. John Stanton of London.—Nathaniel Heywood, esq. deputy lord warden of the new forest, and an alderman of this corporation.—Mr. John Martin, 56. He was originally of Salisbury, but had spent the last thirty years of his life in this town, where his probity, meekness, and unaffected piety, had gained him general esteem.

At Warblington, on his return from South America, Lieutenant J. W. Butler, of the royal horse artillery, 18.

At Stockbridge, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Cofier, 18.

At Bishop's Walthan, Mrs. Bradby, relict of D. B. esq.

In the Island of Jersey, the Rev. Francis le Couteur, rector of Grouville parish, in that island.

At Ringwood, Mr. George Penford, youngest son of the late James P. esq of Bishop's Waltham.

At Athley, near Lymington, Mr. Peter Rogers, 83.

At Bedhampton, Tudor Griffiths, esq. formerly banker of Portsmouth.

At Purbrook, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Major F. of the artificers, daughter of the late Dr. Mudge, of Plymouth, and sister to Captain M. of his majesty's ship Phœnix.

At Portsmouth, Captain William Yeo, governor of Haslar hospital.—Mrs. Welling, 88.—Mr. Cheeseman, 83.—In his 67th year, Sir J. Carter, knight; a character generally and most deservedly respected and valued throughout the country, whether considered in a public or private capacity. His parents were both dissenters, and belonging to that denomination designated by the term, rational dissenters. His father was a merchant of considerable eminence, and of invincible integrity in this town: from him he inherited a strong and unshaken attachment to those political principles which seated the house of Hanover on the throne of England. And though under the necessity of occasionally conforming, he remained firm to the principles of dissent from the doctrine and worship of the established church. He was born on the 16th of December, 1741; and in September, 1763, was elected an alderman of this borough. About the year 1768, or 9, he began to act as a magistrate for the county; and never was there one who attended to the duties of that important office with more assiduity, impartiality, and zeal, for the interests and honour of the country, for the accommodation and comfort of his neighbours, or the prompt and mild administration of justice to all. At Michaelmas, 1769, he was chosen to act as chief magistrate of the borough for the year. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the King made his first visit to Portsmouth, where he received much greater marks of affection and loyalty than he had been given to expect. Desirous of making some return to his good people of Portsmouth, for their attentions to him, his Majesty wished to confer the honor of knighthood on their mayor; a title, at that time, held in higher estimation than, from its repeated prostitution, it now is. Of this honor Mr. Carter was not in the least ambitious; indeed, so averse from it were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, that he declined it. He was informed that his Majesty considered this refusal, as proceeding from a disregard, in the Carter family, to the royal favor: this consideration and the earnest persuasion of his friends, induced him to yield a reluctant compliance: he was, accordingly, knighted on the 23d of June, 1773. In the summer of 1782, his father retired from Portsmouth into Sussex, and left the direction of the Carter influence in the Corporation to him.* This influence he invariably used with the greatest possible disinterestedness with the nicest sense of honor, with the purest principles of independence, and with the most scrupulous integrity. Wholly unambitious, he sought neither to promote his own interest, nor the aggrandizement of any part of his family. The interests and welfare of others were uniformly the objects of his pursuits. In the year 1784, he was appointed Sheriff of the county; which honorable office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and with dignity to himself. In the years 1782, 6, and 9, he was severally elected to the chief magistracy of the town, and again in 1793: it was during this, his sixth mayoralty, that the King made his third and last visit to this port. His Majesty's person on this, as on his former visits, was immediately attended by the peace-officers of the Corporation; and what few military accompanied him in his walks, always followed the civil power.—During the mutiny at Spithead, in the year 1797, he rendered a very essential service to the town and country by his mild, conciliating, and patient conduct. The sailors having lost three of their comrades, in consequence of the resistance made to their going on board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, wished to bring them into Kingston church-yard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was positively refused by the governor. They applied to Sir John Carter to grant them their request, who endeavored to convince the governor of the propriety and necessity of complying with it; declaring that he would be answerable for the peace of the town and the orderly conduct of the sailors. The governor would not be prevailed on, and prepared for resistance; and resistance, on both sides would, most probably, have been resorted to, had not the calmness, perseverance, and forbearance of Sir John Carter at length compromised the affair, by obtaining permission for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth in procession, but the bodies to be landed at the Common Hard in Portsea, where the procession was to join them. For soliciting and obtaining this indulgence to the sailors, he was stigmatized as a jacobin, and loaded with many opprobrious epithets by persons, whose high stations, at least, should have taught them better; and which he, though possessing the very "milk of human kindness," was under the necessity of resenting, by declining all farther intercourse with them. So great was Sir John Carter's influence over these sailors, that they most scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them, in their procession to the grave. Two of their comrades having become a "little groggy," after they came on shore, they carefully

* The writer of this article purposely avoids entering into any account of the long and severe contest between the Carter family and the late Lord Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, as not placing the character of Sir John Carter in any new point of view.

fully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should become quarrelsome, or be unable to conduct themselves with propriety. It was a most interesting spectacle: Sir John accompanied them himself through the garrison to prevent any insult being offered to them; at the Common Hard, he was joined by Mr. Godwin, the friend and associate of his youth, and, also, a most worthy magistrate of this borough; they attended the procession, till it had passed the fortification at Portsea: every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. When the sailors returned and were sent off to their respective ships, two or three of the managing delegates came to Sir John to inform him that the men were all gone on board, and to thank him for "his great goodness" to them. Sir John seized the opportunity of inquiring after their Admiral, as these delegates belonged to London: "do you know him, your honor?" yes; I have a great respect for him and hope you will not do him any harm: "no; by G—d, your honor, he shall not be hurt!" It was, at that time, imagined Admiral Colpoys would be hung at the yard-arm; and he had prepared for this event by arranging his affairs and making his will: in this will he had left to the widows of the two men, who were so unfortunately killed, an annuity of 20l' each. The next morning, however, the Admiral was privately, unexpectedly, and safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars, as soon as they suspected what was transacting: the delegates brought him to Sir John Carter, and delivered him to his care: they, then, desired to have a receipt for him, as a proof to their comrades that they had safely delivered him into the hands of the civil power; and which receipt he gave. The Admiral himself, on his first appearance at court afterwards, acknowledged to the King that he owed his life to Sir John Carter, and assured his Majesty that his principles were misinterpreted and his conduct misrepresented, and that he had not a more faithful and worthy subject in his dominions.—The honorable influence which the suavity of his manners, his gentle, unassuming demeanour, his kind, unostentatious deportment obtained for him, was most usefully conspicuous during the riots, on account of the scarcity, in July, 1797; and, also, during a mutiny of the Buckinghamshire militia; among whom he fearlessly mixed, exhorting and prevailing with them to return to their duty. Indeed, wherever he could be useful, either by personal exertions, by his influence, or persuasion, there he was constantly to be found. He was denounced, at the head of a long list of inhabitants of this town, to Mr. Reeves, as a jacobin and an enemy to his king and country. A gentleman of rank, who belonged to that association, on seeing this immediately struck his name out of the list of the committee and association. The Duke of Portland, the secretary of state for the home department, received a very strong letter against him, which letter his Grace sent to Sir John, assuring him, at the same time, that the government placed the utmost confidence in his honor, integrity, and patriotism, and concluded by proposing to offer a large reward for discovering the writer: this, with a dignified consciousness of the purity of his conduct, Sir John declined, though from some well-founded conjectures, the discovery might possibly have been easily made. And this inestimable consciousness enabled him to meet, with the greatest composure, every attempt which the rancour and violence of party rage made to sully his reputation and destroy his influence. So pure, so disinterested, so honorable were his principles that when, in the year 1806, he was offered a baronetage by Mr. Fox, he declined it, and, on the ground that he believed the offer to have been made for his undeviating attachment to those political principles which characterized that great man; and that to accept it would manifest departure from those principles. It was these principles which induced him to offer a seat in parliament, for the borough of Portsmouth, to that distinguished friend of liberty, Thomas Erskine. The same principles led him to make a similar offer to that most respectable, independent, and highly valued character, Sir Thomas Miller, bart. who has declared that nothing, but the truly honourable way, in which the seat was offered to him, could have induced him to return again to the fatigue of parliamentary duties. It was his conciliating temper which led him, during the late violence of party, to propose as the other representative, some moderate member of the administration; in the first instance the late Lord Hugh Seymour; and afterwards, Captain, now Admiral Markham, in compliment to their common friend, the Earl of St. Vincent. Some persons are apprehensive, but on what grounds is best known to themselves, that those, who succeed to the leading influence in the corporation, will not preserve the same independence of mind, the same purity of principle, or the same disinterested conduct. In the year 1796, he was again elected mayor, as, also in the year 1800, and in 1804, he filled the chair of chief magistrate for the ninth and last time. Whether he acted as mayor, or as magistrate for the borough or county, he was uniformly mild, impartial, and upright; nor, was he ever deterred by personal difficulties or inconveniences from a faithful, active, and even minute attendance on the widely extended duties of his laborious office. The poor in him ever found a friend, and the unfortunate a protector. He was equally willing and ready to afford relief by his purse, or to render assistance by his advice. The peace, comfort, and happiness of others, and not his own interest, was the unwearied object of his pursuit. To the widow and the fatherless, he was a father and guardian. Many persons had prevailed on him to undertake the direction of their concerns,

by

by which he set their minds at ease: to these affairs he was equally, or, if possible, more attentive than to his own. Never was there a character in which there was less of self than in his. It were superfluous to add in what manner such a man filled the respective relations of son and brother, of husband and father, friend and master. He preserved through life a guileless simplicity of manners, an unaffected modesty, and unassuming deportment. Those who knew him will long bear in remembrance his placid, frank, and benignant countenance; the true index of his heart and mind. His unceasing attention to the duties he was called to perform, the great interest he took in the concerns of his friends and those who entrusted their affairs to him, and the constant exertion of mind and body which these varied duties required, contributed to wear out a constitution not naturally strong. For two or three years past his friends have remarked with grief, the gradual decline of his health. He quitted life with the same quietness and composure he had passed through it. His lamp went gently out: he drew his last breath during sleep: and died at twenty minutes past three in the afternoon of the 18th of May. His servants and numerous tenantry spontaneously paid the same external tribute of affection and regard they pay to a near relative, by shutting up their houses. The internal sense of the loss they had sustained was manifested not merely by the tears shed at his funeral, but by constant ejaculations of sorrow and lamentations. He has left a widow and six children to lament the loss of one of the kindest and most affectionate husbands, of one of the most attentive and fondest fathers. The oldest is married to Captain Eveleigh of the royal engineers; the second to Captain Giffard, of the royal navy, and lieutenant-governor of the royal naval college in the dock yard. The three remaining daughters are unmarried. His son is a minor; a young man of very amiable manners and the most promising talents; he was educated under the modest but classic Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, and is now studying at Trinity college, Cambridge, for the common-law.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Andover, to Mrs. Cale.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Edward Newman, of Devizes, to Miss Garratt, only daughter of John G. esq.

At Tollard Farnham, Mr. Read of Salisbury, to Mrs. Percy, relict of Mr. P. late of Blandford.

Died.] At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Mr. John Goodfellow, senior vestryman of St. Martin's church; whose modest, social, friendly, and affable behaviour, endeared him to all his acquaintance. He had, for a long period, taught writing, accounts, &c. at ladies' boarding schools, and also in many of the most respectable families in the city, close, and neighbourhood; giving generally satisfaction to his employers, as few excelled him in his profession.—Mr. Richard Brownjohn.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Skeats, widow of Mr. Highmore S. many years a lay vicar of the cathedral, and master of the workhouse in this city.

At Warminster, Mr. Butt, surgeon.

At Knook, Mr. John Harman.

At Bower Chalk, Mr. Henry King, 74.

The Rev. John Benett, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, in this county, and of Owre Mayne, Dorsetshire.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Clewer, Mr. John Gale, of Salisbury-square, London, to Susanna, fourth daughter of the late William Buck, esq. of Blount's, near Alton, Hants.

At Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Dryland, to Miss Coombs.

Died.] At Caversham-hill, Andrew Burnside, esq. 37.

At Reading, in the sixteenth year of her age, of a pulmonary complaint, Sarah, the youngest daughter of the Rev. D. James of Newbury, in the county of Berks. This young lady was endowed with a mind above mediocrity, which by diligent and perseveting application, under the superior guidance of parental tuition, was adorned with a rich variety of such knowledge, as was truly substantial, useful, and ornamental.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. Isaac Justice.

At Drayton, Mr. T. Hyde, 75.

At Old Windsor, John Walkden, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, 65.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Levi Ames, esq. jun. to Miss Metcalfe, only daughter of Henry M. esq. of Bath.—Richard Woodland, esq. of Bridgewater, banker, to Eliza, second daughter of J. Reynolds, esq. of Walworth.

At Bristol, C. R. H. Bailey, esq. of Wyvoles Court, to Miss Bailey, only daughter of James B. esq. of Bristol.—Henry Jefferys, esq. of Salisbury-square, London, to Miss M. Ford.—Joseph Emerson, esq. of Conham, to Mrs. Gilpin, relict of James G. esq. late of Bath.

At Bruton, T. White, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss E. Sampson, youngest daughter of Thomas S. esq.

At Bath, Lieut. Colonel Peacocke, of the 3d guards, and nephew of Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart. to Miss Tottenham, third daughter of P. T. esq. and cousin to the marquis of Ely.—The Rev. F. E. Witts, of Erchfont, Wilts, to Margaret, only child of the late Thomas Backhouse, esq. of Beck-house, Yorkshire.—Mr. W. F. Seagram, surgeon, of Warminster, to Maria, second daughter of George Lye, esq.—John Eardly Wilmot, esq. only son of John W. esq. of Bruce-castle, Middlesex, to Elizabeth Emma, fourth daughter of Dr Parry.—Major Edward Batchelor, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Everard, daughter of Edward E. esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—John Bannister, esq. banker, to Miss

Miſs Walter, both of Warminſter.—W. Lane, eſq. of London, to Mrs. Shepheard.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Villiers, daughter of V. W. V. eſq.—Mrs. Beſt, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.—Edward, ſecond ſon of Francis Twiſs, eſq. 12.—Mary, ſecond daughter of J. P. Ince, eſq.

At Somerton, Mr. Thomas Tuttfield, of the Red Lion inn.

At the parſonage, Compton Dando, Maria Margaret, eldeſt daughter of S. V. Lloyd, eſq.

At Batheaſton, Mr. Chorley, 77.

At Kingſton Deverell, Matilda, wife of G. Dyer, eſq.

At Upper Eaſton, Mrs. Mary Bettington, 79.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Emma, only daughter of the late Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, eſq. of Ludford park, Herefordſhire.

At Briſtol, Mr. Norman D. Southall, ſurgeon, 47.—Richard, eldeſt ſon of A. P. Collins, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at this port.—Jenkin Williams, eſq. late collector of the ſalt duties at this place, 68.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Holt Chapel, Winborne, Mr. William Ainſworth, of Hinton Martel, to Miſs Wilhelmina Templeman, daughter of the late Wm. T. eſq. of Dorcheſter.

At Yeovil, Mr. Newman, of London, to Miſs Mitchell, only daughter of Mrs. M. draper.

At Netherbury, Mr. Symes, of Wyke, to Mrs. Clare, widow of John C. eſq.

Died.] At Lytchet-Maltravers, the Rev. George Trenchard, rector of that pariſh, and alſo of Langton-Maltravers, in the Iſle of Purbeck.

At Dorcheſter, Mrs. G. Vyvyan, ſurviving daughter of the late Sir F. Vyvyan, bart. of Trelowarren, in Cornwall, and ſiſter of the late Sir Richard and the preſent Sir Carew Vyvyan, barts.; a lady of the moſt accompliſhed manners and exemplary piety.—Mr. Joſeph Aſh, 52.

At Guſſage, Mrs. Randell, late of Damerham, Wilts.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Arnold.

At Chideock, Mr. Matthew Knight.

At Blandford, Mr. Kerby, formerly of the Tax-office, London.

At the Woodyates inn, Mr. Joſeph Loats

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cadbury, Mr. Houſton, ſurgeon, of Thorverton, to Miſs Turner.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, Lieutenant Robert Drane, of the ſea fencibles, to Miſs Suſannah Priddis.

At Exeter, Mr. Charles Brake, to Miſs Arden.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. William Carpenter, miniſter of Launceſton, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of this city.—Miſs Ann Pilbrow.—Mr. Henry Edwards, 69.—Mrs. Maunder.—Mrs. Stabback, relict of the Rev. John S. late rector of St. Edmund's.

At Plymouth, Mr. Wheeler, 74.

At Pinhoe, near Exeter, Daniel Sanders, eſq.

At Aſhburton, Mr. James Lloyd, of the London inn, 62.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Eleanor Shirley.

The Rev. Philip Elſton, many years vicar of Weſt Down.

CORNWALL.

At the late ſhew of cattle at Bodmin, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Lord Falmouth, for the beſt bull, 10l.—Mr. Silveſter Key, of Saint Ervan, ſecond beſt ditto, 5l.—Mr. P. Oke, of St. Tudy, beſt Corniſh farmer's bull, 5l.—Mr. S. Symons, Newlyn, beſt ram, 10l.—J. P. Peters, eſq. beſt Corniſh ram, 5l.; and alſo the ſecond beſt ditto, 3l.—Mr. S. Symons, Newlyn, beſt hog ram, 5l.—Mr. J. Cardell, St. Columb Minor, ſecond beſt hog ram, 3l.; and alſo beſt farmer's ram, 5l.

Married.] At Falmouth, Capt. Imlac, of the 79th regiment, to Miſs Grace Laffer, daughter of Philip L. eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms at Falmouth.—J. Wigfield, jun. eſq. of Wiſkmoor-houſe, Yorkſhire, to Mrs. Chriſtina Maria Jackſon, daughter of the late Col. Alexander Jardine, of the royal artillery.

At Tintagel, Mr. Stephen Wade, one of the aldermen of Boſſiney, to Miſs Brown, of Egloſhayle.

At Launceſton, Mr. John Parkin, of Bodmin, to Miſs Belinda Martin.

Died.] At Helſtone, James Kempthorne, eſq. vice-admiral of the blue.—Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow of Capt. M. formerly in the India ſervice.

At St. Auſtle, Mrs. Drew, 80.

At Perran-uthnoe, Mrs. Polkinghorne, wife of Thomas P. eſq.

At Truro, Mr. Francis Traher.—Mrs. Iſbell.

At Trewain, near Camelford, Miſs Petherick. She fell into the fire, as is ſuppoſed, in a fit, and was burned to death.

At Penzance, Mr. John Giddy, ſurgeon.

WALES.

Married.] At Cardigan, the Rev. George Venables, M. A. rector of Machynlleth, and youngeſt ſon of L. Venables, eſq. of Woodhill, to Miſs Lloyd, of Kibrug, Cardiganſhire.—David Evans, eſq. of Penrhugald, to Miſs Rowlands.

At Llanvalltieg, Carmarthenſhire, John Smith, eſq. of Narberth, to Miſs Jane Davies.

Died.] At Llanvon, near Aberyſtwith, Jeremiah Davies, the Welſh dwarf, aged 58, meaſuring only forty-ſix inches in height; his perſon was the perfection of ſymmetry, which is rarely found in a dwarf. Great part of his time was ſpent in London, where he was well known, and to which place he intended to have walked the enſuing week.

At Fronfraith, near Aberyſtwith, Sir T. T. Bonſal.

At Kilfane, near Llandilo, Thomas Edwards, esq. captain and adjutant of the second battalion of Carmarthenshire volunteers.

At Brecon, Mr. Walter Jones, attorney.

At Plasgrono, near Wrexham, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of William W. esq.

At Eglwysfach, Denbighshire, Mrs. Catherine Jones, 87. She had 12 children, 62 grand-children, and 25 great grand children.

At Pentre Parr, Carmarthenshire, Althea, wife of Joshua Parr, M. D. 32.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Trades' House, at Glasgow, and incorporations of that city, lately formed the resolution of establishing a school for the instruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and in the principles of religion. The foundation-stone of the school-house was lately laid.

A sum of nearly 4000l. (the whole estimated expence) has been subscribed in Dundee, for erecting a theatre in Castle-street. It is to be under the management of a committee of subscribers. Mr. Rock, of the Edinburgh theatre, who has given in an elegant plan of the building and interior construction, will, it is understood, be preferred as lessee. There is also, we understand, to be a new theatre at Perth.

Married.] At Kirkhill, near Ayr, Mr. Robert Thomson, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Forsyth, only daughter of Alexander F. esq. of Kirkhill.

At Greenock, James Eccles, esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Elizabeth, third daughter of G. Robertson, esq.—Thomas D. Douglas, esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Rosina, third daughter of the late James Hunter, esq.

At Edinburgh, James Home Rigg, esq. of Dounfield and Morton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Melvill, of Cairnie.—Neil Menzies, jun. esq. to Miss Balfour, only daughter of Francis Balfour, esq. of Fernie.—The Rev. William Hardy Moncrieff, minister of Annan, to Miss Agnes Gibson, eldest daughter of Mr. James G. surgeon, in Edinburgh.

At Lasswade, Henry M'Veagh, esq. of Lurgan, Ireland, to Miss Mary Chrichton, daughter of the late Robert C. of Auchinskeouch.

Died.] At Drumand, Mr. John Reside, farmer, aged 102 years. His long life adds another instance to the many we have upon record, of the effects of temperance on the human frame. Temperate in all his meals, he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health till near his last. He was, perhaps, never intoxicated during his whole life; and his manner of living more resembled the ancients, than the pampered and voluptuous sons and daughters of the present day.

At Cambusmore-house, Mrs. Murray Kynynmound Buchanan, wife of John B. esq. of Cambusmore, and the last surviving child of Patrick Edmondstoune, esq. of Newton.

At Goldie-lee, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lieut. General Goldie, of Goldie-lee

At Spotteshall, the Rev. Dr. James Muirhead, of Logan, minister of the gospel at Urr, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the 68th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

At Durnoch, George Lowther, sen. esq. in the 83d year of his age.

At Montrose, aged 54, the Rev. John Reay, chaplain for upwards of 28 years of the English episcopal chapel of St. Peter, Montrose.

At Inverness, John Anderson, aged 71, a man of irreproachable conduct, and unquestionably one of the best composers of Scottish music since the days of Oswald.

At Rosevards, near Ballymony, the Rev. John Tennant, aged 82, and upwards of 57 years pastor of the Seceding congregation of that place.

IRELAND.

An encouragement is held forth by the Linen Board for the growth of Hemp in Ireland, by offering the seed thereof gratis to all poor farmers who have not been able to provide themselves with flax-seed. A schedule has been published of the quantity of manufactured hemp imported for the last year; and the sum paid, within that period, for that article alone, amounts to no less a sum than two millions sterling! a sum, to this country, certainly of great magnitude, and which, if brought into general circulation, would prove of infinite relief to the neighbouring poor, and industrious cottagers, who, it is well known, are the principal growers of flax in Ireland. In addition to the encouragement offered by the Linen Board, the Lords of the Admiralty have stipulated to give a sum of not less than 60l. per ton for all clean hemp delivered to them: added to this, flax grounds in many parts of the kingdom are subject to an acreable tythe of from 10s. to 15s. when hemp is, by a specific act of parliament, subject only to 5s. per acre, and no more, to be proportioned according to the quantity; and it is an established fact, that there are no grounds that will produce flax but will answer as well for the growth of hemp.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Killed, near Bergen, in Norway, in an engagement with some Danish gun-boats, Capt. Bettesworth, commander of the Tartar frigate. Capt. Bettesworth had often distinguished himself by his gallant conduct on former occasions; particularly on the 4th of February, 1804, while Lieutenant of the Centaur, with Sir Samuel Hood. In conjunction with Lieut. R. C. Reynolds, of the same ship, he boarded and cut out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, Le Curieux, of 16 guns. In this enterprize Lieut. Reynolds was killed, and his gallant companion so dreadfully

dreadfully cut and shot in various parts, that his recovery was for some time extremely doubtful. For this achievement he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the vessel he had so gallantly captured. He remained in the West Indies, capturing the enemy's cruizers, until the arrival of Lord Nelson in quest of the Toulon fleet. He was the officer who, when commander of the Curieux brig, brought the dispatches from Lord Nelson, when in pursuit of the combined fleet in the West Indies, in 1805; on which occasion he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain. Capt. Bettesworth, who was a native of Southampton, was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, sister to Earl Grey, and had just fitted out the frigate in which he so prematurely lost his valuable life at the age of 28. He was universally beloved in the navy, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

At Gros Gerau, in Germany, Frederic George Augustus, cousin of the reigning landgrave Hesse Darmstadt.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a valuable fleet from the Leeward Islands: they left Tortola the 3d of May. By this fleet, with that hourly expected from Jamaica, may be expected a very large quantity of produce, particularly the article of sugar, now permitted to be distilled, whereby our West India merchants and planters will receive that assistance to carry on their commerce as usual, and the corn appropriated to bread, so very necessary at a time when the Baltic and the different ports of America are shut against us, whence we derived formerly such large supplies of that necessary article. We flatter ourselves, that our interference in favour of unfortunate Spain will ultimately be productive of the greatest benefit to our manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, &c. as, in case we succeed, there is no doubt the Spanish settlements of America will open an exclusive trade with us; and the returns for our goods exported thither, will be even more beneficial than gold. They principally consist of gold, silver, diamonds, and all kinds of precious stones; cocoa, sugar, cotton, tobacco (the finest in the world), cochineal, valuable drugs of different sorts, &c. and, in fact, the loss of the Spanish trade, or that of Portugal, will not be felt by the mercantile world, when compared with that of the expected traffic to all parts of South America, as by this commerce London will be the grand market for all their exports, instead of Lisbon and Cadiz, whence we formerly imported all their goods loaded with profit to the Portuguese and Spaniards, duties of export, shipping charges, and a variety of other taxes laid on in these countries. Our exports to South America are nearly the same as to our West India colonies, with the exception of a finer description of goods in general; for in the large cities, where every kind of luxury is at its height, the price with them is a matter of no consideration. Thus Buonaparte's manœuvres will be frustrated, as by taking from us all commerce with the native countries, he gives us a better exchange of commerce, and thereby throws open to Great Britain a trade which she never expected to have had before. The late stagnation of trade at Manchester, and in other parts of Lancashire, has, for the present, thrown a damp on the article of cotton-wool; but the very large orders from the Brazils, lately arrived here and at Manchester, we expect will alter the situation of affairs very shortly in that part of the country. It will likewise give spirit to our other great manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, &c. as very considerable quantities of their goods are enumerated in the orders lately received from Brazil; but should we fortunately get a trade open to the Spanish settlements of South America, all those towns aforementioned will resume their usual consequence, in perhaps a higher degree than even they have hitherto done.

The article of hemp usually imported by us from Russia has got to the unprecedented price of 100 guineas per ton! and still likely to be higher: there therefore need be said little to stimulate our landholders to cultivate, as soon as possible, large quantities of it, as well as flax, throughout the united kingdom; we at present not being able to import hemp from Petersburgh, or flax-seed from the united states of America.

At this moment there is scarce a bale of silk on sale in our market, and thousands of poor Spitalfields weavers out of bread for want of work. Parliament, however, have now a bill pending, to grant leave for the importation of silk from Italy; and we sincerely hope they will not only grant it, but likewise encourage it, by either giving a bounty to importers, or at least take off the duty on importation, which is now, and has been, next to a prohibition, as every pound weight of thrown silk pays duty 19s. 2¼d. and raw silk, 5s. 5¼d. The quantity (from official documents in our possession) of silk annually consumed in this country is 11,460 bales, and all the silk in the London market, including that of the East India Company's sale in September next, is only 4,793 bales, leaving a deficiency of 6,667 bales! and not a bale of Italian silk of any description for sale. Thus it is not to be wondered at, that so many industrious poor men should be out of bread at the present time, and at a time when every necessary of life is so exorbitantly high. Under all these circumstances, we trust and hope

hope the interference of the legislature will give speedy relief to the poor silk weavers, as above stated.

In consequence of the want of flax-seed from America, the late linen market at Belfast and Dublin has considerably advanced, particularly the coarser kind of linens, which have already risen from 1½d. to 2d. per yard. The finer sorts being less demanded, have had a trifling advance. As large quantities of linen rags have come in the last fleet from Malta, we should naturally expect the price of paper to lower. At present, the price is so very exorbitant, that we do not wonder that publishers, &c. should be discouraged from bringing out their usual and accustomed productions. If with the article of silk, that of rags from Italy, received Parliamentary aid, by means of some kind of bounty on importation, it would, of course, promote literature, as well as give bread to thousands employed at the press, &c.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	June 3.	June 10.	June 14.
Hamburgh..	34 9	34 9 ..	34 9 ..
Altona	34 10	34 10 ..	34 10 ..
Amsterdam	36 1	36 1 ..	36 1 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	67	67	67 ....
Dublin	11	11	11 ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. 8s. to 4l. 18s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 14s. to 6l. per cwt.
——Sussex, 4l. 8s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
——Farnham, 6l. to 9l. 5s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 8th of May, 1808, is 40s. 8¾d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in June, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, 980l. to 1000l. per share, with half year's dividend, paying 40l. per share per annum, nett—Oxford Canal, 450l. to 465l. per share; the last half yearly dividend was 11l.—Grand Junction, 116l. with half year's dividend of 2l. per share—Ditto Bonds, 90l. for 100l.—Ellesmere, 53l. to 54l.—Kennet and Avon, new shares, 4l. 10s. per share premium—Ashby, 22l. per share—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 155l. to 156l. per cent. with the half year's dividend of 5l. per cent.—London Dock, 117l. to 119l. per cent.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. June 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 119l. per cent.—East India ditto 119l. per cent.—West India ditto, 155l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 110l. per share.—Grand Surry Canal, 50l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11½l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, shut—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 2l per cent. premium—Hope Fire and Life Insurance, 11.5s. per share premium—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium—East London Water Works, 50 guineas per share premium—West Middlesex Water Works, 15l. per share premium—South London Water Works, 50l. per share premium—London Institution, 84 guineas per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for the last month, the letter press to which, has been of late years a regular copartnership between Dr. Sims and Mr. Gawler, contains by the latter gentleman, Crocus *versicolor*, now for the first time, among modern botanists, taken up as a distinct species. Mr. Gawler has taken this opportunity to propose a new generic character. Crocus *mæriacus*, *β*, a pale coloured variety of the common yellow Crocus. We are however in some sort recompensed for thus having only a mere variety by a synopsis of the whole genus, the species of which, known to Mr. Gawler, amount to eleven. Uvularia *grandiflora*, considered by Michaux, and formerly by Mr. Gawler himself, as a variety of U. *perfoliata*; but the latter has here fallen into Dr. Smith's ideas of its being a distinct species. Indeed it is probable that it was only from not having seen the living plant, and too great a deference to the opinion of Michaux, that he ever united it with U. *perfoliata* Mr. Gawler has said nothing of Dr. Smith's U. *flava*, a plant no way to be distinguished from that published in the Botanical Magazine under the name of U. perfoliata. Erythronium *americanum*. We have no doubt but that the yellow flowered Dog's-tooth violet from North America is here very properly considered as a distinct species from the one usually cultivated in our gardens: yet is was not very easy to find any specific difference between them. The American plant is much smaller in every part and constant in the yellow

low colour of its flowers, but these circumstances will not afford specific characters; Mr. Gawler has however remarked an important difference in the form of the stigma; which in Erythronium *Dens canis* is split into three revolute segments, but in this is trigonal, club-shaped and pubescent at the apex. It would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Gawler had enjoyed the opportunity of examining a greater number of specimens.

The other four plants by Dr. Sims are, *Teucrium betonicum*; a valuable greenhouse shrub, native of Madeira, introduced by Sir Joseph Banks. Jacquin had given a small figure of this plant in his Collectanea, not knowing from what country it came. The specimen from which the figure here given was taken, seems to have been less vigorous than usual, the flowering branches are generally more erect and its branches go off at right angles; hence we find "caule fiorifero brachiato," one of its specific characters.—Aristolochia *glauca* and *sempervirens*, two nearly allied species, and perhaps not before satisfactorily distinguished.—*Prunus nigra*; the common black plum of North America, as is here supposed, but it would have been more satisfactory had Dr. Sims examined the fruit which is called a Cherry in the Hortus Kewensis. The drawing of this shrub is among the most beautiful in the work.

The English Botany, of which we have omitted making any mention for the last three months, approaches so near to a termination, as to phænagamic plants at least, that we now frequently meet with figures, taken from garden or foreign specimens of plants, supposed to be indigenous to Britain, but which cannot be positively ascertained to be so. The number for April contains Elymus *geniculatus*, first explained as being distinct from E. *arenarius* by the late Mr. Curtis. It was discovered by Mr. Dixon in the marshes near Gravesend; yet the figure here given was taken from a plant in the Liverpool garden!—Galium *spurium*; again drawn from a garden specimen compared with native ones. Orchis *militaris*. Variety β before figured, is considered by Swartz as a distinct species. Mercuriaris *perennis*, a very common plant in many parts of the country. Dr. Smith observes that the minute petals (rather than nectaries) are peculiar to the fertile flowers only; a remark of consequence, as according to Dr. Smith, such plants as have no difference in the structure of the male and female flowers ought not to be separated from the classes to which they would belong were their flowers monoclinous. In the number published on the 1st. of May, we find Bromus *multiflorus*: notwithstanding the pains Dr. Smith has taken both here and elsewhere, we should be afraid to undertake to distinguish at all times this species from B. *secalinus*; the pubescence of the florets of the former is the most important character, but is allowed by Dr. Smith himself not to be constant, nor do we find that any one character is brought forward which can be at all depended upon for constancy: the number, or greater or less approximation of the florets can be made little use of, the former varying with soil and season, the latter with its period of growth. Bromus *squarrosus* is a species very dubious indeed as a native of Britain, standing as such solely on the authority of Mr. Hudson.—Ulmus *campestris* and *montanus*, the common and Wych Elm, two species very important to be distinguished, as the former is so much more valuable as timber than the latter. The June number contains Rosa *collina*, a species said to be common in Sussex, but which we think will hardly be found to be distinct from Rosa *canina*; nor will the next Rosa *scabriuscula*, from R. *tomentosa*. Dr. Smith seems to apologize for the introduction of these dubious species, by the observation that in our present state of knowledge it cannot be decided what are species and what are mere varieties, in this genus. Salix *ciaerea* and *viminalis*, the last a very important species, being the common osier so useful for the manufactory of baskets, &c.

The first plate of the last number of the Botanist's Repository, represents a species of Gorteria, which seems not to be among those last described and figured in the Memoirs of the Copenhagen Society of Natural History: it is here called the Peacock Gorteria, G. *Pavonia* (more properly *pavonina* or *pavonacea*). It is one of the more splendid species of this interesting Cape genus. The flower is among the largest: the petals of the radius are orange (not gold-coloured) and roll up when under the influence of the sun; a quality they have in common with those of some other plants of the same order.

Lachnæa *buxifolia* of Lamarck. This is Ginidia *filamentosa* of Linnæus; but not having any scales at the orifice of the calyx, and finding that the eight filaments mentioned by Linnæus the younger, are nothing but the threads of the stamina deprived of their anthers, Lamarck very properly referred the plant to Lachnea, under the above name, and we are glad to see him followed by Mr. Andrews, who has the merit of having given the first and, indeed, a very good figure of this handsome shrub, a native of the Cape.

Podalyria *hirsuta*; probably the same with the *hirsuta* of the Hortus Kewensis, though the leaves are less rounded in the former; a difference here accounted for by the different modes of cultivation. The shewy blue flowers of this species will recommend it to the attention of cultivators.

An odd looking dwarf species of Protea, from Mr. Hibbert's collection, called P. *cæspitosa* by Mr. Andrews, an appellation derived from the turf-like appearance here ascribed to it. The floral scales are of a fine red.

Roellia (perhaps more properly Justicia) *fulgida*; a new species with many bright scarlet

red flowers; introduced by Lord Seaforth from the West Indies. We have seen a dry specimen of what we consider as the same species, from Tobago. The plant from which the figure was taken, flowered in Mr. Lambert's stove.

The last number of the Paradisus, concluding the first part of the second volume, contains the figures and letterpress of Diapensia *obtusifolia*, Crocus *lageneæflorus*, and Eurispermum *grandiflorum*. The first is the Diapensia *lapponica* of Linnæus and subsequent botanists, and also figured and described as such in the Botanical Magazine of last month (see our last report.) Mr. Salisbury changes that name into *obtusifolia*, adding a D. *cuneifolia*, Michaux's Pyxidanthera *barbulata*; but without informing us whether he has examined the latter plant. From dried specimens in fruit, which Mr. S. has seen, he first suspected Diapensia to belong to the natural order of the Ericæ, and his examination of living specimens has removed all his doubts; but we confess ourselves not quite satisfied on this head, and propose to give our own remarks upon the affinity of that plant at another opportunity. It is an observation of Mr. Peck's worth mentioning that on the White mountains of New Hampshire, the slender stems of this plant, branch closely into groups of turfs sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man standing upon them. Perhaps, however, it may doubted if this be the same species.

Crocus *lageneæflorus*, Salisb. the gourd-flowered crocus, of which three varieties are mentioned: the one here figured with gold-yellow colour has the synonym of Crocus *aureus* of Sibthorp's Flora Græca, which seems, however, to differ in some particulars. M. S. maintains, against Mr. Gawler, that this is the real *C. Mœsiacus* of former botanists, and distinct from the common one figured in the Botanical Magazine: we are not willing to follow either of these gentlemen in the mazes of their synonymical researches. Eurispermum *grandiflorum*, is that beautiful species of Protea with separated leaves, and large bracted flowers; one of those, according to Mr. S. that are confounded in our gardens under the name of *P. decora*. The following observation, affording another proof of the striking analogy between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, is entirely new:—"In the whole genus the *males* are far more *prolific* and shewy than the females; as in the generality of animals."

Appended to this number are the Indexes for the first part of the second volume of this work; the names of one of them, called the "Index *sexualis*," Mr. S. uses as pegs to hang notes upon. At Calypso *Borealis*, No. 89, it is observed that there is already a genus so called by Petit Thouars, and that the generic name of *Cytherea* is to be substituted. "Quia Κυθ: τὰς ἑρκτας, nuptias occultat." Another note (not sexual) relates to Randia *longiflora*, No. 93, which Mr. S. intends to raise to the rank of a genus, under the title *Euclinia*; not, as one might suppose, in allusion to a bed, or the author's Torus, but "*ob ramos pulchre reclinatos.*" Respecting Hookera *coronaria*, called Brodia after Mr. Brodie, by Dr. Smith, we are told, "Nomen ut fertur, pro alio late sonante rejecturus est Cl. Smith." To facilitate the study of the noble art of punning, allusions of this kind ought always to be printed in italics, a rule neglected in the passage just quoted.

It is not that we think the study of cryptogamous plants less important, but because they are less generally interesting, that we have confined our remarks to the phænogamous. Perhaps the sea-weeds, from the uncommon beauty of their colours, and delicacy of their forms, are as generally attractive as any, and we hope soon to find an opportunity of noticing more particularly the History of the Fuci, by Dawson Turner, esq. a number of which continues to be published every month, and maintains, in every respect, the high character we gave of it in a former report.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

May.

The Leasing Month.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of grove and field, attune
The trembling leaves.

A MORE backward spring than the present has not been remembered for many years. On the first of May the woods and hedges were almost wholly destitute of verdure. In the beginning of the month, however, the weather became warmer than, for some weeks, it had been, and vegetation proceeded with such unusual rapidity, that, in the course of a fortnight, the whole country had assumed its vernal attire.

May 8. Most of the fruit trees are in bloom.

About the fifth of this month the young eels began to ascend the rivers, and continued to pass till about the twentieth. But, for some days towards the conclusion, their numbers were very few. It is evident, that eels, which inhabit rivers of maritime districts, go, towards the winter, to the sea for the purpose of depositing there their young. These at the commencement of the warm weather in Spring, having attained the thickness of common packthread, and the length of about three inches, issue from thence, and proceed to their natural habitations in the fresh water. Their progress is singular. Unable to withstand the strong

strong current in the deep parts of the rivers, they are compelled to make their way close along the shores, following every turn and bay throughout the whole of their progress. They swim near the surface, forming a blackish line some inches in width; and they move along with considerable rapidity. I should rather be inclined to suppose that the greater part pass during the night, since, after about ten o'clock in the morning, their numbers, for the rest of the day, are generally much diminished. We cannot be surprized that eels should in some rivers be so numerous, when we reflect upon the myriads that are, every year, known to be brought into existence.

May 19th. The elm and lime trees are in leaf; and the horse chesnut trees are beginning to put forth their flowers. The Gale or Dutch myrtle (*myrica gale*) is in flower.

The nightingale is heard.

May 26th. The cockchafers (*scarabæus melolontha*) are in greater abundance this year than I have ever seen them. The oaks, the leaves of which are just appearing, are so crowded with these insects, that, in the course of a short time, all their verdure must, for a while, be destroyed. Some species of willow are likewise much infested by them. In the evenings, near the out-skirts of woods, the humming noise, which they make, during flight, is so loud as not to be much unlike the distant sound of drums. Immense quantities of them are every day destroyed by different species of birds. Owls and some of the smaller kinds of hawks, seem, now, in a great measure, to subsist upon them; for in almost all the exuviæ thrown up by these birds, that I have seen, there have been the shells of cockchafers.

I have just been informed, that the hawthorn hedges, within twenty or thirty miles of London, have suffered greatly from a species of caterpillar; the webs of which, in some places, are so numerous as almost to cover the bushes. What insect this is the caterpillar of, I have not been able to learn.

May 22d. The ivy-leaved snap-dragon, (*antirrhinum and cymbalaria*) trefoil buck-bean, (*menyanthes trifoliatum*) common comfrey, (*symphy officinale*) and ever-green alkanet, (*anchusa sempervirens*) are now in flower.

May 28th. The mulberry tree is coming into leaf. This is nearly the latest, in its leafing, of all trees that grow in our islands.

May 31st. No mackrel, (except a few large ones, about six weeks ago) have yet been caught on the Hampshire coasts.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season during the greatest part of the month has continued favourable for the growth of almost all sorts of crops, which consequently have in general a most promising appearance, though in many instances the wheats are rather thin upon the ground, especially the later sown crops.

The grounds intended for the growth of turnips have been mostly put in a very complete state of preparation; and a considerable extent of land has been already sown with them, particularly in the southern districts.

The potatoe crops are likewise extensive, and look well, though a little rain would be serviceable to them.

The hay districts about the metropolis have now mostly begun to cut their crops of grass, which in most cases are found to turn out good, and pretty full upon the ground, though in some instances not so much so as was expected after the rains in last month.

In the fruit districts there is almost every where a promising appearance both in the apple and pear crops, though complaints are made in particular situations of their not having set so well as might have been supposed.

The appearance of the hop crops may likewise upon the whole be said to be favourable.

Notwithstanding that much wheat and other grain is still kept in the hands of the farmers, they continue to look up considerably.

Fat stock of all descriptions is on the rise, and the sale of most kinds of lean stock is more brisk.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	d		s.	s.
Wheat	66	80	0	Beans.....	62	68
Fine ditto	82	85	0	Tick beans (old)	58	64
Rye (new).....	46	52	0	Oats	42	45
Barley	40	45	0	Rape Seed, per last ..	35	38
Malt (new)	65	75	0	Fine Flour	65	68
White Peas (boilers)	110	125	0	Seconds	55	62
Grey ditto	60	64	0			

In

In Smithfield Market, on the 24th, beef and mutton on the advance, veal and pork cheaper, but lamb as in our last.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef	5	0	to	6	0
Mutton	5	0	to	6	0
Veal	5	6	to	6	6
Pork	5	0	to	6	0
Lamb	6	0	to	7	0

Beasts	700
Sheep and Lambs	6,500
Calves	280
Pigs	250

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	4	15	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	19	0	to	2	8	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	15	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.20, June 12. Wind N.
Lowest 29.70. June 4. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 34-hundredths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 30th and 31st, the mercury fell from 30.14 to 29.80.

Thermometer.

Highest 81°. June 18. Wind W.
Lowest 44°. June 7. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 12°. { On the 17th the mercury at the highest was 69°, but on the 18th it was as high as 81°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is very trifling: an account of it will be given in our next report. The average height of the thermometer for the month is 61°, full three degrees and a half lower than it was for the last month; the variations have been but trifling, as well in the density, as in the temperature of the atmosphere. The wind has been variable, the weather in general very bright. The hay-harvest is abundant about the metropolis, and hitherto, the season for gathering it in, has been very favourable. In the early part of the spring, as we noticed in our report for April, (see p. 384) the season was extremely backward, but during the last six weeks, the change has been so considerable as to bring every thing as forward as we usually meet with it at the end of June.

Astronomical Anticipations.

To trace the progress of the Moon for a few evenings we may observe, that she is on the meridian on the 3d of July at four minutes past eight: on the fourth it will be two minutes past nine before she comes into the same position: and on the fifth it will be one minute after ten, and on the sixth she will be on the meridian precisely at eleven: at that time Jupiter is just rising in the east by south. It is full moon on the seventh at three minutes after noon: after which she gradually declines till the 23d when we have new moon again. Mercury is an evening star till the 29th, but he will be seen with difficulty after the first two or three days in the month. Venus is still a morning star, but on account of her vicinity to the Sun she is not visible. The Sun and Venus are both in the sign Cancer, but at the end of the month the planet will be in the seventh of Leo, and the Sun in the eighth of the same sign.

The Sun rises on the first day of the month at sixteen minutes *before* four, and on the last at eighteen minutes *past* four, of course the days shorten, morning and evening, an hour and eight minutes. On the first the clock is more than three minutes before the Sun; it goes on increasing till on the 31st the difference between a well regulated clock and the sun-dial is six minutes.

On the 30th of July will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-fifth Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 25, No. 173.] JULY 30, 1808. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE begin the divisions of our anthology, as usual, with

HISTORY,

in which no work can more properly take the lead than the "*History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second; with an Introductory Chapter: by the* Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX; *to which is added an Appendix.*"

In an address to the reader a short statement is given, by Lord Holland, of Mr. Fox's intentions, and of the manner in which he prosecuted his researches; although the precise period, his lordship observes, at which Mr. Fox first formed the design of writing a history cannot be ascertained. During his short retirement from public life, in 1797, Mr. Fox adopted a notion of engaging in some literary undertaking; and when he had determined on this, he was no doubt actuated, says his noble editor, by a variety of considerations in the choice of the task he should undertake. His philosophy had never rendered him insensible to the gratification which the hope of posthumous fame so often produces in great minds; and, though criticism might be more congenial to the habits and amusements of his retreat, an historical work seemed more of a piece with the general tenor of his former life, and likely to prove of greater benefit to the public and to posterity. "These motives, together with his intimate knowledge of the English constitution, naturally led him to prefer the history of his own country, and to select a period favourable to the illustration of the great general principles of freedom, on which it is founded; for his attachment to those principles, the result of practical observation, as well as philosophical reflection, far from having abated, had acquired new force and fresh vigour in his retirement." With these views, adds Lord Holland, it was impossible for him not to fix on the Revolution of 1688.

According to Mr. Fox's first crude conception of the work it was to have begun at the Revolution; "but he altered his mind after a careful perusal of the latter part of Hume's History. An apprehension of the false impressions which that great historian's partiality might have left on the mind of his readers, induced him to go back to the accession of James the Second, and even to prefix an introductory chapter, on the character and events of the time immediately preceding."

In the address to the reader we have not only a great deal of Mr. Fox's correspondence, on the subject of his history, but a variety of very curious particulars relating to the manuscripts so long preserved in the Scotch college at Paris.

"The manuscript book (we are told) from which this work has been printed is, for the most part, in the hand-writing of Mrs. Fox. It was written out under the inspection of Mr. Fox, and is occasionally corrected by him. His habit was seldom or ever to be alone, when employed in composition. He was accustomed to write on covers of letters or scraps of paper, sentences which he, in all probability, had turned in his mind, and in some degree formed in the course of his walks, or during his hours of leisure. These he read over to Mrs. Fox; she wrote them out in a fair hand in the book; and before he destroyed the original paper, he examined and approved the copy. In the course of thus dictating from his own writing, he often altered the language, and even the construction of the sentence. Though he generally tore the scraps of paper as soon as the passages were entered in the book, several have been preserved; and it is plain from the erasures and alterations in them, that they had undergone much revision and correction before they were read to his amanuensis."

The HISTORY itself consists but of three chapters, with a few fragments for a fourth. The first of these is the *Introductory* Chapter; opening with some preliminary observations on the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the provisions of which Mr. Fox refers the origin, both of the unlimited power of the Tudors, and of the liberties wrested by our ancestors from the Stuarts. The second period of preliminary remark extends from 1588 to 1640;

a period of almost uninterrupted tranquillity and peace. The third period, being that which immediately precedes the commencement of the history, receives a more detailed examination. "Between the year sixteen hundred and forty, (says Mr. Fox), and the death of Charles the Second, we have the opportunity of contemplating the state in almost every variety of circumstances. Religious dispute, political contest in all its forms and degrees, from the honest exertions of party, and the corrupt intrigues of faction, to violence and civil war; despotism, first in the person of an usurper, and afterwards in that of an hereditary king; the most memorable and salutary improvements in the laws, the most abandoned administration of them; in fine, whatever can happen to a nation, whether glorious or calamitous, makes a part of this astonishing and instructive picture."

On the execution of King Charles the First, on the power and character of Cromwell, on the character of Monk, and on the restoration of Charles the Second, Mr. Fox's observations are full.

The character of Monk we shall transcribe.

"The short interval between Cromwell's death and the restoration, exhibits the picture of a nation either so wearied with changes as not to feel, or so subdued by military power as not to dare to show any care or even preference with regard to the form of their government. All was in the army; and that army, by such a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances as history teaches us not to be surprised at, had fallen into the hands of one, than whom a baser could not be found in its lowest ranks. Personal courage appears to have been Monk's only virtue; reserve and dissimulation made up the whole stock of his wisdom. But to this man did the nation look up, ready to receive from his orders the form of government he should choose to prescribe. There is reason to believe, that, from the general bias of the Presbyterians, as well as of the cavaliers, monarchy was the prevalent wish; but it is observable, that although the parliament was, contrary to the principle upon which it was pretended to be called, composed of many avowed royalists, yet none dared to hint at the restoration of the king, till they had Monk's permission, or rather command, to receive and consider his letters. It is impossible, in reviewing the whole of this transaction, not to remark that a general who had gained his rank, reputation, and station in the service of a republick, and of what he, as well as others, called, however falsely, the cause of liberty, made no scruple to lay the nation prostrate at the feet of a monarch, without a single provision in favour of that cause; and if the promise of indemnity may seem to argue that there was some attention, at least, paid to the safety of his associates in arms, his subsequent conduct gives reason to suppose, that even this provision was owing to any other cause, rather than to any generous feeling of his breast. For he afterwards not only acquiesced in the insults so meanly put upon the illustrious corpse of Blake, under whose auspices and command he had performed the most creditable services of his life, but in the trial of Argyle produced letters of friendship and confidence to take away the life of a nobleman*, the zeal and cordiality of whose co-operation with him, proved by such documents, was the chief ground of his execution; thus gratuitously surpassing in infamy those miserable wretches, who, to save their own lives, are sometimes persuaded to impeach, and swear away, the lives of their accomplices."

To enter into a minute analysis of the whole work would occupy a larger portion of our Retrospect than can be spared. The space of time which the history, in its present form, embraces, is short; extending only from the accession of James the Second to the death of Monmouth; including little more than a period of five months. During this period, however, such ability and discrimination are shewn in the narrative as induce us to regret that no more of Mr. Fox's time was bestowed upon the production of his history. The principal novelty of representation is, that absolute power and independence of his parliament, not the establishment of popery in England, was the primary object of James's reign. A correspondence with the French minister, Barillon, given in the Appendix, which had not been made public in Hume's time, furnishes the principal vouchers for the facts. James, Mr. Fox observes, did not take his more decided steps in favour of the Popish religion and its professors, till the deaths of Monmouth and Argyle, seeming to end all prospect of resistance to his absolute power, had made him sufficiently conscious of the increased strength of his situation.

* Burnet. Baillie's Letters, ii. 451.

When

When we first heard of the publication of this work, we did not expect that so small a fragment of the reign of James would have been found to contain so curious an interest.

"*The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament,*" in two volumes octavo, by Mr. CLARKSON, is another work, of singularly miscellaneous information: replete with facts; and of strong piety in its intentions. "With respect to the end obtained by this contest,(Mr. Clarkson says), or the great measure of the abolition of the slave trade, which has now passed, I know not how to appreciate its importance. To our own country indeed it is invaluable. We have lived in consequence of it to see the day, when it has been recorded as a principle in our legislation, that commerce itself shall have its moral boundaries. We have lived to see the day, when we are likely to be delivered from the contagion of the most barbarous opinions. They, who supported this wicked traffic, virtually denied, that man was a moral being. They substituted the law of force for the law of reason. But the great act now under our consideration, has banished the impious doctrine, and restored the rational creature to his moral rights. Nor is it a matter of less pleasing consideration, that, at this awful crisis, when the constitutions of kingdoms are on the point of dissolution, the stain of the blood of Africa is no longer upon us, or that we have been freed (alas, if it be not too late!) from a load of guilt, which has long hung like a mill-stone about our necks, ready to sink us to perdition." Mr. Clarkson's history opens with an estimate of the evil of the slave-trade; and proceeds with an account of those who favoured the cause of the Africans previous to 1787, including Cardinal Ximenes, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Pope Leo the Tenth, Elizabeth Queen of England, and Louis the Thirteenth; dividing those whom he calls the subsequent forerunners of its abolition, into four classes; and bringing the history down to the time when the abolition bill received finally his Majesty's assent, March 25, 1807.

Here, also, may be mentioned the third edition of Mr. WRAXALL'S "*History of France, under the Kings of the Race of Valois, from the Accession of Charles the Fifth, in 1364, to the Death of Charles the Ninth, in 1574;*" accompanied by very considerable additions.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In politics and political economy we have had in the last half year, but few publications of a novel interest.

An able pamphlet, on the ministerial side, may be found, in "*An Examination of the Causes which led to the late Expedition against Copenhagen.*" By AN OBSERVER.

On the orders of council, the three principal productions have been "Mr. BARING'S *Inquiry;*" the "*Speech of* LORD ERSKINE *in the House of Lords, March 8th;*" and the "*Speech of* Mr. BROUGHAM *in the House of Commons April 1, 1808.*"

The emancipation of the Irish Catholics has also given rise to one or two fresh pamphlets; among these, we have "*A Summary View of the Rights and Claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland;*" being a republication of the eighth article of the Edinburgh Review for October, 1807: as well as "*A Letter on the Catholic Claims, written to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, in the Year 1795;*" by the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, third Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The subject of the Portuguese emigration has likewise given rise to two pamphlets, which are both distinguished by considerable knowledge. One entitled "*A Sketch of the Causes and Consequences of the late Emigration to the Brazils;*" by Mr. RYLANCE. The other, in answer, "*Vindiciæ Lusitanæ;*" by Mr. E. J. LINGHAM.

Another pamphlet has created some sensation, from the pen of Mr. ROSCOE, entitled "*Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the present War, and on the Expediency or the Danger of Peace with France.*"

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In the first volume of "*The Fathers of the English Church; or a Selection from the Writings of the Reformers and Early Protestant Divines of the Church of England,*" we have an assemblage of tracts, and extracts from the works of William Tindal, John Frith, Patrick Hamilton, George Joy, and Robert Barnes; with memorials of their lives and writings, from Fox and Bishop Bale.

Mr. NISBET'S tract, entitled "*The Mysterious Language of St. Paul in his Description of the Man of Sin, proved from the Gospel History, to relate, not to the Church of Rome, but to the Times in which it was written,*" will be found both curious and interesting. It is accompanied

nied by some remarks on Sir H. M. Wellwood's Sermons on Matthew xxiv. 14.

Mr. PARRY's "*Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr. Williams is investigated,*" appear to form a rational and useful exposition of a subject which has been but too frequently examined only to be clouded.

Among the theological works which have been published of a smaller size, we mention with the commendation it deserves, "*The Manners of the Ancient Israelites; containing an Account of their Peculiar Customs, Ceremonies, Laws, Policy, Religion, Sects, Arts, Trades, &c.*" written in French, by CLAUDE FLEURY; and enlarged from the principal writers on Jewish antiquities by DR. ADAM CLARKE.

As an initiatory work for the benefit of the rising generation we cannot but recommend Mr. TURNER's "*Words of Eternal Life; or, Catechism explained on a New and Familiar Plan,*" with notes. The explanations are perspicuous, and the notes particularly useful. It is, in short, an excellent epitome of religious knowledge, for the use of private families.

In the small list of theological works from the pens of persons engaged in the pursuits of secular life, we see with pleasure, "*Horæ Psalmodicæ; a Popular View of the Psalms of David, as Evidence for the Divine Origin of the Jewish and Christian Religions.*" The author speaks of his production in humble terms, as adapted to the edification of the general reader only. With us it bears a higher character. Prefixed to it are two essays, one on religion, the other on libertinism; the former consists of four letters.

Dr. BOOKER's "*Doctrinal and Practical Illustrations of the Litany of the united Church of England and Ireland, including the Lord's Prayer,*" are well entitled to that respect which other of his works, both in theology and poetry, have heretofore received.

We have not often seen a more elegant or nervous pamphlet, than the "*Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching;*" by a BARRISTER. A continuation is promised in a second part. Evangelical preaching is placed by the writer among the new systems, in the present generation to which the old are giving place. "We have a new system, (he says), of agriculture; a new system of gardening; a new system of physic; a new system of politics; and, to crown the catalogue, we have a new system of religion, a system which bids fair to explode the old, and to answer fully all the expectations of those who framed it."

Among the works which have been professedly published in hostility to the establishment, we have to mention the republication of Mr. WARD's "*Errata of the Protestant Bible,*" as well as a little pamphlet, entitled, "*Popular Objections to the Established Church, stated in a Letter to our Neighbours.*" In the latter of these the church of England is boldly objected to as unwarrantable in its authority, oppressive and degrading to its ministers, injurious to the people, trifling in its ceremonies, and incongruous in its offices."

"*An Address to the Lower Class of his Parishioners on the Subject of Methodism; from the Minister of their Parish;*" by the author of a Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the same subject, appears to be a plain and sensible appeal.

Another publication has appeared, inferior to none of the best productions we have mentioned in this portion of our Retrospect, in the "*Letter to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations, in the British West India Islands*: by the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. Appended is a short sketch of the New System of Education for the Poor, in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bell to the Bishop.

Lastly, we have to mention, "*A Dissertation on the Propagation of Christianity in Asia. In Two Parts. To which is prefixed a Brief Historical View of the Progress of the Gospel in Different Nations since its First Promulgation; illustrated by a Chronological Chart:*" by the Rev. HUGH PEARSON. The origin of this work is explained in the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. vice provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, dated June 4, 1805.

"SIR.—I have the honour to propose to the University of Oxford, the following subjects of prize-composition.

"For the best work in English prose embracing the following subjects:

"I. The probable design of the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominion.

"II. The duty, the means, and the consequences of translating the Scriptures into the oriental tongues, and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

"III. A

"III. A Brief Historic View of the Progress of the Gospel in different nations since its first promulgation, illustrated by maps, shewing its luminous tract throughout the world; with chronological notices of its duration in particular places. The regions of Mahomedanism to be marked with *red* and those of Paganism with a *dark* colour, £500.

"The candidates to prefix such title to the work as they may think fit."

The determination of the prize was directed to be announced on the 9th day of June 1807, and a copy of the work to be presented by the University to the King.

A convocation being held on the 18th of December 1805, it was agreed to accept the proposal, and on the 4th of June 1807, the prize was adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearson M. A. of St. John's College.

A better view of the contents of the work can hardly be given than from the preface.

"The author of the following pages is fully aware of the difficulty of such an investigation, and of the imperfect manner in which he has conducted it. He could have wished that his work had been more worthy of the distinguished approbation with which it has been honoured. He trusts, however, that he has evinced the probable design of the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to our dominion; that he has established the obligation of the British Government to promote the propagation of the Christian religion in that quarter of the world; that he has recommended the means, the adoption of which would eventually secure that object; and that he has pointed out the beneficial consequences which would probably result from its attainment.

"It may perhaps be asked why the author should, in one particular, have reversed the order in which the subjects were arranged by Dr. Buchanan, in prefixing, instead of subjoining the 'Brief Historic View of the Progress of Christianity?' In reply to such a question, it may be observed, that the view of the general propagation of the gospel from its first promulgation, ought naturally to precede the consideration of any measures for its extension yet further in any particular country; in order that the experience of past ages might direct us in the present, and that the means now proposed to be adopted might be sanctioned by former examples. It may, however, be thought, that this Historic View, though as concise as the very extensive nature of the subject would allow, detains the reader unnecessarily from the subsequent discussions, and bears an undue proportion to the rest of the work. Such an objection, the author conceives, derives its principal force from the extraordinary attention, which the question relative to the propagation of Christianity in India has lately attracted. Under other circumstances, the historic view of its progress would have appeared sufficiently interesting to have authorized the assignment of a larger share than it at present occupies.

"The author does not present the annexed chart to the public as answering his own wishes, or as fulfilling the intention of Dr. Buchanan, in requiring maps for the illustration of the progress of the Gospel. Its design is to describe the prevalence of Christianity, Mohammedism, and Paganism, in different ages throughout the world, since the Christian era; and by a reference to the historic view, every part of it may be sufficiently explained. It would have been desirable to have expressed the extent and population of the countries, in which the religions in question severally predominate. But, after much reflection, the author found, that this was an object, which could not be attained within the limits of the time appointed by Dr. Buchanan for the completion of the work.

"With respect to his sources of information, the situation of the author was, in general, unfavourable. He ought at the same time to acknowledge, that, in some parts of his dissertation, he had the advantage of the suggestions of one distinguished person, whose sentiments on every point connected with oriental policy, are entitled to the highest consideration.

"It only remains for the author, in dismissing the following sheets, to express his cordial wish, that they may in some measure be instrumental in promoting the great object, which the benevolent proposer of the present inquiry has in view; and in the accomplishment of which the author feels deeply interested, being firmly convinced that it would be eminently conducive to the glory of God, the happiness of his fellow creatures, and the prosperity of his country."

It is enough for us to remark, in addition, that sound judgment, deep reading, and profound piety, have seldom been more happily united or more successfully employed.

"Mr. PENROSE's *Sermons at the Bampton Lecture*," before the University of Oxford, we reserve for future consideration. They throw some light both upon the history and the fall of the Jesuits.

Among the single

SERMONS,

that of DR. LAURENCE, preached before the University of Oxford April 19, 1807, is one of the most seasonable: and reflects additional credit on the author, whose sermons at the Bampton Lectures we formerly noticed. He surveys in it the singularities of those who, in their elucidations of religious truth, have been studious of deviating from the path of vulgar observation; and, captivated by a fondness for deep research, have preferred in some instances fanciful, in others conjectural hypothesis, to plain and solid arguments. It is accompanied by an appendix of curious notes.

Another valuable Sermon has been published by the Rev. EDWARD NARES, on the Duty and Expediency of translating the Scriptures into the current languages of the East for the use and benefit of the natives. This, also, is accompanied by an Appendix.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. PINKERTON's "*Modern Geography*" has now been increased to *three* volumes: the last of which presents an ample account of New Spain, and of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, drawn from the most recent materials, and presenting considerable novelty of information.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

It is but rarely that we have to enumerate respectable translations from the classics. The successful few bear but a small proportion to the great number of translators.

"*The Metamorphoses of Publius Ovidius Naso, in English Blank Verse*," by MR. HOWARD, deserve commendation;—although we do not think blank-verse the best medium for Ovid's hexameters. It is singular that another Howard, *Earl of Surrey*, was the *inventor* of blank verse, and first applied it in a *translation of Virgil*. The Metamorphoses are rendered with skill, and sometimes with considerable smoothness.

Of Mr. HODGSON's "*Translation of Juvenal*," we shall use almost his own words. The attentive reader will find that he has not omitted much of Juvenal. He has retained more than Dryden, though certainly not much less than Mr. Gifford in his first edition. The extent of Mr. Hodgson's ambition has confessedly been, not to reach the height of Dryden, where Dryden has chosen to leave all below him; yet, upon the whole, to give a more faithful version of Juvenal than he and his associates have given; and, at the same time, to do it in such a manner as to offend an English ear with fewer instances of interrupted versification than those which (originally at least) occurred in the pages of Mr. Gifford. That Mr. Hodgson's translation, is, in some instances uneven, cannot be denied: but it certainly abounds in forcible passages. As a specimen we shall give the portrait of Crispus in the fourth satire accompanied by the original.

—— venit & Crispi jucunda senectus,
Cujus erant mores, qualis facundia, mite
Ingenium. Maria ac terras, populosque regenti
Quis comes utilior, si clade & peste sub illâ
Sævitiam damnare, & honestum afferre liceret
Consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni?
Cum quo de pluviis, aut æstibus, aut nimboso
Vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre, & vitam impendere vero.
Sic multas hyemes, atque octogesima vidit
Solstitia, his armis, illâ quoque tutus in aulâ

"Look where in sight old Crispus next appears,
Old, but good-humoured in the vale of years;
Whose gentle life that never gave offence,
Was pictur'd in his pleasant eloquence.
Where for the man, who spreads his ample reign
O'er earth and sea, and all that they contain,
So useful a companion could we find
As modest Crispus, with his virtuous mind?
If with a voice unbiass'd, bold and free,
He might have check'd the strides of cruelty:
Behold the scourge of Rome, unaw'd by fear,
And brav'd the fierceness of a tyrant's ear;
Hurt at the threaten'd hail, the heat or cold,
And black with anger at a storm foretold.
But Crispus ne'er indulg'd so vain a dream,
Nor ever swam against th' impetuous stream;
He ne'er with patriot fires had warm'd his youth,
Nor stak'd existence on a fatal truth.

So

So, many a winter, many a summer ran
Calm and uncloud d o'er the pliant man;
E'en in that court, amid despotic rage,
In flattery's armour safe to latest age."

The most important work, however, in this division of our retrospect, which has appeared, is certainly the Oxford Strabo. "*Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum Libri* xvii. *Græce et Latine, cum Variorum, præcipue Casauboni, Animadversionibus, juxta Editionem Amstelodamensem, Codicum* MSS *collationem, Annotationes, et Tabulas Geographicas adjecit* THOMAS FALCONER, olim e Collegio Ædei Nasi, Oxon. *Subjiciuntur Chrestomathiæ Græce et Latinæ*, 2 tom. Oxonii. e Typographeo Clarendoniano MDCCCVII."

The text of this work, with a few corrections, appears to have been taken from the Amsterdam edition of 1707, by Janssen ab Almeloveen. From the notices of the *manuscripts* which have been consulted, six appear to have been in the library at Paris, two at Florence, one, written on paper, in the library of Eton college, one at the Escurial, and one at Moscow. At the end are *Notæ Geographicæ, Criticæ, and Etymologicæ, in Libri* xvi. *et* xvii. *Strabonis Partem Ægyptum imprimis describentem. Auctore Joanne Reinholdo Forster, L.L.D.* with indexes, both to Strabo and the Commentaries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Under the head of Bibliography, we have to mention a very valuable "*Catalogue of Authors, who have written on Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, and Chaco*," collected by Mr. DALRYMPLE. It occupies no less than twenty-two pages in quarto: and presents the titles of many works which are probably unknown to the majority even of those who are conversant with the History of South America.

In the third edition of Mr. DIBDIN'S "*Bibliographia Classica*," we have almost a new work, including a variety of writers, whose productions were omitted in the former editions: viz. M. A. Antonius, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Photius, and Theophrastus. In the notes also, not only many valuable biographical notices will be found, but a very large body of information peculiarly useful to those who study books. The account of Greek bibles and testaments, and of lexicons, dictionaries, and grammars, has been much enlarged: although the Index Analyticus of the last edition, as well as one or two other portions of a less important nature have been omitted.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

In the first portion of a fourth volume of MR. NICHOLS'S "*History of Leicestershire*," we have a continuation of one of the fullest county histories in the English series. It relates principally to the hundred of *Guthlaxton*, including the townships of Arnsby, Ashby Magna, Ashby Parva, Aylestone, Bitteswell, Blaby, Broughton Astley, Brunting-thorpe, the Castle View, Cat-thorpe, Claybrook, Cosby, Cottesbach, Dunton-Basset, Enderby, Foston, Frolesworth, Gilmorton, Kilby, North Kilworth, Kimcote, Knaptoft, Knighton, Leire, Lutterworth, Misterton, the Newark, Oadby, Peatling Magna, Peatling Parva, Shawell, Stanford, Stormsworth, Swinford, Whetstone, Wigston Magna, and Willoughby Waterless: followed by additions and corrections to the hundreds of Framland, Gartre, East Goscote, and West Goscote, with a farther addition to Framland hundred, and Annals and a Description of Leicester.

Among the biographical notices with which the accounts of the different parishes are enriched, we may particularly enumerate those of Dr. Wells among the rectors of Cottesbach, of Bishop Watson among the rectors of Knaptoft, of Wickliffe among the rectors of Sutterworth, of Mr. Ayscough under Great Wigston, and Dr. Pulteney among the additions and corrections in West-Goscote.

Since the publication of the volume, as our pages have already recorded, the warehouse and the chief property of its author have been consumed. The labours, not only of the press, but of the pen, have been, in fact, almost annihilated. The remaining manuscript for Leicestershire, however, has, we understand, been saved, and the completion of his favourite work forms one of the author's first intentions. We readily cheer him in his labour.

Another valuable publication will be found in the second portion of "*Magna Britannia*," by Messrs. DANIEL and SAMUEL LYSONS; containing the history of *Cambridgeshire*. It is opened, like the descriptions of the counties in the first volume, by certain preliminary details relating to the ancient inhabitants and government, the historical events, the ancient and modern division of the county, the ecclesiastical division and jurisdiction, the monasteries, colleges, and

and hospitals, market-towns, population, principal land-holders at various periods, and principal extinct families, the nobility of the county, noblemens' seats, baronets extinct and existing, principal gentry and their seats, a geographical and geological description of the county, its produce, natural history, rivers and navigable canals, roads, manufactures, antiquities, British and Roman roads and stations, ancient church architecture, ancient painted glass, rood-lofts, screens, &c. Fonts, stone-stalls and piscinæ, ancient sepulchral monuments, monastic remains, castles and sites of castles, ancient mansion-houses, crosses, camps and earth-works, and miscellaneous antiquities, followed by the *parochial topography*, alphabetically arranged.

The most interesting of the preliminary sections are those which comprise a history of our church architecture, from the eleventh century to the sixteenth; accompanied throughout by plates, the subjects of which have been principally selected from the cathedral of Ely. Much is also said in illustration of ancient sepulchral monuments; some very beautiful specimens of which are engraved: but the most interesting plate in the work is probably the design for the tower of King's college, Cambridge, from an original drawing in the British Museum.

As specimens of the parochial topography, we shall quote the descriptions of Newmarket and Great Shelford.

"Newmarket, in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, (in the diocese of Norwich,) is a market-town, thirteen miles from Cambridge and sixty-one from London. It consists of two parishes, and stands partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk. The market is on Tuesday, the fairs are Whitsun Tuesday and November the 8th. We have not found any enrolment of the charter, but it is probable that the town, which we first find mentioned in record, in the year 1227,* took its name from a market then recently established. In the parish of All Saints, which is in Cambridgeshire, stands the king's house, first built by King James I. for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of hunting. His successor, the unfortunate Charles, was brought thither a prisoner by the army in 1647; he was removed from the house of Lady Cutts, at Childerley, on the 9th of June, having requested it as a favour from Cromwell and Fairfax: the head-quarters of the army were then at the neighbouring village of Kennet. In conducting him from Childerley to Newmarket, they took him by way of Trumpington to avoid passing through Cambridge, the town's people having testified a disposition to shew him respect; Sanderson says, that flowers were thrown before him in the highway as he passed from Childerley.* The king remained about ten days at Newmarket.†

"King Charles II. rebuilt the house at Newmarket, which had fallen to decay during the civil wars, and frequently resorted thither for the sake of the races. On the 22d of March, 1683, it being then the time of the races, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. The King and Queen, and the Duke of York, were then at Newmarket, and their being in consequence obliged to return hastily to London, some days before the time appointed for their journey, is said, by some writers, to have occasioned the defeat of the Rye-house plot.‡ The races at Newmarket,§ have, ever since, been honoured by royal patronage, and both on that account, and the excellence of the course, have maintained a celebrity much surpassing that of any other in the kingdom. His present majesty has never visited Newmarket, but the races have been frequently honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The races are held seven times in the year, being distinguished by the names of the Craven meeting; the first and second spring meetings; the July meeting; the first and second October meetings; and the third October, or Houghton meeting:‖ the whole of the race-course is in Cambridgeshire.

* Cart. 11. Hen. III.

* Life of King Charles I. p. 986.

† See Whitelocke's Memoirs, p. 257.

‡ See Bishop Pratt's History of the Rye-house Plot.

§ We have found no mention of these races before the reign of Charles II. but it is probable that there had been races at Newmarket at an earlier period. Sir Simon D'Ewes, in his Journal, makes incidental mention of a horse-race in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of King James I near Linton, at which town most of the company lay on the night of the race. Top. Britt. Number xv. p. 11.

‖ The Craven meeting begins on the Monday in Easter week; the first spring meeting on the Monday fortnight following; the second spring meeting a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting early in that month; the first October meeting on the Monday of that week in which the first Thursday in October falls; the remainder within the month of October.

"The

"The site of the house built by King James at Newmarket, and a house called the Hare-park lodge, are on lease to the Duke of Rutland: the present king's house is a moderate-sized brick mansion; a room is shewn in it, called King William's apartment, another called Queen Anne's. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor of Newmarket, by inheritance, from Charles Duke of Somerset; who gave it, with Cheveley, and some other manors in the neighbourhood, in marriage with his eldest daughter, to the Marquis of Granby. It had been before, for many generations, in the Alingtons, and their predecessors the Argentines,* who had also the patronage of a chapel in Newmarket, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude.

"Ancient records speak of a manor in Newmarket, which belonged to the priory of Fordham;† the manor of Botelers, which belonged to the ancient family of that name;‡ the manor of Wyke's-place, belonging to the Slades;§ and a manor which belonged to the priory of Thetford.‖

"In the parish church of All Saints, is the monument of Tregonwell Frampton, esq. a celebrated sportsman, who was keeper of the running-horses to king William, Queen Anne, King George I. and King George II. He died in 1728, at the age of eighty-six: there are two portraits of him in mezzotinto, one of which is inscribed, "The father of the turf." The benefice of All Saints is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the bishop of Norwich: it is a separate and distinct parish, in no way connected with Wood-Ditton, as hath been erroneously supposed.

"There are two charity-schools in Newmarket, one for twenty boys, the other for twenty girls, endowed by Queen Anne with fifty pounds per annum."

"Great Shelford, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about four miles nearly north of Cambridge. The Bury manor, in Shelford, was given to the monastery of Ely, by the parents of Leofsin, when he was professed a monk:¶ having been assigned to the bishop in the reign of Henry I. it continued to be annexed to the see, until alienated to the crown by Bishop Heton, in the year 1600. After having been, in the intermediate time, in the family of Goldwell,* it was purchased in 1614, of the executors of Christopher Rogers, for the sum of two thousand pounds, by the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius college.

"The manor of Valence, Moynes, or Grendons, now corruptly called Granhams, was anciently in the Le Moynes, of whom it was purchased in the reign of Edward II. by Agnes Valence:† it was held, by what was called Goldsmith's service, that is, the making or repairing the king's crown whenever either should be wanted, being allowed two shillings a day for wages.‡ From the Valences, this manor descended to the family of Hastings, under which it was held by the Grendons: in the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased by Sir John Hinde, one of the justices of the common pleas, whose son, Sir Francis, sold it to the Goldwells.§ In 1632, it was the property of Valentine Cary, bishop of Exeter, whose nephew, Ernestus Cary, in the year 1646, sold it to the family of Ventris: it passed afterwards to the Duncombes, of whom it was purchased in 1714, by the master and fellows of St. John's college, in Cambridge.

"The parish church is said to have been built by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425; the steeple was blown down by the great storm in 1703, and again in 1793; it has since been rebuilt by subscription. In this church are monuments and other memorials, for the families of Goldwell, Torrell, and Redman: of the latter family was Dr. William Redman, bishop of Norwich, who died in 1602: his widow was buried at Shelford: Mary Redman, a young lady of this family, who died in 1612, is described in her epitaph, as "a fair flower, whom too hasty death pluck'd from the face of the earth to stick in the bosom of heaven."

"The Bishop of Ely is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage."

We are pleased with the present method of publishing the *Magna Britannia*, in detached counties.

The "*History of Market Harborough*," by Mr. HARROD, will be found both a useful and a pleasant work,

* See Escheat Rolls from Edw. II. to Henry VIII.
† Escheat Roll, Edward II.
‡ Esch. Henry IV.
§ Esch. Henry VIII.
‖ Layer's Manuscripts.
¶ Bentham's Ely.

* Layer's Manuscripts.
† Ibid.
‡ Hundred Roll, 8 Edw. I.
§ Layer's Manuscripts.

work, similar to the author's former productions on the history of Stamford and Mansfield. The great bulk of the collections for it have been of course derived from Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire: but abundance of anecdotes and details are introduced more peculiarly local. Mr. Harrod, we believe, is a printer and bookseller of the place. A brief account is subjoined of remarkable seats and towns in the vicinity.

Among the works in this class also, we have to notice two "Topographical Dictionaries." One, "*A Topographical Dictionary of England only,*" in two volumes quarto, by Mr. Nicholas Carlisle; another by Mr. Capper, entitled, "*A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, containing Geographical, Topographical, and Statistical accounts of every District, Object, and Place, in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the various small Islands dependant on the British Empire.*"

Mr. Carlisle's reason for not including even Wales in *his* dictionary, is given at the close of the preface. "The orthography of the names and appellations in that part of the kingdom, is so irregular that the author could not prevail on himself to throw them into alphabetical form, without having attained some knowledge of the language and of the country."

We shall transcribe from both dictionaries, as specimens, the article Bedford; leaving a gap in that part of Mr. Carlisle's account, which contains the names of the different parishes, their value in the king's books, patrons, resident population in 1801, money raised by the parish rates in 1803, and at what rate in the pound; because these are all given in a table, which cannot be introduced into the pages of our retrospect.

Mr. Carlisle, "Bedford, within the ancient half hundred of the same, Co. of Bedford: a corporate town, in which are the following parishes, viz.

* * * * * * * * *

"It is fifty miles north-west from London. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday. The fairs are on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 11, and December 19. This town sends two members to parliament: the mayor, and two bailiffs, are the returning officers. The corporation, according to the charter of Charles II. consists of a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, two bailiffs, thirteen common council-men, and an uncertain number of aldermen; because, whoever has been a mayor here, is always after reputed an alderman. But these are, however, limited to twelve. The mayor and bailiffs are chosen annually out of the freemen. The sessions are holden separately for the town. The juries are summoned within its liberties, for the dispatch of the town business; and the inhabitants are very rarely summoned on any business for the county. Here is a free school. The assizes are always holden here. Here seems to have been a monastery pretty early in the Saxon times. But who was founder, to what saint it was dedicated, or when and by whom it was destroyed, I have not yet met with any account. Before the conquest also, there was a college of prebendaries in the church of St. Paul here, who were changed into regular canons by Roisa, wife of Pain Beauchamp, *temp.* Henry II. and by their son Symon de Beauchamp, removed almost a mile down the river to a place afterwards called Newenham. A priory, or hospital, in the south part of the town, built and endowed by some townsman as early as King Edward the II. reign, to the honour of St. John Baptist. It had, 26 Henry VIII. a yearly income of twenty-one pound and eight-pence, (*Dugd. Speed* 5, and still continues; consisting of a master, who is rector of the parish church of St. John adjoining, and ten poor men; the patronage is in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council of Bedford. Here were also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard; and a house of Franciscan friars.' *Tanner's Not. Mon.*

Mr. Capper, "Bedford, the county town of Bedfordshire, ten miles from Olney, and fifty from London; containing five parishes, seven hundred and eighty-three houses, and three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight inhabitants, being one thousand seven hundred and twelve males, and two thousand two hundred and thirty-six females, of whom two thousand two hundred and twenty-one were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures. This town is generally supposed to have been the place where a battle was fought between Cuthwulf and the Britons, in 572: and is said to have been the burial-place of Offa, king of the Mercians. The Danish army was repulsed by the townsmen of Bedford, in 921; but in 1010 they were more successful and burnt the place. King William Rufus gave the barony of Bedford to Pain de Beauchamp, who built a strong castle adjoining

joining the town: the siege of which, in 1224, forms one of the most curious details in English history. The few vestiges which now remain, are to be seen at the back of the Swan inn. Before the conquest, here was a collegiate church dedicated to St. Paul, which was afterwards removed to a new site in the parish of Goldington, about a mile distant: the other religious buildings in Bedford and its suburbs were, Caldwell priory, founded in the reign of John; the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, in 1311; St. Leonard's Hospital, early in the fourteenth century; and the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in 1280. The bridge over the Ouse, which connects the north and south parts of the town, is of great antiquity: close adjoining, was, in ancient times, a free chapel with an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr. The town is an ancient corporation, the earliest charter of which is dated in 1166: and is governed by a mayor, recorder, alderman, two chamberlains, and thirteen common council men. It gives title to the Duke of Bedford: and as early as 1295, sent two members to parliament. It has five parish churches, the principal of which is St. Paul's; two meeting houses; several hospitals; a house of industry; and an infirmary; with a good trade in corn by the way of Lynn. The soil of the neighbourhood is particularly productive of good wheat and barley, the first of which goes chiefly by land carriage to the markets of Hitchen and Hertford, where it is bought, ground into meal, and carried to London. Its river, sometimes, after rain, makes such an inundation of the Isle of Ely, that it is common for the people there to say 'the bailiff of Bedford is coming.' The markets are on Saturday for corn, and on Tuesday for cattle."

With every praise to Mr. Carlisle for industry and accuracy, as far as his details are carried, we cannot but declare our preference for the work of Mr. Capper, which we think not only better adapted for the traveller, but more easy for immediate reference. It is not only more compact in its form, but is accompanied by maps, and comprises what, according to Mr. Carlisle's plan, will, at a future day, extend *his* work at least to another volume. Prefixed to both publications, we find a selection of the titles of such works, as best illustrate British topography, to which the readers are referred as to more extensive sources of intelligence.

The maps, in Mr. Capper's work, which certainly form a new feature in a Topographical Dictionary, are newly drawn; and bear an exact reference to the population of the different places they describe: the first general reformation of the kind which has been made in an English atlas; places having been hitherto inserted and retained at random, without regard either to their size, improvement, or decay.

After the elaborate work of Mr. Lysons on the Environs of London, a vast portion of original information on the History of the different Churches can hardly be expected. In Mr. Woodburn's "*Ecclesiastical Topography*;" however, a considerable quantity of new matter will be found. The first volume, which is all that has at present appeared, contains fifty views of churches, in Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, and Surry; with appropriate descriptions. As specimens we shall quote the accounts of *Edgeware* and *Hadley*.

"Edgeware.—The church or chapel of Edgeware, about six miles from London, is situated by the road-side near the middle of the town; and is dedicated to St. Margaret. It consists of a nave and chancel, rebuilt with brick about 1764; adjoining is the old square tower*. It has no monument of particular note. Over the gallery are the arms of William Lee Antonie, esq. at whose charge it was built. Browne Willis, in the additions to his Mitred Abbies†, has preserved from the Augmentation Records a certificate of the goods, plate, &c. of Edgeware church at the time of the dissolution of religious houses; but as it contains nothing more than was usually found in parish churches, it is here omitted.

"The patronage of the church or chapel has been always annexed to the manor of Edgeware Boys; to the owner of which, the rectorial tithes are impropriated‡.

"This manor called Edgeware Boys, or Eggesware‖, formerly belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, till by some grant or exchange it came to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who in 1483 granted it to the king by the name

* Compare Lysons's Environs of London, II. 246.

† Vol. II. p. 18.

‡ Lysons, II. 246.

‖ MS. Cotton. in Brit. Mus. Nero, E. VI. Chartulary of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

of

of the manor of Edgeware*; with whom it continued till it was alienated from the crown by Henry VIII. On the 19th of March, 1380, (3 Ric. 2.) this manor was leased, with the advowson of the church or chapel, to William, John, and Richard Sharp, for ten years; under the strict conditions, of providing a chaplain to celebrate continually, and keeping the chancel in due repair†. And the same injunctions were repeated in 1506, when the manor and advowson were leased to George Dalison, esq.‡

"From the time of Henry VIII. the patronage of the living has descended with the manor, as may be seen in Mr. Lysons' Environs of London‖.

"In 1379, Sayer de Stichenach, capellan here, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church with 6s. 8d. to the light of its patron saint, St. Margaret; and '*unam vaccam*' to the fabric§.

"Among the reprises of the manor of Edgeware Boys in 1398, the following which concern the church are enumerated.

"Resolve. Item capellans, una domus competen cum gardins et all'ag'. ac cum xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} Itm. in die Pasche in pano benede's vj^{d} Item in deibz rogat apud Boys in pane c'vis' laste et caseo ij^{j} iiij^{d} Item in pane vino et cera p. annu' pro missis celebrand. ij^{s} iiij^{d} ¶.

"The benefice is a donative or curacy, endowed from time immemorial with the tithes of hay, and all vicarial profits; and was augmented by Mr. John Jones with the rent of three houses in Hozier-lane**. The commissioners appointed by Cromwell, 1650, advised it to be consolidated with Little Stanmore††; but the union never took effect: and, in 1657, the sum of thirty pounds was voted as an augmentation to the curacy‡‡. It is charged with 13s. 4d. procurations to the archdeacon, and 3s. 5d. synodals, but with no first fruits or tenths to the king, nor with any procuration to the bishop*. In ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the Archdeacon of London, excepting as to wills and administrations which belong to his commissary. And to whomsoever it is given, the care is committed by the bishop to his chancellor. The present patron is William Lee Antonie, esq. lord of the manor of Edgeware Boys. Newcourt has preserved a list of the curates from 1561 to 1700, chiefly from visitations.

"Those during the last century are given here,—

"Samuel Smith, M.A. buried in the church, 1713.

"Francis Coventry, died 1759.

"William Totton, M.A. buried in the church, 1787.

"1787. Thomas Martin."

"HADLEY.—A hermitage at Hadley, was given to the Monks of Walden by their founder, Geffray de Mandeville†, which seems to have had a chapel; and was confirmed by Henry the Third, in the thirty-third year of his reign‡. The earliest mention Mr. Lysons found of Hadley, as a parish, was in 1327‖, when the church was rated at four marks. The manuscript, however, which he quotes§, is little more than a transcript of Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1291, so often referred to in these pages, and where the church is mentioned as appropriated to the abbey of Walden¶. Other documents, however, have assisted in tracing its antiquity somewhat higher. In the British Museum is still preserved a very beautiful chartulary of the abbey**, one portion of which is appropriated to instruments wherein the churches in the Monks' possession are confirmed to them. Among these is a charter from Roger, Bishop of London, about 1235††, wherein the *Church of Hadley* is expressly enumerated among those bestowed on the

* Cl. 22. Ed. IV. m. 5. d. Lysons II. 244.

† MS. Cotton. NERO. E. VI. f. 806.

‡ MS. Cotton. Claud. E. VI. ff. 44. 85 b. where it is called the church, and not as in the former MS. the church, *or chapel*, of Edgeware.

‖ Vol. II. p. 244.

§ A cow was by no means an unfrequent gift, either for the reparation of a church, or the maintenance of lights before the image of a saint. As at Braintree, in Essex, where no less than eight instances of the kind occur. See Tindal's specimen of an History of Essex, p. 65.

¶ MS. Cotton. NERO. E. VI f. 81.

** Lysons II. 247.

†† MS. Parliamentary Surveys, in Lambeth Library, Lysons II. 247, 248. ‡‡ Ibid.

* Newc. Rep. I. 598.

† Mon. Ang. I 459.

‡ Harl. MS. 3739, f. 12. b.

‖ Environs of London, II. 522, note 25.

§ Harl. MS. 60, in Brit. Mus.

¶ "*Eccliæ de Hadle app'ata Abbé de Waldeu, iiij. m'rc.*" MS. penes rem. Regis, f. 26. b.

** Harl. MS. 3739, written under the direction of Abbot Pentelowe, 1387. Of the larger folio size, on vellum.

†† Roger Niger was consecrated Bishop of London, June 10, 1229, and died 1241. See Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, p. 177.

Monks

Monks by their founder*. Though in another charter of inspection, nearly coeval, by Galfrid de Lucy, dean†, and the chapter of St. Paul's, the list closes with 'Mymes cum *capella* de Hadlee‡.' In short, though mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, and still acknowledged, as a church, it seems ever to have been a donative, the duty of which was probably supplied by a chaplain from the monastery. Till the act passed for the enclosure of Enfield Chace, it was considered as a rectory and donative, when it was placed under the bishop's jurisdiction‖, from which it had before been exempt. The patronage of the rectory, till 1786, when it was purchased by William Baker, esq§. has been since the dissolution of religious houses, constantly annexed to the manor; whose possessors may be found in Mr. Lysons' Environs of London¶.

"The structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building; it consists of a nave separated from the ailes by low pointed arches, resting on clustered pillars, with a chancel and transepts, and at the west end a handsome square tower of flint and stone, coped and coined with free stone. In the spandrils of the west door are quatrefoils and over it

"Anno Dni
1898.

with a rose and wing at the sides; perhaps meant as the cognizance of the Abbot of Walden at that time, John Sabysworth, or Sabrisfort**. The same emblems are carved alternately under the upper windows of the nave of Enfield Church, which also belonged to Walden Abbey††. Mr. Gough mentions this date as the earliest instance of Arabic numerals he had ever met with on a building‡‡. At the top of the tower is a fire-pan or beacon, which, when commotions in the state were more frequent than at present, must have been, from the elevated site of the church, of considerable use. It was blown down by the high wind, on January 1st, 1779, when it was repaired and replaced. In the window of the north transept are some remains of painted glass, among which is the rebus of the Gooderes, representing a partridge with an ear of wheat in its bill, and on a scroll annexed '*Gooder.*' A similar device occurs on a pillar of the opposite transept, which seems to point the Gooderes out as benefactors to the building of the church.

"In Weever's time*, the following inscription was to be found here—'*Of your . . . . pray . . . . soul of John Goodyere, esquyre and Jone his wyff which . . . died . . . . .* 1504 . *whos soulis . . . .*' but, with many hundred others which Weever preserved, has long since perished. The only monument of great age that still remains is on a wall beneath the stairs of the gallery, where is a brass plate for Philip, son of Walter Green; and, in the nave, is an inscription for John Burrows, L.L.D late perpetual curate, 1786. The font, like the west door-way, is ornamented with quatrefoils. The church of Hadley is supposed, by the editor of Camden, to have been the chapel erected by Edward the Fourth to pray for the souls of those who were slain on Gladsmore Heath, in 1471†. But the date does not seem to verify the conjecture, as Edward had been dead eleven years.

"As the curates of Hadley were never instituted, no list of them can be obtained from the London Registry. The present curate, or rather, since the act for enclosing Enfield Chace, the rector, is the Rev. Charles Jeffries Cottrell, who succeeded Dr. Burrows in 1786, on the presentation of William Baker, esq."

Mr. CHARLES WILD has published, "*Twelve Perspective Views of the Exterior and Interior Parts of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury; accompanied by Two Ichnographic Plates, and an Historical Account.*" Of the plates, which are all elegant, we prefer the south-west view of the cathedral, the Martyrdom, the western part of the south aisle, and the Trinity Chapel. In the letter-press, Mr. Wild acknowledges to have received some assistance from Mr. Dallaway.

Nor must we omit to notice a beautiful little work entitled, "*The Antiquarian*

* MS. Harl. 7393. f. 243.

† He was Dean of St. Paul's, from 1231 to 1241.

‡ Harl. MS. ut supra.

‖ Lysons's Environs of London, II. 523.

§ See Gent. Mag. 1786. ¶ Vol. II. p. 518.

** Willis's Mitred Abbies II. 83.

†† Pegge's Sylloge of Church Inscriptions, p. 83. in the Bibl. Top. Brit. About the close of the fifteenth century, every sumptuous habitation was crowded with cognizances, repeated upon every ornamental member of architecture, and particularly in the spandrils of arches. That these emblems had no reference to the arms of Walden Abbey is evident; they were Az. *on a bend* Gu. *cottised* Or; *between two mullets of the last three escallop shells* Ar.

‡‡ Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 265.

* Fun. Mon. p. 553.

† Camden's Britannia, edit. 1789, vol. ii. p. 31. and Pegge's Sylloge of Church Inscriptions, p. 83.

and

and Typographical Cabinet, containing a Series of Elegant Views of the most Interesting Objects of Curiosity in Great Britain, accompanied with Letter-Press Descriptions;" of which two volumes have already been completed. The proprietors of this elegant publication are Messrs. Storer and Greig, who, in the course of one hundred plates, have so continued to do their best, that they have even surpassed the expectation which their earlier numbers excited.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. HIGHMORE'S "*Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy*," may be recommended with confidence to the professional student as a work of real utility. Subjoined to it is an appendix, containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on this subject, and some useful practical forms.

Another interesting performance will be found in Mr. ANNESLEY'S "*Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance of Lives, and of Insurance against Fire; in which the Mode of calculating Averages is defined, and illustrated by Examples.*" In a memoir prefixed, the progress of navigation and commerce is traced from the earliest to the present times.

Among the minor pamphlets which have been published in this class, we place "*The Constable's Assistant*;" being a Compendium of the Duties and Powers of Constables and other Peace Officers; chiefly as they relate to the apprehending of offenders, and laying information before magistrates.

But the most curious work which has appeared, is one which has been only printed, we believe, for the author's friends; entitled "*An Essay on the Use of the French Language in our Ancient Laws and Acts of State*," by ALEXANDER LUDERS, esq. In which the old French upon our statute-rolls is considered not as Norman, but Angevin.

BIOGRAPHY.

A "*Life of Fielding*, (says Mr. WATSON), has now, for the first time, been written; no biographer of him having yet appeared, if we except Mr. Murphy, whose Essay on his Life and Genius was composed for an edition of his works, published in 1762; and, as he himself says, was never intended as a performance in which the strict rules of biography were to be observed.

Mr. Watson, though he has been obliged to draw some of the leading facts relating to the life of Fielding from Mr. Murphy's essay, has endeavoured to place them in their natural order; and where he could not reconcile contradictory circumstances, has ventured to state his doubts and his opinions. Many of the incidents of Fielding's life, and the facts necessary to the development of his character and opinions, are taken from his own works, particularly the preface to the Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon. The particulars relating to his dramatic writings have, with some trifling exceptions, been collected from the Biographia Dramatica. The account which is given of his political works, and the numerous controversies in which he was involved, has been taken from his own works, and from the periodical publications of his time, particularly the Gentleman's Magazine. The opinions which are advanced on these works have been formed from a careful perusal of the works themselves.

On this occasion, considerable attention has been paid both to the occurrences of the Life of Fielding, and to his works. The author, by censuring where he thought censure was due, has endeavoured to exhibit a just character of the man; and by bringing into full view the different branches of writing in which he distinguished himself, has shewn the rank in which he ought to be classed as a dramatic and political writer, as well as a writer of novels. Imperfectly, says Mr. Watson, as this may appear to be executed, it is hoped that much of the imperfection will be ascribed to the difficulty, at this period of time, of obtaining the necessary information, rather than to want of diligence or attention.

Mr. FELL having had no personal acquaintance with Fox, has collected "*The Public Life*" of that distinguished statesman principally from ephemeral publications. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say, that without any great share of elegance, he has written with a scrupulous regard to veracity.

In Dr. BEATTIE'S "*Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson*," we have a small interesting volume, well calculated by its authenticity to gratify the wishes of those who would form an accurate idea of the hero's character.

We have also to notice the publication of the seventh volume of the "*General Biography*."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A valuable work in this class will be found in the "*Voyage to Demarary, containing a statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those on the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous Rivers*

vers of Guyana;" by HENRY BOLINGBROKE, esq. of Norwich. "Emolument (observes the author) is not the inducement for attempting this statistical account, but a wish of displaying the importance of the settlements now possessed by the British along the northern coast of South America. They are undervalued; and were abandoned at the peace of Amiens with a levity which lowered the character of our statesmen for information. If this endeavour to make the district more known should succeed, the author's end is reached. It will be a sufficient gratification for him to have had it in his power to disclose a new field, where British industry and perseverance are likely to reap an early reward, and to be able to found an immeasurable empire."

"*The Oriental Voyager*, containing *descriptive Sketches, and cursory Remarks, on a Voyage to India and China, in his Majesty's Ship Caroline, performed in the Years* 1803-4-5-6; *interspersed with Extracts from the best modern Voyages and Travels. The whole intended to exhibit a topographical and picturesque Sketch of all the principal Places, which are annually or occasionally visited by our East India and China Fleets.*" Mr. Johnson leads his reader a round of more than forty thousand miles; and though he is aware that many of his descriptions, in his voyage to India and China, have been anticipated by other writers, he wishes it to be remembered that their accounts are scattered through various expensive works, were written a number of years ago, and are surrounded by a great variety of matter, which cannot be either instructing or interesting to a cursory visitor of the East. Prefixed is a chart, exhibiting the tracks of his Majesty's frigates Caroline, outward bound to India, and the Medusa, on her voyage home.

As a general specimen of the work, we shall quote the remarks upon the Caribbee islands.

"The Caribbee islands, especially the more northern, are as much overvalued in Great Britain as the Continent is undervalued. They have ceased to be in use: they have performed their appointed task in the civilization of the world. Without first undertaking the cultivation of sugar in small islands, whence the African labourers could not run away, there would have been no possibility of rearing and training a creole peasantry, adapted for the coasts of the West Indian Archipelago. The blacks, whom it was attempted to inure on the Continent to agricultural toil, deserted incessantly, as they do in the neighbourhood of the Cape, and formed their kraals, or gipsey villages, of bush negroes, who were always ready to harbour discontented slaves, and to conspire with them for plundering and burning the plantations, and murdering the persons of the whites. This creole peasantry is at length reared. Innumerable negroes are now grown up in the West Indies, who have never known the satisfaction of sloth and independence, and who have no idea of any other possible manner of subsistence, than that of working regularly for the planter who issues their allowances. These home-born negroes, when transplanted to the Continent, do not desert into the wilderness; they prefer the regular task of moderate toil, and the certain and comfortable maintenance it insures, to the privations and hazards of the savage state. But the sooner this creole peasantry is transferred from the Caribbee islands to the continent of Guyana, the better. For the same number of labourers can produce every commodity of the Caribbee islands, more cheaply and abundantly, and with less exertion, on the main land. While uncleared, the islands are rapidly depopulated by contagious disorders; and when cleared, become barren by drought, so that there is always a superfluous expence to incur for the waste of labourers, or for the deficiency of crops. These islands, therefore, should in preference be ceded to France and Holland, if any thing must be restored; or, by the artificial discouragement of their agriculture, be induced to transfer to Guyana the mass of their population and capital."

With Mr. HALL's "*Travels in Scotland, by an unusual Route*," we confess ourselves to have been rather disappointed, although the characters and anecdotes in many parts are highly interesting. One of the most valuable portions is that which relates to the state of society in the Shetland and Orkney islands.

Connected with the same department are "*The Adventures of* ROBERT DRURY, *during Fifteen Years Captivity in the Island of Madagascar; containing a Description of that Island, an Account of its Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce, with an Account of the Manners and Customs, Wars, Religion, and civil Policy of the Inhabitants; to which is added, a Vocabulary of the Madagascar Language,*

Language, written by himself, and now carefully revised and corrected from the original Copy." This work was first printed in 1748, and contains a great variety not only of information, but of lively anecdote. Drury appears to have undergone distresses of no ordinary kind. He was wrecked at Madagascar, and afterwards fell into the power of a native king, whom he served as a slave for many years.

In this class also we shall place "*A general, historical, and topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, with a Catalogue of Plants indigenous to the Country*, translated by Mr. CHARLES WILKINSON, from the works of *Dr. Reineggs* and *Marshall Bieberstein*;" in two volumes octavo; observing that the mountainous district, which lies between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, has not often engaged the attention of travellers.

AGRICULTURE.

The "*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex*," drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, by the Rev. ARTHUR YOUNG, is the last Report which has been published. It is ornamented with twenty-one plates, among which are the Nideot, an engine to clear land of weeds; a plan of the Navigation of the River Rother; Lord Sheffield's Farm-yard, &c. &c.

Another useful treatise will be found in "*The Experimental Farmer*," by Mr. TIBBS, a work which contains rules deserving attention from farmers of every description.

Mr. REYNOLDSON'S work, entitled, "*Practical and Philosophical Principles of making Malt, in which the Efficacy of the sprinkling System is contrasted with the Hertfordshire Method*," treats its subject with too much philosophical solemnity, although it affords many useful and interesting statements.

NATURAL HISTORY, MINERALOGY, &c.

Mr. RENNIE'S "*Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss; the peculiar Qualities of that Substance; the Means of improving it as a Soil; the Methods of converting it into a Manure; and the other economical Purposes to which it may be made subservient*;" would be valuable, if it were only for the facts which they afford. At present we have merely the two first essays of the series; containing, first, Mr. Rennie's "Observations on those *ligneous* Plants which lay the foundation, and furnish the materials of Moss:" secondly, "On those *aquatic* Plants which promote its formation and renovation.

The subjects reserved for the third, fourth, and fifth Essays, are, first, the Changes and Combinations which vegetable Matter undergoes when converted into Moss: secondly, on the simple and compound Substances which may be expected, and are really found in it: thirdly, on the distinguishing Qualities of Peat Moss, and the Causes of them.

The following are the general conclusions which Mr. Rennie makes in the tenth section of the second Essay in the present volume:—1. That Moss is certainly of vegetable origin. 2. That all Moss is either composed of ligneous or aquatic plants; and that these furnish abundant materials for the purpose. 3. That many regions now covered deep with Moss, were at one period arable lands, at another forests, at a third lakes. 4. That Moss in favourable circumstances is renovated with rapidity: and that its origin does not lead us back to a very remote æra. In a future Retrospect we shall be glad to continue our report on enquiries which seem to be so ably conducted.

"*An Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamous Plants, in Letters*," translated from the German of Dr. KURT SPRENGEL, is the title of another work which has appeared, with strong claims to commendation. It is written in a plain familiar style; and is accompanied by ten plates. In the first letter the general characteristics of cryptogamous vegetables are considered; while the second treats of the geographical extent and places of growth of Ferns. The economy of the roots and stalks of Ferns, the structure and economy of the leaves; the impregnation, and generation of their seeds, the general arrangement and different genera of Ferns, form the subjects of succeeding chapters to the thirteenth; which, with the fourteenth, are taken up with the Pteroides. From the fifteenth to the twenty-second chapter the Mosses are considered: while the remaining chapters, to the end, concern the Lichens. References to all the best delineations of the different species are regularly given.

Dr. JAMESON'S "*Elements of Geognosy*," being vol. iii, and Part ii, of the System of Mineralogy, is another work in this department "intitled to our notice. "This volume," says Dr. Jameson, "of the System of Mineralogy, is to be viewed as a sketch of the science of Geognosy, in its present state. It contains

tains a statement of the best-ascertained facts respecting the aspect of the surface, and the structure of the crust of the earth, and a few inferences which appear to be legitimate, with regard to their mode of formation. It is intended also as the text-book for my lectures on "Geognosy." The following are the subjects of the different chapters. Chap. 1. "Description of the surface of the earth." Chap. 2. "Effects of water on the surface of the earth." Chap. 3. "Internal structure of the earth." Chap. 4. "General account of the different formations, in regard to their succession and stratification, and this illustrated by a short description of the Hartz and the Saxon Erzgebirge." Chap. 5. "Theory of the diminution of the waters of the globe." Description of overlying formations. An investigation of the contents of the original waters of the globe, during the different periods of the earth's formation. "The division of rocks into five classes." Chap. 6. "Primitive rocks." Chap. 7. "Transition rocks." Chap. 8. "Floetz rocks." Chap. 9. "Alluvial rocks." Chap. 10. "Volcanic rocks." Chap. 11. "Mineral Repositories." Chap. 12. "Relative age of metals." These are succeeded by tables, of the relative antiquity and geognostic relations of simple minerals, of the heights of mountains, hills, and lakes, and of volcanoes.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In Mr. ROYSTON'S "*Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Medical Art in the British Empire*," we have the prodromus of a "Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ," in which it is his intention to unite the precision of a *catalogue raisonnée*, the convenience of a concordance of facts and opinions, an historical sketch of the progress of the medical art in the British empire, and biographical recollections of writers who have become conspicuous by their theories, the controversies in which they have been engaged, by their having ameliorated the practice, or by their discoveries extended the boundaries of medical science. The following are the classes into which Mr. Royston proposes to divide his Bibliographia. 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Materia Medica. 3. Theory and Practice of Physic. 4. Nosology. 5. Surgery. 6. Obstetrics, with Diseases of Women and Children. 7. Mineral Waters. 8. Glossaries and Dictionaries. 9. Medical Jurisprudence. 10. Histories of Medicine, Medical Biography, Charters and Disputes respecting Privileges, Patent Medicines, and Empiricism, &c. 11. Veterinaria. 12. Experimental Philosophy. 13. Miscellanea. The spirit with which Mr. Royston seems to enter on his undertaking demands our highest praise.

Of Mr. BELL'S "*System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy*," the first volume only has at present appeared. Mr. Bell states, that his intention "is to present to the student, and to the surgeon, such clear, short, and strong views of the objects of our operation; of the manner of operating, and of the difficulties which may unexpectedly present themselves; as an experienced surgeon would wish to impress on the mind of one in whom he is much interested: such a view, in short, of operative surgery, as, without putting aside the information gained in general study, may guard against the distraction of difficulties and doubts, when the knife is actually in the hand." The design is certainly, in some respects, different from that of any publication which has hitherto been given to the world. The more important parts of the first volume, are those which relate to Mr. Lynn's practice in the operation for popliteal aneurism, to stricture in the Urethra, to Hernia, and to Lithotomy.

Dr. REECE, in his "*Practical Observations on the Radix Rhatanicæ, or Rhatany Root, a Production of Peru*," has called the attention of the medical profession to a plant, the qualities of which appear to have been well known abroad. He describes its powers as a tonic or stomachic medicine, the various forms in which it may be employed, and a few testimonies in its favour as superior to the Peruvian bark in all cases that require the use of a strengthening medicine. The Portuguese merchants are stated to have been long in the habit of purchasing it to improve the colour, astringency, and richness of their port wines.

Dr. MOSELEY'S Essays, "*On Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure; with a Description of the different Stages of Canine Madness;*" are highly creditable to their author. They appear to have been originally published in the Morning Herald.

That there is some truth in Dr. BOSTOCK'S "*Remarks on the Reform of the Pharmaceutical Nomenclatur; and particularly on that adopted by the Edinburgh College;*"

College;" we can readily admit, although his own criticisms may not every where be correct.

POETRY.

The poem of greatest importance which has appeared during the last half year is undoubtedly to be found in Mr. SCOTT'S "*Marmion, a Tale of Flodden-Field,*" which in style, scenery, and the delineation of antient manners, bears a strong affinity to the "Lay of the last Minstrel." The story turns upon the private adventures of a fictitious character; but is called a Tale of Flodden-field, because the hero's fate is connected with that memorable defeat, and the causes which led to it. The poem opens about the commencement of August, and concludes with the defeat of Flodden, September 4, 1513. It is divided into six cantos; to each of which is prefixed an introduction in the form of an epistle, addressed to the following persons, W. S. Rose, esq. the Rev. John Marriot, William Erskine, esq. James Skene, esq. George Ellis, esq. and Richard Heber, esq. Each canto has a separate title. The first is called, *the Castle*, from its opening with Lord Marmion's arrival at Norham, on the southern bank of the Tweed, as Henry the VIIIth's ambassador: whence we shall transcribe as a specimen, the passage in which De Wilton, Lord Marmion's enemy, was introduced to him in the disguised character of a pilgrim-guide.

"Whereas the Palmer came in hall,
Nor lord, nor knight was there more tall,
Or had a statelier step withal,
Or looked more high and keen;
For no saluting did he wait,
But strode across the hall of state,
And fronted Marmion where he sate,
As he his peer had been.

But his gaunt frame was worn with toil;
His cheek was sunk, alas the while!
And when he struggled at a smile,
His eye look'd haggard wild.
Poor wretch! the mother that him bare,
If she had been in presence there,
In his wan face, and sun-burn'd hair,
She had not known her child.

Danger, long travel, want, or woe,
Soon change the form that best we know,
For deadly fear can time outgo,
And blanch at once the hair.
Hard toil can roughen form and face,
And want can quench the eye's bright grace,
Nor does old age a wrinkle trace,
More deeply than despair.

Happy whom none of these befall,
But this poor Palmer knew them all.

The second Canto is entitled, *The Convent;* from the close of which, after Constance de Beverley, whom Marmion had seduced, is left by a solemn conclave to be immured, we shall make another extract.

"An hundred winding steps convey
That conclave to the upper day;
But, ere they breath'd the fresher air,
They heard the shriekings of despair,
And many a stifled groan.
With speed their upward way they take,
(Such speed as age and fear can make,)
And cross'd themselves for terror's sake,
As hurrying, tottering on.

Even in the vesper's heavenly tone,
They seem'd to hear a dying groan,
And bade the passing knell to toll
For welfare of a parting soul.
Slow o'er the midnight wave it swung,
Northumbrian rocks in answer rung;
To Warkworth cell the echoes roll'd,
His beads the wakeful hermit told;
The Bamborough peasant raised his head,
But slept ere half a prayer he said;
So far was heard the mighty knell,
The stag sprung up on Cheviot Fell,
Spread his broad nostril to the wind,
Listed before, aside, behind;
Then couched him down beside the hind,
And quaked among the mountain fern,
To hear that sound so dull and stern.

In the third Canto, entitled, *The Hostel, or Inn*, Marmion, stirred by an idle tale of his host's, undertakes a midnight adventure.

"In other pace than forth he yode,
Return'd Lord Marmion,
Down hastily he sprung from selle,
And, in his haste, well nigh he fell;
To the 'squire's hand the rein he threw,
And spoke no word as he withdrew;
But yet the moonlight did betray,
The falcon crest was soil'd with clay;
And plainly might Fitz-Eustace see,
By stains upon the charger's knee,
And his left side, that on the moor
He had not kept his footing sure."

The fourth Canto is entitled *The Camp.* In the fifth Canto, named *The Court*, Marmion having been met by Sir David Lindsay, Lion King at Arms, is conducted, through the Scottish camp, where he marks the different races of men of whom it was composed, to the court of James the V. The description of the Scottish monarch, is perhaps the most interesting part of this canto.

"The monarch's form was middle size;
For feat of strength, or exercise,
Shaped in proportion fair;

And

And hazle was his eagle eye,
And auburn of the darkest dye
His short curl'd beard and hair.
Light was his footstep in the dance,
And firm his stirrup in the lists;
And, oh! he had that merry glance,
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Lightly from fair to fair he flew,
And lov'd to plead, lament, and sue;
Suit lightly won, and short lived pain!
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.

In the sixth canto we have *The Battle*. The previous scene between Clare and De Wilton, in which the latter relates his history, is truly interesting: but the finest strain of poetry is to be found in the description of the conflict, and the arrangement of the hostile armies.

"Blount and Fitz Eustace rested still
With lady Clare upon the hill;
On which, (for far the day was spent,)
The western sun-beams now were bent.
The cry they heard, its meaning knew,
Could plain their distant comrades view;
Sadly to Blount did Eustace say,
'Unworthy office here to stay!
No hope of gilded spurs to-day.
But, see! look up—on Flodden bent,
The Scottish foe has fired his tent.'
And sudden as he spoke,
From the sharp ridges of the hill,
All downward to the banks of Till,
Was wreathed in sable smoke;
Volumed and vast, and rolling far,
The cloud enveloped Scotland's war,
As down the hill they broke;
Nor martial shout, nor minstrel tone,
Announced their march; their tread alone,
At times one warning trumpet blown,
At times a stifled hum,
Told England, from his mountain throne
King James did rushing come.
Scarce could they hear, or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they close.
They close, in clouds of smoke and dust,
With sword-sway, and with lance's thrust;
And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in upper air.

One fault is however to be found with the story. The hero is by no means one who excites regard in the reader. From the opening of the first canto, to the conclusion of the last, nothing appears to interest us in his fate. James might have imprisoned him, or Douglas hanged him at Tantallon; and we should have proceeded to the end of the tale with as little pity, as when he dies upon the field of Flodden.

The notes, which occupy nearly a fourth of the volume, are not merely explanatory, but replete with curious information, highly illustrative of the manners of the sixteenth century; containing, besides, two or three specimens of ancient Border-poetry. They show, also, that many incidents which in the poem might be esteemed but fanciful creations, had examples in real history. Two or three of the closing notes, afford the true particulars of Flodden-fight.

Of the epistles, the best and most poetical, is that to Mr. Heber.

The editor of "*The Cabinet of Poetry*," in six volumes octavo, justly complains that the poets at large, like the statutes at large, are proverbial for the useless lumber which they contain, and have long been a heavy tax, not only upon the purse, but on the patience of the public. The present work is compiled on the principle of rejecting all the worthless and uninteresting parts of their compositions, and retaining only the best and most exquisite pieces. It is in regard to the mass of English poetry, strictly A CABINET OF GEMS; and though it may not include every poem which, according to various opinions, might properly appear in such a selection, no articles will be found in it which do not possess unquestionable beauty, and afford adequate specimens of the peculiar genius and manner of their respective authors. Prefixed to the whole, is an essay on poetry; and to the works of each author, a concise biographical sketch: the latter, containing dates of facts and short criticisms. The last volume affords, among others, selections from the poetry of Warton, Cotton, Blacklock, Mason, Burns, and Beattie. The portrait of some eminent poet, from the graver of Miss Watson, is prefixed to each volume.

Mr. STEWART'S poem on "*The Resurrection*," abounds in specimens of elegant composition, in a strain of pure and unaffected piety.

Among poems of the satirical kind, we have not seen one of greater point or brilliancy, for a considerable time, than the "*Heroic Epistle to Mr. Winsor, the Patentee of the Hydro-Carbonic Gas Lights.*" From the exordium we shall transcribe the wish which the poet expresses for the extension of light to the mind.

O! could thy gas with equal power convey,
To the minds eye an intellectual ray,
With flame ætherial decompos'd from coal,
Illume and HYDRO-CARBONATE the soul;

Our

Our streets, so long with walking idiots curst,
Where "Dunce the second elbows Dunce the first,"
Might see parade their crowded path along,
A novel species—an enlightened throng;
E'en Bond-street loungers bright ideas gain,
And what is now a blank—become a brain:
Thy walk, Pall-Mall! might every evening boast,
A head illum'd for each illumin'd post,
Might count a savant tenant to each house,
And London rival Laputa in NOYE.

In a digression, the author slightly glances at the Royal Institution; and concludes with the supposed conversion of Mr. Winsor, after death, into a PATENT PLANET.

Of instructive poetry for children, one of the best specimens is perhaps afforded in Mrs. ROWSE'S "*Outlines of English History.*" We transcribe the opening as a specimen:

"Britain, in ancient times was found,
A rude, but fertile spot of ground,
And early writers all describe
Its settlers as a Celtic tribe,
Who left the northern Gallic shore,
Th' inviting Island to explore;
Some, dwelling near the ocean's side,
By tillage, nature's wants supply'd,
While others, inland, lov'd the chase,
A hardy and a warlike race,
Whose painted skins, and shaggy dress,
Well did their savage state express;
Their cottages were thatch'd with straw,
And many leaders gave them law;
But when uncommon danger press'd,
They chose a chief to rule the rest.
Both horse and foot compos'd their force,
And by the chariot's warlike course,
With scythes the axle-tree around,
Thousands were slain upon the ground.
We see, in Britain's public care,
Religion held the largest share;
The Druids often made the law,
And kept the people much in awe;
Simple their lives, their manners grave,
Within a hollow tree or cave,
They pass'd their days, and mostly fed
On acorns and the berry red.
Sad were their rites, for mortals flam'd
In idols to the god they nam'd;
O! praise your God, ye British youth,
O! bless him for the light of truth!

Another little volume, in imitation of Dr. Watts's "Specimens of Moral Songs," will be found in Mrs. RICHARDSON'S "*Poems for the Instruction of Youth.*" In an address "to the maturer reader," Mrs. Richardson deprecates the severity of criticism. We transcribe the little poem to the memory of Dr. Watts.

"Benign instructor of unthinking youth,
Humbly to thee I consecrate the lay,
Desirous to impress each sacred truth:
Happy, if useful, in this first essay.
Should thy kind spirit hold discourse below,
And favouring view resum'd thy moral plan,
Would that a quickening force it might bestow,
Aiding the work thy hallow'd muse began!

And that (allied by birth) a kindred fire
Sublime might elevate this feeble song:
Yet not ambitiously would I aspire
To win such praises as to thee belong.

Enough for me, the PROPHET'S fate revers'd,
With but a *portion* of thy SPIRIT bless'd;
That when these humble stanzas are rehears'd,
There should appear aught of thy mind express'd.

May thy inspiring genius lead me on,
Blending amusement with instruction plain;
That, though fair virtue's tuneful bard be gone,
This simple verse may not be read in vain." S. R.

DRAMA.

"*The Fall of Portugal, or the Royal Exiles.*" *A Tragedy, in Five Acts.*—The poetry of this drama is elegant and classical, and bears evident marks of a masterly hand.

The "*Dramatis Personæ,*" consist chiefly of the first personages in the government of Portugal. The grand point on which the plot is founded, consists in the attempts made by Junot, the general of the French troops, and his agents, to induce the Prince Regent and his ministers to remain in Lisbon, and trust the specious promises of friendship and protection offered by the French General, in the name of Buonaparte.

The character of Elvira is nobly sustained, love and ambition give way to loyalty and patriotism, and urge her to save the prince and her country, by revealing the treason of her lover.

The following lines from the scene in Act ii. between Elvira and Alvarez, we trust will justify our criticism.

ALVAREZ.

Know then, thy friend Braganza's fate approaches!
His boasted beam of royalty obscur'd,
What is Braganza, but in name a prince?
A higher genius awes him and controuls;
Press'd by NAPOLEON'S power, he is no more
Than were a wren within the eagle's gripe!
With ease o'ercome! he abdicates his throne!
It must be fill'd—what if Alvarez fill it?

ELVIRA.

ELVIRA.

Thou fill the throne of Portugal! thy words
Are thunder in my ears—speak—art thou leagu'd
With him, the enemy of all mankind,
Whose boasted conquests are rank usurpations;
Who rules the nations with an iron hand?
Soars thy ambition to a traitor's name?
Turn'd vile usurper, whose foul deeds of death
The pen of history shall write in blood!
Think'st thou ELVIRA will unite in crimes,
And smile upon the grandeur of a theft?
Thou knowest not ELVIRA—true, I am proud;
But never shall a *treason* taint this heart.
Mistaken man! beyond the tyrant's reach
Prepar'd to fly, the PRINCE will shun his power.

ALVAREZ.

Vainly he hopes to 'scape impending fate,
And deems the hosts of France in sluggishness
Undone beyond the powers of restoration;
Wakes from his dream, and finds himself a vassal.

ELVIRA.

Ha! is it so?—then duty be obey'd!
In thee my simple confidence repos'd!
Deceiv'd, I fondly priz'd hee for thy *virtues!*
All love is fled—it holds no competition
'Twixt me, and firm allegiance to my prince,
For ever, more the parent than the sovereign;
For all his friendship, shall I thus requite him,
And say to gratitude, "I know thee not?"

The remainder of the dialogue in this interview is still more animated. But the single scene which occupies the whole of Act iii. representing *A Council Chamber*; present, the Prince, Archbishop of Lisbon, Archbishop of Braga, Emanuel, Alonzo, Alvarez, and other officers of state, is superior in sentiment and style to any of our modern dramas.

One short specimen we submit to the judgment of our readers, and so conclude the review.

ALVAREZ.

NAPOLEON offers friendship to our realm;
Holds out to PORTUGAL a guardian hand.
To him all Europe bows—he only asks
For friendship in return, and vigorous aid,
To gain that peace, for which my sovereign sighs.

PRINCE.

'Tis he alone, who lifts his arm against us:
Yet he, with all his daring, views with fear
The giant power of BRITAIN—sacred spot!
The fam'd *asylum* from despotic power;
Where banish'd kings and princes find a home;
Where reigns a sovereign in his people's hearts;
That happy Isle, where freedom only dwells,
To rescue from a tyrant's rage the world,
Wishes he peace with ENGLAND? to what end?
To snatch the sword of justice from her hand,
To slay and plunder with impunity.

The republication of the first folio edition of SHAKSPEARE'S *Plays* may be regarded as a phenomenon in literature. The text is a *fac-simile*, and includes whatever errors may have crept into the first assemblage of the plays. As far as price goes, the possession of this invaluable treasure may now be attained for a tenth of what its original has for a long time brought.

The posthumous work of Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT, for which the world is indebted to his son, though interesting, and occasionally marked by touches both of elegance and feeling, has certainly not received the last revisal of its author. It is a dramatic tale, entitled "*The Test of Guilt*," founded on the vulgar notion that a murdered carcase bleeds afresh at the touch of the assassin.

"*The Heir at Law*," by Mr. GEORGE COLMAN, the younger, which was brought out at the theatre royal, in the Haymarket, as long ago as July the 15th, 1797, is now first published in a genuine form. Of its merit as a dramatic production, no testimony can be needed on our part.

Among the operas which have appeared, "*The Jew of Mogadore*," by Mr. CUMBERLAND, is probably the best.

Mr. KENNEY'S "*World*," deserves the highest commendation.

Here also we shall introduce the "*Practical Illustrations of Theatrical Gesture and Action, adapted to the Business of the English Stage, and to the Characters of the English Drama*," *from the original work of* M. ENGEL, member of the academy of Berlin. By Mr. HENRY SIDDONS.

In a future retrospect, we shall probably again notice the *Dramatic and Poetical Works* of the late GENERAL BURGOYNE. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the author.

NOVELS, &c.

Considerable praise is due, in this class, to "*The Wedding-day*," by Mrs. SPENCE. The plot is unfolded in an interesting manner. The story has unity of design, fidelity in the delineation of character, chasteness of expression, and a good moral.

Another

Another work of merit has appeared in "*Stories of Old Daniel; or, Tales of Wonder and Delight:*" told in the spirit of a benevolent, loquacious man.

"*The Knights; Tales illustrative of the marvellous;*" are less amusing than Mr. DALLAS's former production of "The Morlands;" less natural in the characters, and less elegant in the language, though still entitled to a share of our praise.

Miss BARRELL's "*Riches and Poverty,*" a tale, may rank among the best books of its kind. It is short, simple, and impressive, artlessly told, and likely to be useful.

"*Monks and Robbers,*" and "*The Atrocities of a Convent,*" are titles which have long ceased to wet the appetite of *our* curiosity. The former, is in two volumes; the latter, in three.

We have also, "*Memoirs of Female Philosophers*" by the author of "Caroline of Litchfield," translated from the German; and "*Characters at Brighton,*" in four volumes.

MISCELLANIES.

A more valuable work, in the miscellaneous class, than any we have of late had an opportunity of mentioning, will be found in the "*Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Antient Manners: with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare; on the Collection of Popular Tales, entitled Gesta Romanorum; and on the English Morris Dance;*" by Mr. DOUCE, in two volumes, octavo.

Some excuse, Mr. Douce observes, may seem necessary for obtruding on the reader so many passages from what Mr. Steevens somewhere called "books too mean to be formally quoted." And yet the wisest among us may be often benefited by the meanest productions of human intellect, if, like medicinal poisons, they be administered with skill. It had escaped the recollection of the learned and accomplished commentator that he had himself condescended to examine a multitude of volumes of the above class, and even to use them with advantage to his readers in the course of his notes.

"With respect to what is often absurdly denominated *black letter* learning, the taste which prevails in the present times for this sort of reading, wherever true scholarship and a laudable curiosity are found united, will afford the best reply to the hyper-criticisms and impotent sarcasms of those who, having from indolence or ignorance neglected to cultivate so rich a field of knowledge, exert the whole of their endeavours to depreciate its value. Are the labours of our countrymen, and especially the copious stores of information that enriched the long and flourishing reign of Elizabeth, to be rejected because they are recorded in a particular typography?

"Others again have complained of the redundancy of the commentators, and of an affected display of learning to explain terms and illustrate matters of obvious and easy comprehension. This may sometimes have been the case, but it were easier to show that too little, and not too much, has been attempted on many of these occasions. An eminent critic has declared that 'if every line of Shakspeare's plays were accompanied with a comment, every intelligent reader would be indebted to the industry of him who produced it.' Shakspeare indeed is not more obscure than contemporary writers; but he is certainly much better worth illustrating. The above objectors, affectedly zealous to detect the errors of other men, but more frequently betraying their own self-sufficiency and overweening importance, seem to forget that comments and illustrations are designed for the more ignorant class of readers, who are always the most numerous; and that very few possess the happiness and advantage of being wise or learned."

To give a full account of a work, so multifarious in contents, would be impossible. It is enough to say that no commentator has taken more pains, or been more successful in his illustrations. One design of these volumes, says Mr. Douce, has been to augment the knowledge of our popular customs and antiquities, in which respect alone the writings of Shakspeare have suggested better hints, and furnished ampler materials than those of any one besides.

As examples we shall quote two or three which rank among the more important illustrations of particular passages.

TEMPEST.

Act I. Sc. 2. p. 28.

Ari. 'From the still vext *Bermoothes.*'

"The voyage of Sir George Somners to the Bermudas, in the year 1609-11, has been already noticed with a view of ascertaining the time in which the Tempest was written; but the important particulars of his shipwreck, from which it is exceedingly probable that the outline of a considerable part of this play was borrowed, has been unaccountably overlooked. Several contemporary narratives of the above event were published, which Shakspeare might

might have consulted; and the conversation of the time might have furnished, or at least suggested, some particulars that are not to be found in any of the printed accounts. In 1610, Silvester Jourdan, an eye-witness, published a Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Divals; by Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and Captayne Newport, with divers others. Next followed Strachey's Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia, 1612, 4to. and some other pamphlets of less moment. From these accounts it appears that the Bermudas had never been inhabited, but regarded as under the influence of enchantment; though an addition to a subsequent edition of Jourdan's work gravely states that they are not enchanted; that Sommers's ship had been split between two rocks; that during his stay on the island several conspiracies had taken place; and that a sea-monster, in shape like a man, had been seen, who had been so called after the monstrous tempests that often happened at Bermuda. In Stowe's Annals we have also an account of Sommers's shipwreck, in which this important passage occurs, 'Sir George Sommers sitting at the stearne, seeing the ship desperate of relieſe, looking every minute when the ship would sinke, hee espied land, which according to his and Captain Newport's opinion, they judged it should be that dreadfull coast of the Bermudas, which islands were of all nations said and supposed to bee enchanted and inhabited with witches and devils, which grew by reason of accustomed monstrous thunder, storm, and tempest, neere unto those islands, also for that the whole coast is so wonderous dangerous of rockes, that few can approach them, but with unspeakable hazard of ship-wrack.' Now if some of these circumstances in the ship-wreck of Sir George Sommers be considered, it may possibly turn out that they are "the particular and recent event which turned Shakspeare to call his play The Tempest," * instead of "the great tempest of 1612, which has already been supposed to have suggested its name, and which might have happened after its composition. If this be the fact, the play was written between 1609 and 1614, when it was so illiberally and invidiously alluded to in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair."

"KING HENRY IV. PART ii.
Sc. 4. p. 91.
Pist. Have we not *Hiren* here.

"The notes on this expression have left it a matter of doubt whether Pistol is speaking of his sword or of a woman; but the fact is, after all, that the word Hiren was properly designed by the author to be ambiguous, though used by Pistol with reference only to his sword. When the Hostess replies 'There's none such here, do you think I would deny her?' she evidently conceives that he is calling for some wench. Pistol, not regarding her blunder, continues to handle his sword, and in his next speech reads the motto on it, *si fortuna me tormenta, sperato me contenta.* It is to be observed that most of the ancient swords had inscriptions on them, and there is no doubt that if diligent search were made, the one before us, in a less corrupted state, would be found. In the mean time the reader is presented with the figure of an old French rapier, in the author's possession, on which these lines are engraved: *si fortune me tourmente l'esperance me contente.*"

In further illustration, the following story from Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, 4to, is added. 'Hanniball Gonsaga being in the low countries overthrowne from his horse by an English Captaine, and commanded to yielde himself prisoner, kist his word, and gave it the Englishman, saying, *si fortuna me tormento, il speranza me contenta.*' Part of this story had already been quoted by Dr. Farmer, but not for a similar purpose.

"HAMLET.
Act iii. Sc. 2. p. 198.
Ham. 'With two *provincial roses* on my razed shoes.'

The old copies read *provincial*, which led Mr. Warton to ask, why *provincial* roses? and to conclude that roses of *Provence* were meant, on which conclusion the text has been most unnecessarily changed; because the old reading was correct. There is no evidence to show that *Provence* was ever remarkable for its roses; but it is well known that *Provins*, in *La Basse Brie*, about forty miles from Paris, was formerly celebrated for the growth of this flower, of which the best cataplasms are said to have been made. It was, according to tradition, imported into that country from Syria, by a Count de Brie. See Guillemeau *Historie naturelle de la Rose.* It is probable that this kind of rose, which in our old herbals is called the Great Holland, or *Province* rose, was imported into this country both from Holland and France, from which latter country the Dutch might have first procured it. There is

* See Malone's Shaksp. vol. i. part i. p. 379.

is an elegant cut of the Provins rose, with a good account of it, in the first edition of Pomet *Hist. des drogues*, 1694, folio, p. 174.

Remarks of a still more important nature will, however, be found, on the story and construction of Measure for Measure, on the sources from which the story of the Merchant of Venice was derived, on the story of Troilus and Cressida, on the story of Pericles, and on *Wassel* and *Valentines* in *Hamlet*.

The Memoir, toward the close of the second volume, "on the Anachronisms and some other Incongruities of Shakspeare," displays not only research but sound judgment. 'Nor is Shakspeare' always held 'responsible for such whimsicalities, for they are occasionally to be traced in the materials whereof his plays are constructed; and others belong to those authors whom he had only assisted in dramas, the whole composition of which had been improperly ascribed to him.'

The dissertations, on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspear, on the Gesta Romanorum, and the Morris Dance, are too curious and too copious for an abridgment here.

The work is adorned with a variety of engravings, both on wood and copper.—Mr. Douce deserves the thanks of every lover of the works of Shakspeare.

"*A few short Notes on Shakspeare, by way of Supplement to Johnson, Steevens, Malone, and Douce,*" have also appeared from the pen of Mr. STEPHEN WESTON. They contain some classical allusions and a few references to old books, but are not of great consideration.

The idea of Mr. BURNETT's "*Specimens of English prose Writers,*" appears to have been suggested by the well known work of Mr. Ellis. They begin with Sir John Mandeville in the reign of Edward the Third; and end with Bishop Burnet in the reign of James the Second.

Among the more curious extracts in the first volume may be reckoned those from *Trevisa, Wickliffe, Sir Thomas Moore*, and *Latimer*. The last of whom affords some of the most amusing examples of composition.

The second volume opens with Bishop *Gardiner*, and gives a specimen of style from his long letter to Ridley. "The Complaynt of Scotland," shews the contempory state, in one short extract, of the Scottish Dialect. Other principal writers whose works are cited chronologically for specimens of composition, are, *Grafton, Holinshed, Sir Philip Sidney, Spencer, Lord Burleigh, Knolles, Hooker, Bacon, Sir Henry Spelman, Bishop Andrews, Donne, Ben Jonson, Burton, Selden*, and KING JAMES.

In the third volume the writers are more numerous, opening with Bishop *Hall, Hobbes, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Brown, Fuller, Milton, Lord Clarendon, Howel, Cowley, Walton*, and *L'Estrange*, follow; with an extract from a curious work somewhat in the manner of Sterne, intitled "France painted to the Life," 1657. *Boyle, Barrow, Bunyan, Tillotson, Sherlock, Barclay, Tom Brown*, Lady *Russel*, and *Locke*, complete the specimens.

For various literary sketches and remarks, particularly in the first volume, Mr. Burnett confesses himself indebted to Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry; and in a slight degree to Mr. Godwin's Life of Chaucer. His general source of the biographical details prefixed, has been the Biographia Britannica.

The lists of the different productions of the several authors, have so far, at least their use, that they indicate the subjects which have interested the curiosity and exercised the talents of different ages.

For what it purports to be, Mr. Burnett's "Specimens" will be found a creditable work to its compiler. Had Mr. B. pretended to have given examples from unpublished manuscripts, we should have blamed him for not going back with his subject farther than the reign of Edward the Third.

Mr. WOOD's "*Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments*" bears more particularly on the erection of a Mausoleum for the interment of such officers as have died or distinguished themselves in the service of their country. It is accompanied by a design which represents a pyramid, with portals of entrance at the four corners.

We had formed a faint, though it seems a fallacious hope, that the "Miseries of human life" were at *an end*. We have since seen *Professional Characteristics: consisting of naval squalls, military broils, physical disasters, legal flaws, and clerical lamentations uttered by an admiral; a colonel, a lawyer, a doctor, and a parson, in the coffee room at Bath*. Perhaps the world is now sufficiently stocked with such productions.

The twenty-fifth volume of the "*Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,*" has for a frontispiece the new medal

medal, modelled by Mr. Flaxman, executed by Mr. Pidgeon, and engraved by Mr. Anker Smith.

The different subjects are placed, as usual, under the several classes into which the business of the society is divided.

One of the most curious papers appears to be that of Dr. Howison, in which he communicates the Chinese method of propagating fruit trees by *abscission*.

Another curious communication occurs among the "Papers in Chemistry," from Lord Ribblesdale, respecting a mine of zinc ore at Malham Moor, in Craven, Yorkshire; portions of the product of which his lordship has used in paint, as a substitute for that baneful article white lead, for some years. At the opening, it is stated from the Society, that although it did not appear, upon trial by various persons, fully to answer the purposes of white lead, as a basis for paint, yet it possessed sufficient merit to induce the Society to vote their silver medal to his lordship.

A third memoir, of great interest, will be found in the papers which relate, to Mr. Daniel's "*Apparatus to secure persons from sinking in Water, or to act as a* Life-Preserver, *when shipwrecked.*" It properly obtained the Society's gold medal.

Of the "*Essays of the London Architectural Society,*" we were best pleased with the perusal of the two first, "*On Modern Architecture,*" by Mr. Edmund Aikin; and, "*On the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture,*" by Mr. Samuel Beazley, jun. The latter of these contains not only much scientific knowlege, but extensive reading. Having traced our ancient Church Architecture through its various stages of progressive improvement till the introduction of the Grecian style had annihilated its pretensions to the favour of our artists, Mr. Beazley proceeds to consider a few of its parts scientifically, closing with a consideration of its beauties as they affect the imagination.

Mr. Gilchrist has published "*An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare;*" in which he argues with considerable force that the commentators, in endeavouring to raise Shakspeare by depriciating Jonson, have only benefited the cause of Old Ben. The following lines in Jonson's verses to the memory of Shakspeare, are quite sufficient to do away the charge of malignity.

——"I confess thy writings to be such,
"As neither man nor Muse can praise too much."

Here also may be mentioned, "*The Spirit of the Public Journals, for* 1807: *being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeu d'Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications:*"—with explanatory notes, and anecdotes of many of the persons alluded to. It is sufficient to say that this publication has stood the test of eleven years.

The nature of Mr. Malcolm's "*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements, of the Citizens of London during that period; with a Review of the State of Society in* 1807," will perhaps be best explained by an enumeration of the contents of the different chapters.

"Chap. I. Persons of the Aborigines of London. Reasons why their Descendants degenerated, and afterwards recovered their pristine Beauty; Causes of Diseases and Distortion in Parish Children; Sketch of the History of the Foundling Hospital; Welsh Charity School; Miscellaneous Anecdotes of numerous Acts of Charity. Chap. II. Anecdotes of Depravity, from 1700 to 1800. Chap. III. Manners and Customs, including many Descriptions of Folly, which may be considered as Ramifications of Depravity, and others that rather excite Mirth than Reprehension. Chap. IV. Eccentricity proved sometimes injurious, though often inoffensive. Chap. V. Public Methods of raising Money, exemplified in Notices relating to Lotteries, Benefit Societies, &c. Chap. VI. The Religious and Political Passions of the Community illustrated by Anecdotes of popular Tumults. Chap. VII. Amusement; Detail of all its varieties. Chap. VIII. Anecdotes of dress, and of the Caprices of fashion. Chap. IX. Domestic Architecture, traced from its origin to its present improved state in London; lighting and improving of Streets; Obstructions in them; Ornaments, &c. Chap. X. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of London. Chap. XI. Sculpture and Painting. Chap. XII. Sketch of the present State of Society in London.

The style in which the work is written is very

very similar to many parts of "Londinium Redivivum." It is illustrated by fifty Engravings.

To enter minutely into every opinion expressed in Mr. STOCKDALE'S "*Lectures on the truly eminent English Poets*," would occupy at least a work as large as that which he has published. In perusing them we must own that some passages have occurred which we could wish had been expunged; and we were sorry to see so much written on the prejudices and the errors of Dr. Johnson. On a general view, however, it appears that they contain a great deal which the lovers of poetry, and the younger students in belles lettres will rejoice to read. Mr. Stockdale's opinions are, for the most part, candid, his discriminations generally accurate; and his language good. The series of poets is commenced with Spenser.

As a preliminary to what may be said in a future retrospect, we shall here only notice the title of a "*Prospectus of a New Analysis of Antient Chronology; in which an attempt is made to explain the History, Antiquities, and Prophecies, of the Nations recorded in the Scriptures, on Principles tending to remove the Imperfection and Discordance of all preceding Systems of Chronology.* By WILLIAM HALES D.D. *Rector of Killesandra, and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin.*

One of the latest publications which have appeared is the first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions*" for 1808: containing the following papers.

I. The Bakerian Lecture, on some new phenomena of chemical Changes produced by Electricity, particularly the Decomposition of the fixed Alkalies, and the Exhibition of the new substances which constitute their bases; and on the general Nature of alkaline Bodies. By HUMPHRY DAVY, Esq.

II. On the Structure and Uses of the Spleen. By EVERARD HOME, Esq.

III. On the Composition of the Compound Sulphuret from Huel Boys, and an Account of its Crystals. By JAMES SMITHSON, Esq.

IV. On Oxalic Acid. By THOMAS THOMPSON, M. D.

V. On Super-Acid and Sub-Acid Salts. By WILLIAM HYDE WOOLLASTON, M. D.

VI. On the Inconvertibility of Bark into Alburnum. By THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq.

VII. Some Account of Cretinism. By HENRY REEVE, M. D. of Norwich.

VIII. On a New Property of the Tangents of the three Angles of a Plane Triangle. By Mr. WILLIAM GERRARD, Quarter Master of Instruction at the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

IX. On a new Property of the Tangents of three Arches, trisecting the Circumference of a Circle, by NEVIL MASKELYNE, D.D. F.R.S. and Astronomer Royal.

X. An Account of the Application of the Gas from Coal to economical Purposes, by Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCH.

XI. Further Experiments on the Spleen, by EVERARD HOME, Esq.—followed by the Meteorological Journal, kept at the apartments of the Society.

Of these papers, Mr. Davy's Lecture is by far the most interesting, containing his discovery of the bases of potash and soda. But we must not pass entirely unnoticed, Dr. Reeve's Essay on *Cretinism*, a species of mental imbecility not uncommon among the villages of Valais. To the authorities of other writers on the nature and causes of Cretinism, Dr. Reeve has added his own observations, made principally in the summer of 1805, when he had an opportunity of seeing several Cretins at Martigny and Sion. He also procured from the Anatomical Museum at Vienna two drawings from the skull of a Cretin who died at the age of thirty: both of which are engraved: and in which several deviations from the natural structure are observable.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"HISTOIRE Critique de la Republique Romaine, Ouvrage dans equel on s'est proposé de detruire des préjugés invétérés, &c."—A Critical History of the Roman Republic, in which it is proposed to destroy the inveterate prejudices which have hitherto prevailed relative to the first ages of the republic, the morals of the Romans, their virtues, their external politics, their constitution, and the characters of their most celebrated men. By Peter Charles Levesque, a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honour; also professor of morals,

rals and history, in the college of France; 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1807.

M. Levesque tells the reader in his preface, that "dissertations," are neither to be hoped, nor feared from him, as he is content to support his opinions with short arguments, and to confine his authorities to the mere quotation of the names of the authors. He adds also, that he does not choose his work should be interlarded with Greek and Latin passages.

"Although I consider," says he, "the greater portion of the history of the first ages of Rome either as uncertain or fabulous, yet I have not permitted myself to suppress any recorded events. It appertains indeed to human reason to decide on their authenticity, but it is nevertheless necessary to become acquainted with these, because both poets and orators, ancient, as well as modern, frequently allude to them, while painters and statuaries have recurred to this source for the subjects of their labours.

"In order to establish the degree of confidence that ought to be given to the history of an ancient state, it is necessary to ascertain whether it possessed a familiar acquaintance with the art of writing; or on the contrary, whether the process of tracing the human thought was not slow and difficult, or perhaps utterly unknown. Of a people who cannot write, there cannot properly be any history; in that case, there is nothing but tradition, and the character of all tradition is to alter the text in passing from mouth to mouth, and from age to age; to confound the names, the places, the times, the circumstances; unceasingly to surcharge itself with new elements; to lose the memory of those which contributed to the origin of all, and to conclude by being no longer itself.

"The Greeks, that European nation, which was the first to attain the highest point of civilization, for a long time made but little use of writing, or rather, for a long period, were utterly unacquainted with it, confining themselves solely to inscriptions on stone, wood, and lead. History, therefore, properly speaking, did not commence with them until very late; towards the time of the Median wars. They turned into verse all the events of which they wished to preserve the remembrance, with a view of aiding the memory by rhyme and measure. Their very laws were in verse, and even in verse that was sung; their code of morals was versified, and it was less pompous, but far more sage than that afterwards established by the philosophers; their histories were poems, and it was from these poems that the historians borrowed their knowledge of ancient events.

"It is difficult, if not impossible to determine the origin of the tablets of wood covered with wax: they were but ill calculated for works of any extent, more especially in respect to the article of perservation, and the process by which the characters were traced by the aid of a *style*, or iron instrument, rather appertained to engraving, than writing properly so called.

"When the Greeks at length discovered a liquid proper to trace characters with, a long time intervened before they could procure a substance fit to receive the impression, and contented themselves for a long time with undressed skins which they termed *dipteræ*. Herodotus tells us, that the use of skins existed before his time, and that this practice had been abandoned anterior to the epoch, in which he wrote. Until the invention of parchment, the *papyrus* was the only convenient contrivance for the receiving of writing, known to the ancients.

"But the Greeks could never become acquainted with the papyrus, while the inhospitable Egyptians rigorously precluded foreigners from entering into their country, and refused all manner of commerce with them. At length, however, Psammitichus acquired the domination of Egypt, by the assistance of the Ionian and Carian pirates, who had been driven thither by a tempest. The benefits conferred by him, induced these strangers to settle there, and he invited all the Greeks who were so disposed, to imitate their example.

"It may be easily believed that the *papyrus*, was not one of the first articles with which the Greek merchants enriched their native country; for some time must elapse, before they became acquainted with its utility, and it was not until a considerable period after this, that they would attend to such a speculation."

We are now told, that an interval of three centuries interposed, before this discovery reached the Romans, who had no communication with the Greeks, until towards the time of the expedition of Pyrrhus into Italy. They had at first engraved their writings upon pieces of oak, afterwards on plates of copper; they next painted them on leather, and finally conceived the idea of writing on cloth. But it appears, that their records contained

tained nothing more than an account of the public festivals, the names of the annual magistrates, and the principal occurrences of the times. It is here guessed, rather than proved, also, that it was on cloth the chief priest was accustomed to inscribe the pontifical annals, which were consecrated to the preservation of prodigies, and whatsoever concerned religion.

After this, our author begins, in conformity with his avowed intentions, to *doubt* the authenticity of whatever might be supposed to confirm the ideas hitherto prevalent, respecting the antiquity of the Romans.

"But it little concerns us," adds he, "to know what were the historical monuments of the Romans, until the period of the invasion of Rome by the Gauls. These ferocious conquerors destroyed the greater part of the city by fire, and Titus Livius informs us, that nearly all the knowledge consigned in the commentaries of the Pontiffs, and other public and private monuments, were consumed. Another historian, (Clodius, apud Plutarchum in Numa, initio.) tells us, that this loss was general, and he regards as forgeries all the writings of that kind, which some pretended to have preserved.

"But the monuments thus destroyed, appear to have belonged only to the times of the republic, or at most to those of the last kings. How then is it possible for us to expect any certainty relative to the foundation of Rome, and the epochs which followed it, when Dionysius of Halicarnassus assures us, that the ancient Romans did not possess a single historian, not even one of those who recount the fables which supply the place of history among so many nations. We also read in Plutarch, that Fabius Pictor, the earliest of the Romans who pretended to write history, had chiefly followed Diocles of Perapethus, and that this Diocles was the first who treated of the foundation of Rome. But did this Greek historian, who is only known by means of Plutarch, live during an epoch sufficiently near to the foundation of Rome, to have received a traditional account worthy of being relied on? No, assuredly not, for the Greeks themselves had not any historians before the conclusion of the sixth century, anterior to our era. The truth is, that Diocles is scarcely more ancient than the first Roman historian, and that he could not write above forty or fifty years before Fabius.

"From the time of the burning of the city, until the descent of Pyrrhus into Italy, in the year 280 before our epoch, the Romans continued to neglect their annals. We learn this from Livy, who sometimes complains of the silence, sometimes of the discordancy of the annalists, who were often unable to tell the names of the annual magistrates.

"The Romans descended from illustrious families, preserved most religiously the memoirs of their particular houses, and it appears that this usage commenced at an early period of the republic. If these memoirs had been honestly drawn up, they would have presented precious materials for history, at least subsequently to the retreat of the Gauls. But being dictated by vanity, and replete with untruths, they were better calculated to mislead than to enlighten historians. The genealogies were no less deceitful. Four distinct houses pretended to spring from the four sons of Numa, although it is probable that not one of these princes ever existed. The Julian family affected to be descended from Julus, the offspring of Æneas, and traced their origin to the commerce of Venus with Anchises.

"It was therefore from memoirs, destitute of authenticity, that Fabius pretended to compose the early annals of his country. He, however, had the sagacity to write, in general, with brevity, although he entered more into detail respecting the epochs approaching to his own time. He is to be considered as an authority, only as far back as the times of the war with the Tarentines, and with Pyrrhus.

"At this epoch commences the authentic history of the Romans, and we read with still greater confidence the account of the Punic wars, because it is supported by the authority of Polybius, a soldier and a statesman. He had been the preceptor of Scipio, and was the friend both of that illustrious Roman and of Lælius, who might have furnished him with excellent memoirs relative to these events.

"The assistance of Titus Livius intervenes between the war against Antiochus, king of Syria, and the conquest of Persia by the Macedonians. After this we are to recur to Plutarch, a writer who has but little of the critic in him, but who had good authors to follow. Without him, we should know but little concerning the two brothers, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

"The history of the Jugurthine war, by Sallust, is also a precious monument. This great painter presents us with a horrible

rible picture of the corruption of the Romans, which appeared incapable of augmentation, and which was, however, but in its infancy."

M. Levesque, next mentions Cæsar, whom he always treats with high respect, out of compliment perhaps to his own Emperor, while Cicero, and all the friends of freedom, are depicted in the most odious colours. The Romans, we are told, cultivated "the double fanaticism of a love for liberty, which produced the greatest disorders among them, and a love for their country, which made them deem good and honourable the most odious means for augmenting its power and grandeur. In consequence of the first of these, they elevated to the very skies the glory of the first Brutus, who himself became the judge of his own sons, pronounced with his own mouth their sentence of death, and beheld their blood flow with an unmoved countenance; they praised the conduct of the regicide Mutius Scevola; they vaunted the act of Manlius, who, on account of a fault in respect to military discipline, ordered the head of his victorious offspring to be struck off by the hatchet of a lictor; they extolled the acts of a Marcus Brutus, who plunged his poniard into the bosom of Cæsar, his friend, his benefactor, and perhaps his father!"

He next considers the effects produced by their patriotism, and condemns the perfidious stratagems adopted by the Romans, in order to procure easy victories over the nations which they wished either to subject, or destroy. Few historical traits, we are told, have been more justly odious than those which led to the third Punic war, and few politicians more profoundly corrupt than that famous Cato, whose "venomous eloquence" produced it.

Our author concludes as follows:

"These vices in the Roman history, have rendered the perusal of it dangerous for ardent minds, and such as reflect but little. It inspires them with disgust, as well as scorn, and sometimes hatred against the institutions of their native country. In fine, by the foolish wish to become Roman citizens, they become bad citizens.

"They deem themselves on the high road towards the most exalted virtue, by taking for their model, a people who received from Greece a degree of knowledge, which enabled them to distinguish themselves by their great acquirements in poetry, in eloquence, in history, but which never softened them of their pristine ferocity, or made them approach the limits of perfect civilization. Let us allow our enemies to adore, and to imitate this nation, while virtues of a purer kind shall animate us.*

"If by the description of the evils, the disorders, the atrocities, and the degradation of the dignity of man, which in the Roman republic were the result of the national character and constitution, I am able to lessen that enthusiasm, which has so long taken possession of some persons; I shall think myself not undeserving of praise, during my old age, both on the part of my country and of humanity.

"The Romans have done great things. Yes; but too frequently by the most odious means, and they have too often also made an use no less odious of their good fortune. Does it therefore become the French to bow the knee before the Roman grandeur? All grandeur diminishes, when put in comparison with that of our nation, and our hero!"

M. Levesque commences the work itself, in the same spirit with which he has concluded his preface, by insisting that the annals of no nation can be relied on, unless tradition has given place to the art of writing. He divides his subject into "periods," rather than chapters, or sections; and under the first of these, at once recounts and criticises the history of Rome, under her kings, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Lucius Tarquinius, Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus, or the Proud.

Notwithstanding the visible *leaning* of the whole work, towards the order of things now subsisting in France, we must confess that the reign of the last of these monarchs is described with great fidelity and truth. But here again, with his usual scepticism, the author cannot yield any degree of confidence to the story of Sextus, the son of the last king, who feigning a quarrel with his father, retired among the Gabii, and after gaining some advantages, in concert with the Romans, at length succeeded in cutting off the leaders, or chiefs, of the adopted nation, after which the people became easily subjugated by their enemies. The author supposes the whole to be a fable, composed after that of Zopyrus and Periander, in Herodotus, and merely intended to show the character and policy

* Di, meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum.

of

of Tarquin. He *doubts* also, whether it was probable for the reigns of the seven kings of Rome, to have occupied a period of two hundred and forty-four years; he *doubts* whether it be possible that a body of shepherds, insolvent debtors, and banditti, should have so suddenly become a great and flourishing nation, as to have required a port, and a maritime town, during the time of its fourth king, while its fifth monarch should have been able to signalize his reign by works worthy of the most flourishing nations.

It is his opinion, that the foundation of Rome was earlier than has been generally supposed, "and that, according to the course of nature, it must have been originally feeble, amidst other feeble states, not surrounded by nations already formidable, and indebted for its increase to its devouring those tribes, one by one, which were able to oppose to it the least resistance."

He is moreover of opinion, that nations in this origin, feel the necessity of adopting a monarchical, rather than a republican form of government, and that this is the species of rule also, to which they recur, after long strife, and a series of civil wars. But on the other hand, although in the east, "in the old age of nations," the people submit to despotism, this never occurs, according to him, to "a young nation." For if, in the infancy of society a country is destitute of laws, yet it is neither wished nor allowed that the will of the king should be the only law, and he is not permitted to decide, but according to the opinion of men advanced in age, and respected for their wisdom. "A senate therefore constantly intervenes, and there was one in all the little kingdoms into which Greece was divided during the heroic ages: even those nations, bordering on the savage state, form a kind of council out of their old men."

"By means of its king," says M. Levesque, "the government of the Romans was monarchical; it was aristocratical by means of its senate, and democratical by the intervention of the people, in those affairs which interested the whole nation. It was the people who decided on peace and war, but they only enjoyed the exercise of that prerogative by means of a legal convocation, and through the *initiative* of the senate."

"By a very politic institution," adds he, "the honour of which has been attributed to Romulus, and which at least reaches as high as the times of the kings, it was prohibited either to kill or sell a captive who had attained the age of puberty, in any conquered city. They were admitted into Rome, became its citizens, and she in return transmitted a colony, which rendered the new acquisition completely Roman. This was one of the principal causes of her aggrandizement.

"The Spartans, on the contrary, by way of punishment for their pride, which would not permit them to communicate to any one the right of citizenship, beheld the number of their citizens diminish daily, so that in consequence of having lost only four hundred of them at the batle of Leuctræ, they were ever after unable to hold up their heads, and soon lost all their former preponderance. Rome, on the other hand, continued to procure as many citizens as the power she had conquered, contained freemen, and the vanquished nation immediately becoming Roman, took a patriotic interest in her prosperity, which produced new conquests.

"The Romans, however, did not exhibit the same sagacity, when they considered sedentary occupations unworthy of them. A Roman could not honourably bestow his attention on any other pursuits, than arms and agriculture.

"Athens, which knew how to esteem every branch of industry, joined the glory of the arts, to its other titles of glory; or rather, perhaps, it stands indebted to its success in letters and the arts for its greatest degree of renown. The Spartans would have considered themselves as disgraced, if they had stooped to the labours of agriculture. In consequence of this error, they remained barbarous in the midst of civilized Greece, and although they dedicated themselves to the study of arms alone, yet they were unable ever to comprehend the art of besieging strong places."

The second period, comprehends the history of the Roman republic, until the institution of the tribunes of the people. We are here told, that it was the patricians, not the democratic body, that brought about the revolution, and gave a new form to the government. The consequence of this change, was no other than to see the perpetual power of the kings become annual, under the consuls: in short, "the government still continued monarchical, and the consuls, like the kings, wore the robe embroidered with purple,

purple, and used the curule chair, although they neither carried the sceptre, nor used the diadem."

Here again the author launches out into an invective against the ingratitude of free states, and prefers above all others a monarchy; and doubtless such a monarchy as at present subsists in France!

The third period comprehends the Roman republic, until the conclusion of the Decemvirii; the fourth, until the invasion of the Gauls; the fifth, until the descent of Pyrrhus into Italy; the sixth, until the second Punic war.

The second volume consists of five distinct periods. The first of these, which forms the seventh regular series, includes the important events of the second Punic war, and the exploits of the celebrated Hannibal, who had already sworn while a child, at the foot of the altar, and in presence of his father, an eternal enmity against the Romans.

The eighth period extends from the second Punic war, to the destruction of Carthage; the ninth, to the end of the Jugurthine war; the tenth, to the abdication of Sylla; and the eleventh, to the first Triumvirate.

Pompey is here spoken of, but without much respect; and the riches of Crassus (7000 talents) are estimated at 37,800,000 franks, which is not near two millions of pounds sterling.

"It was at this epoch (we are told) that Rome resounded with the crimes of Verres, and although that was an affair in which an individual was chiefly concerned, yet it ought to have a place in history, because it is better calculated than public events, to convey a just idea of the manners of the Romans, the misfortunes of their allies, and the vices of their government.

"The Pretorate was the last step that led to the consulate: but although it was only the second magistracy, it might in some points of view be considered as the most important, because the Pretor superintended the distribution of justice. Every thing was then venal, and Verres, a dishonoured citizen, but noble and favoured by the body of the nobility, purchased this office, with the design to reimburse himself with usury, during the exercise of his annual employment, and still more, by means of the government which he would attain after having filled it.

"As by an abuse, unexampled any where else but in Rome, the Pretor at one and the same time was chief justice and legislator during the year of his magistracy, he was enabled in his annual edict to prepare, by means of his laws, those injustices which he himself proposed to commit. It was thus that Verres was enabled to deprive children of the inheritance of their forefathers, and that he subverted at his will the order of succession: but it was not at Rome, that he committed the most enormous of his crimes.

"After the expiration of his pretorate, he obtained the department of the beautiful and rich island of Sicily, and set off with the design of plundering it. He knew it was an opinion very current both at Rome and elsewhere, that a rich criminal could not be condemned; he made preparations, therefore, to extend his spoliations, in order that he himself might remain opulent, after having enriched both his defenders, and his judges.

"The Sicilians, before they were subject to the domination of Rome, had paid a *tenth* to their kings, and they continued to render the same revenue to the Romans. But Verres forced the farmers, either by the terror of death, or the violence of his tortures, instead of the tenth only, to deliver in the whole produce of their harvest. Such Roman senators as possessed lands in Sicily, were not spared. Some of the cultivators betook themselves to flight; others put themselves to death; and as the Romans drew their supplies of corn from this ill-starred island, the city itself was threatened with a famine, in consequence of the extortions of Verres.

"The Sicilians had always been attached to literature and the arts; they even carried this passion to enthusiasm, and their luxury consisted chiefly in possessing the finest specimens of carved work, and statuary. They were religious, and their temples were decorated with the works of the most celebrated sculptors of Greece. They revered these statues as the representations of their divinities, and the masterpieces of their great artists. The education of Verres had been neglected. He knew not any thing of the arts, but he affected a passion for them, merely because the works of art were estimated at a high price.

"The moment he appeared in Sicily, he began to plunder: he had in his service a Greek painter, who discovered every thing precious, either in the possession of the citizens, or in the temples; and every article of this description, became the prey of Verres. He neither respected the

the monuments of Marcellus, nor those of Scipio Africanus.

" Antiochus, King of Syria, the ally and friend of the Romans, happened to visit Sicily, after having remained two years at Rome. Verres invited him to his table, and was again invited in his turn. He beheld a great profusion of riches in the possession of this prince, and the most extraordinary of all, was a magnificent and precious *candelabrum* of gold and pearls, which Antiochus was desirous to deposit in the Temple of Jupiter, at Rome. He carried it away with him, however, because this temple, which had been destroyed by fire, was not yet finished, and also because he wished to present his offering hereafter, during the ceremony of the dedication. Verres admired all, borrowed all; and when the king reclaimed his riches, he drove him from Sicily, under the false pretence that he had formed the design of inviting Syrian pirates thither.

" His depredations occasioned many tears to flow; but tears still more bitter fell on account of his cruelties. Every fortune soon became his own, when it cost him nothing more than to condemn the proprietor to death. He received money from both accusers and accused; and when the latter thought they had satiated his cupidity with a portion of their wealth, he condemned them, in order to possess the remainder. He liberated the leaders of gangs of robbers, who paid him handsomely, and put to death honest men, and even Romans, under the name of robbers.

" Innocent children were snatched from the arms of their parents, to be condemned to capital punishment, and the amount of the funerals was required from their unhappy fathers. Although since the time of Gracchus, exile was the greatest punishment which a citizen of Rome could suffer, a great number of citizens were scourged with rods, by his order, and perished in irons, or by the axe of the executioner, or on the ignominious cross.

" Verres foresaw that he should be accused, but he deemed himself certain of being absolved. The nobles, and such of his equals as had occasion, either on their own account, or that of their relations and friends, of a similar indulgence, were all on his side. Among his declared protectors were to be found three Metelluses, a Scipio, and the celebrated orator Hortensius, a man of consular dignity, who was ready to afford him the support of his eloquence.

" Justice was still in the hands of the senators, and they almost publicly set it up to the best bidder. One of them was known to have received money from the accused, in order that he himself might distribute it among the other judges; and also to have taken a bribe at the same time from the accuser, with a view that the accused might be condemned.

" In short, it was not Verres who had given the first example of cruelty and exactions; he had done no more, at the utmost, than surpass the other governors of the provinces, whom he had taken for models.

" Sicily had already supported the iniquitous and vexatious government of a Marcus Lepidus, and a Mark Antony. It was so used to the evils which it had been made to suffer, that it regarded them as customary; and had not these been carried to the utmost excess, justice would never have been demanded. But this would have been demanded without having been obtained, and the crimes of Verres, like those of other governors, would have been unknown to posterity, had it not been the interest of Cicero to accuse a great culprit, in order to attain a high reputation, and elevate himself to public honours. Verres fell beneath the thunder of the orator, for he would not wait for judgment, but condemned himself to exile."

Vol. III.—The 12th period, contains a history of the Roman empire, from the commencement of the first triumvirate, to the death of Cæsar. The author commences this portion of his work with a comparison between Cæsar and Pompey, to the former of whom he always appears partial, while against the latter he seems not a little prejudiced.

" While Cæsar (says he) was making a fortune which appertained to all those whom he loved, or whose regard might prove useful to him, Pompey beheld his credit diminish, and his glory decline daily. It had been refused to ratify what he had regulated in Asia, or to grant to his veterans those lands which he had promised to divide among them. In short, nothing any longer appertained to him, but that consolation which arose out of pomp and vanity. He had been permitted, on his return from Asia, to wear, during the games of the Circus, a flowered robe, a crown of gold, and every thing that could denote a triumph. Accordingly

Accordingly he did not fail to repair to the Circus, that he might have occasion to exhibit his gorgeous apparel; yet he shewed himself there but once, and that, undoubtedly, merely because his pride became a subject of ridicule.

"Either from servility, or the fear to displease, he preserved a timid silence relative to public affairs. Nothing of that elevation which his renown bespoke, was visible; and it was by means of an hypocritical humility that he endeavoured to captivate the good will of the people.

"Crassus, who appeared afraid to multiply his enemies, was also silent relative to the great interests of the state. Cato alone, the friend of liberty, and always sincere, was also always ready to give his advice with boldness; but he spoke as if he had been talking in the imaginary republic of Plato: and possessing more constancy and integrity than spirit and prudence, he not unfrequently did injury to his country, while endeavouring to serve her. Cicero had good intentions, but was wavering and timid. He at that period courted the friendship of Pompey, not, as he told Atticus, with his usual presumption, in order to obtain his support, but to render him better, and teach him not to flatter the caprices of the multitude. The inactive and mild Lucullus was reckoned among the adversaries of Pompey, as well as the consul Metellus, hitherto his friend, and who, indeed, was indebted to him for the consulship, but who never had pardoned him for the repudiation of Mutia, his sister. Envy made Crassus a still more dangerous enemy; and as for the senate itself, it had fallen into debasement."

The thirteenth, and last period, comprehends an account of the Roman government, from the death of Cæsar to the battle of Actium. M. Levesque commences this epoch in the following manner:—

"While the people, expecting nothing but massacre and pillage, fled before those men covered with blood, who invoked them in the name of liberty, the murderers of Cæsar were themselves afraid of that timid multitude whom they had struck with astonishment, and retired to the capitol, under the protection of a vile troop of gladiators. The consul Marcus Antonius, the colleague of Cæsar, being intimidated by those conspirators who had concealed themselves, laid down the ornaments of the magistracy, assumed the habit of a slave, and thus concealed himself from those very men whom he himself filled with terror. Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero, a young man of only twenty-five years of age, for whom Cæsar had obtained the consulship, by giving him a dispensation on the score of youth, shewed, through fear alone, a certain degree of courage.

"He had not as yet taken possession of his new dignity; but he now assumed the consular robe, for the first time, in order to make his court to the conspirators. It was at first imagined that he intended to have provoked the vengeance of the people against the assassins of his benefactor; but ungrateful from timidity, he became their flatterer, declared that he envied their glory, and demanded that the Ides of March, hitherto regarded as the epoch of the second foundation of Rome, should for ever be celebrated by festivals.

"Lepidus, who had a legion under his orders, in an island of the Tiber, put the conspirators in fear, whilst he himself was in mortal dread lest Decimus Brutus should cause to advance the three legions he commanded in Cisalpine Gaul, for the government of which province he was indebted to Cæsar. All were afraid of the veterans, attached alike by love and by interest to the general who had so long led them to victory, and who had held out a rich recompence as their reward.

"Notwithstanding this, every thing was tranquil; but the tranquillity proceeded from stupor, rather than sentiment. Such a profound calm emboldened some persons. The conspirators spent the night in the capitol; and perceiving that no one attempted to force it, they already began to think that they had imposed on the multitude, and that their cause would prove victorious.

"Both senators and plebeians were eager to pay their court, to felicitate them on their heroism, and to declare themselves their admirers. They were believed to be strong, merely because they had been rash; and it was through mere pusillanimity that so many had joined their party. They themselves also resumed their confidence, because they exaggerated the number of those who favoured them; and they at length were persuaded to leave their strong hold. Brutus now ascended the tribune, and the people, accustomed to respect his voice, heard him with a degree of tranquillity which resembled good will. Cin-

na, the brother-in-law of Cæsar, who had raised him to the prefecture, followed, and made an eulogium on the murderers of the tyrant: but the audience could no longer restrain their indignation; they overwhelmed the orator with reproaches, drove him from the place he occupied, and pelted him with stones. On this the conspirators, deeming themselves no longer in safety, repaired to the capitol."

The thirteenth period comprehends the history of Rome, from the death of Cæsar to the battle of Actium. Under the head of "Rome under Augustus," we meet with the following reflections:—

"We have beheld Rome amidst its grandeur a very bad republic, because its constitution was not befitting an immense people, the sovereign of so many other nations. The government next became monarchical, and that monarchy was hideous, because it sprung out of a republic which had attained the height of corruption, and whose manners were no less atrocious than disorderly.

"It however enjoyed a few short years of repose, and even of happiness, under some good princes; and we ought to reckon among these Octavius Augustus, the first of all. Even admitting that at the epoch of the proscriptions, and some time after, he had rendered himself guilty of those cruelties with which some historians sully his memory, I yet do not believe that he was cruel by character, and that he became only clement through policy, when the sovereign authority devolved upon him. I think, on the contrary, that at the commencement of his career he permitted cruelties by policy, and through the interests required by his fortune and preservation; but that when he became sovereign, he only followed the impulse of his natural disposition.

"During the period he was detained at a distance from Rome, by the wars with Anthony and Cleopatra, Italy remained tranquil, in consequence of the able administration of Mæcenas, a courtier devoid of ambition, a man active and laborious, when entrusted with affairs of moment, and, on the other hand, luxurious and indolent, when he could abandon himself to repose; a lover of literature also, partly by inclination, and partly because he knew that it contributed to the splendour of a state.

"Octavius did not hasten to quit Egypt after the death of Cleopatra. As that country had become a portion of his empire, he was eager to remedy whatever misfortunes had been produced by war, and the negligence of its sovereigns; more especially the re-establishment of canals, which distributed the water through the country, after the inundations of the Nile. This was a benefit he conferred on the Romans before his return; for Egypt was at this period the principal granary of Rome.

"He then sailed for Italy; and was at Samos when he was elected consul for the fifth time. The senate and the people also invested him with the tribunitian authority, which rendered his person sacred and inviolable.

"On his return, he afforded the Romans the spectacle of three successive triumphs: the first day he triumphed over the Pannonians and the Dalmatians; the second, over the allies of Anthony, at the battle of Actium; the third, over Cleopatra.

"The opulence of Rome was increased by the riches which he brought from Egypt, while the large sums distributed among his troops, at once strengthened his own power, and gave a mortal blow to that of his successors, who, being invested with a delusive authority, became the slaves of the soldiers. Magnificent games agreeably occupied the minds of the people; and a senator presented a new spectacle, by combating with gladiators. This example at length produced imitators; and astonished Rome beheld personages of the first rank in the state covet, in conjunction with slaves, the most ignominious plaudits.

"Octavius assumed the title of emperor (*imperator*), with which he had been saluted by the soldiers. We have already seen that it was bestowed by troops on their general, when they were satisfied with the mode in which they had been commanded. It was under this modest name, which conferred no authority, that, as sovereign of a powerful nation, he exercised the greatest authority with which any man in Europe had ever been invested.

"He took care, however, that no external pomp should announce his immense power. He occupied the house which had appertained to the orator Hortensius, and added no embellishment whatsoever: his furniture was not superior to that commonly used by a private individual. He sat in the senate, and at the public games, in common with other senators, and took his seat on the same bench with the judges, when they exercised the judicial authority. He was af-

fable to all the world. A soldier who had a trial, besought him to plead his cause, and the emperor promised to find him an advocate: 'I did not make use of a proxy (replied the soldier), when I was required to fight for you.' On this, the emperor appeared for him in person.

"We may consider as one of the greatest benefits conferred by Augustus, that of having shielded the provinces from the oppressions of their governors. The Romans loved shows, and, addicted to their original ferocity, they preferred sanguinary ones. Augustus fully satisfied them in this partiality, and produced in the *arena* animals hitherto unknown in Europe, while he at the same time introduced such a numerous body of gladiators, that these murderous spectacles resembled real combats. Not content with possessing a great empire, he wished it to be illustrated by the glory of the arts. The citizens of Rome applauded the embellishments bestowed on the capital, because it was the provinces that paid the expence. He built the temple of Mars the Avenger, that of Apollo, which he enriched with a public library, the portico of Caius and Lucius, the theatre of Marcellus, and observed, while dying, 'that he had found Rome full of bricks, and left it composed of marble.'

It will be seen, from the above quotations, that, in conformity with the present state of France, Augustus, and every enemy to public liberty, is the hero of M. Levesque.

"La Guerre de la Vendée."—The War of la Vendée. 1 vol. 12mo.

This little work contains a history of the origin of the civil war, that desolated France during the time of the late republic; and as the subject is interesting, we shall here present our readers with an epitome:—

"The Vendean war, which for so long a period spread terror and desolation throughout a large and fertile portion of France, constitutes one of the most memorable events of modern times, and requires to be fully developed. The bloody theatre of this eventful insurrection was situate, we are told, between the Loire and the Charente: after being confined to a single department, it actually appeared infectious, and soon became general. Originating in the civil and religious prejudices of the natives, the contest exhibited a variety of appearances, all of which were equally formidable. At one time it resembled a secret conspiracy, the roots of which spread throughout an immense extent of territory, while its branches were concealed in the clouds; at another, it might be compared to a volcano, which, by its sudden and terrible explosion, menaced every portion of the empire with ruin.

The disturbances in the Vendean departments were nearly coeval with the revolution, and if, in consequence of that event, some of the finest provinces of France were snatched for a while from the dominion of the nobility and the priesthood, the rudest and most ignorant portion of the empire, on the other hand, appeared destined once more, in the course of events, to become their exclusive patrimony. While the superstitions of Rome, and the prejudices of the middle ages in every other quarter, had lost a portion, at least, of their pristine vigour, they were cherished there with an attachment bordering on idolatry; and after producing a long and terrible war, seemed to elude the unsparing sword of the conqueror; nay, even to survive the extermination of the natives. The inhabitants of this portion of the empire, favoured by nature, and content with the fertility of their soil, did not cultivate commerce. They were destitute of cities and large towns; their roads were nearly impracticable; they submitted, without scruple, to the unfounded dominion of the priesthood; they spoke a language almost entirely different from the rest of France; and they themselves may be considered as but a few degrees removed from the savage state.

Accustomed to a government entirely monarchical, and unacquainted with any other model, they did not dream of improvement; the great events which had agitated the rest of France, were indistinctly, and often untruly related to them; and they knew but little of the proceedings of the national assembly, the capture of the Bastille, and the formation of a new constitution, but through the interested medium of the nobles, the priests, and the men of the law, who resided among them.

It was in vain that some political missionaries, under pretence of enlightening the people, preached the new doctrines relative to a redress of grievances, and an equality of rights: they were immoveably attached to their ancient customs; and the heads of families, jealous of their own authority, contemplated all modern innovations as hostile to that patriarchal

triarchal subordination, which in insulated communities supplies the place of laws, and is only transferred in the progress of civilization, from individuals to societies.

The nobles, few in number, intimidated by the experience of the past, and dreading the evils reserved for them in future, began to court the affections of their vassals, while the parochial clergy, whose deputies in the first assembly had joined the patriots, and now experienced a happier lot, and an additional respect, in consequence of the revolution, were zealous for the continuance of a system so favourable to their interests.

But when the national assembly entirely destroyed the barriers that had so long separated the two privileged orders from the bulk of the people, the scene instantly changed. Many individuals belonging to each of these parties, flying from persecution, took refuge in a country totally unconnected, in respect to political sentiments, with the rest of the nation, and augmented the general discontent. But it was the decree known by the name of the *civil contribution of the clergy*, that embittered the minds, and roused the resentment, and at length armed the hands of a fanatical multitude. The greater part of the priesthood, considering the oath as a direct violation of their principles, refused obedience from conscientious motives. The resignations and deprivations that ensued, invited a swarm of apostate monks and inferior clergy from the capital, equally destitute of character and of morals. As might have been easily foreseen, the villages refused to receive their new pastors; and while divine service was performed in the parish churches by the constitutional priests, to empty pews, with the assistance of screwed bayonets, their refractory brethren, who were concealed in the woods, celebrated mass to thousands.

Thus the civil war that took place in France proceeded from the torch of discord, lighted up by the first assembly, which, after solemnly proclaiming liberty of worship, and declaring that there should be no predominant religion, rendered the Levites the enemies of the state and, by touching the ark with an unhallowed hand, endangered the safety of the empire. The second legislature, alarmed at the spirit of disaffection, wished, if not too late, to eradicate this spirit of disaffection entirely, at least to impede its progress; but as the constitution was in full vigour, the necessary measures could not be recurred to without the intervention of the executive power.

The court was accordingly solicited to enforce the laws; but such was the Machiavelian policy prevalent at the period alluded to, that instead of extinguishing the insurrection, it seemed now to be formally invested with the royal sanction, and from that moment it became more formidable than before.*

At length the legislature, in an evil hour, determined to have recourse to measures of severity, and proposed the transportation of all priests, who refused to submit to the civil constitution of the clergy; but Louis XVI. whose spiritual director was at that very period a nonjuring churchman, refused to sanction the decree. This denial, although in strict conformity to the laws, exasperated those calling themselves patriots, precipitated the fall of a tottering throne, and reanimated the hopes of the discontented Vendeans.

The aristocracy, and the clergy of every description, being at this period threatened with proscription, made a common cause. While the one erected the standard of insurrection, the other brandished the torch of fanaticism, and the passions of a good but credulous people were thus exalted to an uncommon pitch of frenzy.

At length a catastrophe was rendered inevitable, by the imprisonment, trial, and execution of the king, and the de-

* "The revolution had never penetrated (says Philippeaux, one of the deputies on mission) into those parts of Poitou and Britanny, which were the seat of the insurrection. Either by the ignorance or the perversity of the administrative bodies, the laws of the Constituting Assembly, relative to the nobility and clergy, were but imperfectly understood; and it was with infinite pains that even an appearance of submission could be obtained.

"The inhabitants of those countries, plunged into the most profound ignorance, and deprived of all means of communication among themselves, on account of the badness of their roads, remained in subjection to the nobles and the priests, in the midst of enfranchised France.

"The civil commissioners sent thither by the king, instead of opening the eyes of the fanatics, and unmasking and punishing those who misled them, communicated a new degree of force and energy to their errors, and solemnly approved of their criminal resistance to the laws."

crees

vices declaring the youth to be in a state of requisition for the armies. The former of these irritated the minds of all to a degree of madness; and it appeared intolerable, by obeying the second, to aim for the triumph of infidelity over religion, and rebellion over loyalty.

It was soon perceived by some of their leaders, however, that as all the great cities had declared in favour of the revolution, and the army was devoted to the same cause, a partial rebellion must prove ineffectual, and that nothing short of a general union among the disaffected could produce a formidable opposition to the new order of government. Two nobles* accordingly formed the plan of an extensive insurrection, a portion of which was afterwards found sufficient to occupy nearly all the strength and resources of France; and Britanny was destined to become the centre of a revolt, which seems to have extended itself to Normandy, Poitou, La Vendée, and several of the neighbouring departments; but the death of one of the leaders, although it did not annihilate, greatly circumscribed the original plan.

On the flight of the king, some petty commotions took place, but it was not until after his tragical death that any thing like a serious revolution was resolved upon.

At length the white flag, the signal of insurrection, was hoisted, on March 10, 1793, and the people, forgetting all the benefits derived from the revolution, spurning at the exemption from tythes and the rigour of the game-laws, declared themselves resolved to restore the throne, and elevate the altar anew.

The war originally commenced among the inhabitants of Lower Poitou; but it was the natives of the nearly impenetrable districts of Le Bocage, and Le Roux, insulated from the rest of mankind, still professing all the barbarous prejudices of the twelfth century, at once the humble bondmen of the nobles, and the willing slaves of the church, who proved the most determined enemies of the new commonwealth.

The insurgents, inflamed by success, and stimulated by those who employed their prejudices as so many levers to move them at their will, assembled in either separate or collective bodies, at the command of their ecclesiastical and military chiefs, and acquired appellations sometimes regulated by their local position, and sometimes by the names of their leaders.

Le Bocage, an extensive district, the name of which is descriptive of its nature, became the cradle of the war, and obtained for it the general appellation of Vendean, from the department in which it happened to be included, according to the new territorial division.

Although destitute of large rivers, this portion of France is very much intersected, very uneven, notwithstanding it does not abound with mountains, and full of trees, notwithstanding it contains but few forests. It is rendered difficult of approach, by means of hills, vallies, ravines, and rivulets, mostly dry, indeed, during the heats of summer, but instantly transformed after a few showers of rain, into impassable torrents. In addition to this, the fields are divided into small enclosures, and parted by ditches, while the trees on the banks are so thickly planted, as almost to produce the same effect as pallisades around a fortification.

The great roads in La Vendée are unsafe, being flanked by wide and deep ditches; their banks also are obstructed by hedges and bushes, well calculated to conceal an enemy that delights in ambuscades and sudden attacks. The cross paths form so many hollow ways, being sunk ten or twelve feet below the surface of the earth, and constantly expose the invaders to be fired at from commanding ground, while they themselves are under the necessity of remaining in the valley below. The convoys were unable to travel more than three leagues a day; oxen were obliged to be substituted for horses, and cavalry and artillery, the two grand instruments of modern warfare, by means of which a civilized easily obtain a superiority over a barbarous people, were here but of little use; while the most skilful officer, being obliged to assimilate his mode of conducting hostilities with that of the enemy, in fact possessed no advantage over them. In addition to all these considerations, as this unseen foe never presented the usual order of battle, it was unknown on what point a convoy, an escort, or a detachment, was to engage, or whether the action was likely to commence in the van, the rear, or either of the flanks; while on the other hand, the wary foe eluded the possibility of a surprize, and seldom fought but when confident of superior numbers, and certain of victory.

Their attack, on the other hand, was dreadful

* Laroyerie and D'Elbée, the former a native of Britanny, the latter of Poitou.

dreadful, sudden, and unforeseen; they generally advanced in form of a crescent, and their best marksmen composed of the huntsmen of Leroux, and the poachers of the Bocage, who never fired without taking aim, were placed in their wings, so that embracing the enemy, and closing as they approached, all who dared to oppose them seemed to be confined within a circle of destruction. If conquerors, it became impossible for the vanquished to escape; if overcome, it was difficult to follow them; in fine, such was the peculiarity of this novel mode of fighting, that an officer who had served during ten campaigns on the frontiers, would have found himself a novice in the interior of France, while the soldier, at once disgusted and discouraged by this mode of warfare, lost his former energy, became dissipated and disgraced by plunder, and no longer thought of subordination.

But the contest was not confined to those strictly termed Vendeans, although they fought with an obstinacy of valour that entitles them to particular notice.

The "rebels of the Morbihan," as they were termed, consisted of the inhabitants of about seventy-five villages, in the districts of Ploermel and Pontivy, who, possessing all the zeal of the primitive times, beheld their harvests destroyed, their houses burnt to the ground, and themselves and children exposed to persecution, and even to death, that they might hear mass, and receive benediction from the hands of an orthodox priest.

The Chouans were at first a band of desperadoes, composed chiefly of smugglers; and as they appear to have been actuated by the hope of booty, rather than an attachment to principle, they alone seem to have been justly entitled to the appellation of *banditti*. They first met in the neighbourhood of Laval and La Gravelle, and chiefly confined their predatory excursions to the forests of Le Pertre and La Guerche, until they were strengthened by an accession from the neighbouring countries, and organized into some degree of form and consistency, by the Chevalier de Puisaye, and the Count de Boulainvilliers. They then extended their operations over a larger district, embraced a portion of territory resembling a parallelogram, of which the cities and towns of Nantes, Angers, Mayenne, and Rennes, constituted the four angles;* and although they originally appeared in bodies of from thirty to forty men only, they became at length so numerous as to resemble armies.*

The nobles of Britanny and Lower Normandy countenanced the first efforts of the Chouans, hoping that either a general insurrection would ensue, or at least that an armed and formidable assemblage would be produced by their means, in consequence of which a free communication might be kept up with the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where a great number of the malcontents had taken refuge. The peasantry also declared in their favour, and were prepared, out of love to the priests, to bend once more under the yoke of the nobles. But the inhabitants of all the chief towns, and particularly of Nantes and Rennes, contained the same men who had been sticklers for liberty, even during the existence of the monarchy, and these, from the very beginning, had declared themselves explicitly in favour of the revolution. It was they who opposed the Chouans with an uniform constancy; and although the departments of the Maine, the Loire, and the Sarthe, were at one period overrun by these insurgents, yet none of them found either refuge or adherents within their walls.

But it was part of Lower Poitou, called *Le Marais*, the name of which fully implies its situation, that became the most difficult to conquer, or even to assail, and afforded all the means of carrying on a defensive war. It is a flat, open country, bordering on the sea, intersected on all the other points of its circumference by canals, or saltmarshes, constituting a species of natural fortification, highly advantageous to the inhabitants, and no less novel than embarrassing in respect to strangers. Few carriage-roads are to be met with; the paths are raised considerably above the surface, in order to obviate the effects of floods, and the passes, which are difficult in all seasons, become wholly impracticable during winter. Such is the country into which it was necessary to carry the war; and

* Memoires par General Turreau.

* The Chouans are supposed to have derived their appellation from two brothers of that name; but Desodoards asserts, in his "Histoire Philosophique," that it originated in the appellation given to those formerly connected with the smugglers, and who, by imitating the tones of the screech-owl (*le chat-huant*), warned them of danger. They were accordingly termed *Chat-huans*, pronounced Chouans by the peasants.

where

where La Charette for a long time maintained an undisputed dominion. The canals, which are from fifteen to twenty feet wide, presented the most formidable obstacles to the progress of an enemy; nor did the insurgent, who wisely made war in strict conformity with the nature of his country, neglect to reap all possible advantage from local circumstances. On the appearance of the foe, he prepared to act as the occasion required; he seldom attacked except when a manifest advantage presented itself; and, like the Parthian of old, was never more terrible than when he fled. In the latter case, two modes of escape presented themselves. Attaching his musket, to which suspended by a belt the bandoleers containing his gunpowder, he leaped, by means of a long pole, to the opposite bank, with equal quickness and dexterity, so as to defy the most expert veteran. But when the sudden approach and favourable position of the enemy exposed him to their fire, he immediately darted down the bank, and throwing himself into his *niole**, a boat peculiar to the country, steered himself across with all the dexterity of an Indian, and instantly concealed himself on the other side. After this he suddenly appeared behind a mound of earth, and inflicted, at his leisure, a deadly wound, while he himself remained sheltered in safety. The traverses formed by the canals presented so many fortifications, rendered difficult of approach by means of broad and deep ditches, and the moment that the invaders appeared intimidated, or ready to give way, the enemy seemed to rise out of both land and water, and by means of their savage yells, and menacing attitudes, added to the general terror. Thus, while the Vendean in the upper country made war after the method of the Americans, and, like the southern tribes, took, from behind a tree, which rendered him invulnerable, a deadly aim at his adversary; the native of the marshy regions traversed the surrounding waters with all the facility of the inhabitants of the northern lakes, and found immediate protection within the recesses of an immense morass, or an impenetrable swamp. Nor did the inhabitants always remain on the defensive, for they at times sallied forth from their fastnesses, to follow the fortunes of a favourite leader in the interior, or to range along the coast, with a view of facilitating the arrival of supplies from abroad.

Thus the Vendeans in general practised a mode of fighting practicable perhaps in their own country alone, because peculiar to the nature of the soil, and the genius of the inhabitants. To these characteristic advantages are to be added an inviolable attachment to their party; an unlimited confidence in their chiefs, whether vanquished or victorious; a fidelity and obedience that made amends for the neglect of discipline; an enthusiasm that fully supplied the want of tactical knowledge; an invincible courage, equally proof against danger, fatigue, and famine: such were the men, who for a long time fancied that victory was attached to their standards, and who, uniting a multitude of heroic qualities, only wanted humanity to render themselves models among warriors. Fighting sometimes as solitary individuals; at other times acting in immense masses, according to circumstances, they by degrees extended the theatre of their hostilities, and, no longer confined to the Bocage and Leroux, that first witnessed their exploits, they at length for their northern boundaries had the Loire; to the west the sea; to the south Fontenay, Luçon, Les Sables and Niort; and to the east Parthenay, Thouars, and Doué. Although totally unacquainted with the attack of fortified places, and checked at the sight of a rampart or a ditch, they yet found means to make themselves masters of Saumur and Angers; and had they not miscarried before Nantes, they might probably have realized the theories of some of their leaders, and an anomalous band of peasants and banditti would have achieved a new revolution in behalf of the dethroned Bourbons, the exiled nobles, and the proscribed priests.

So destitute were they of arms, that the malcontents began the war* with pitchforks and bludgeons; the castles of the nobility soon furnished double-barrelled guns, carabines, and blunderbusses, while some of the insurgents actually took the field with that fantastic armour, and those rude engines of destruction, which were introduced into Europe on the decline of chivalry. At length, however, they obtained muskets, but were at no period regularly supplied with all the accoutrements belonging to regular infantry,

* The *niole* somewhat resembles the English punt, with this difference, that it is more narrow, more light, and more manageable; it differs also in respect to the prow, which is pointed like the Norwegian *prame*.

* September 25, 1793.

fantry, and seldom could be prevailed on to use the bayonet.

On the first signal, the peasantry, relinquishing the hoe or the spade, seized their guns, repaired to the place of rendezvous full of audacity and confidence. But they were seldom detained above two or three days, for, like the feudal armies of old, the royalists deemed their toils and their duties at an end with the expedition.

Possessing all the fanaticism of the first crusaders, the Vendeans went to a battle with the same chearfulness as to a feast. Old men, priests, and boys, rushed forth promiscuously to the attack; even children of twelve and thirteen years of age were slain in the first ranks, exciting and participating in the fury of the armed multitude around them. Nor was this new-born rage for war confined to one sex alone. A multitude of Amazons fought in the army of Stofflet with a masculine intrepidity, and were at length clothed like, and incorporated with, his troops. Some of them bore fusils in the ranks, others, still more daring, pointed and worked the artillery; one acting as a chief during the heat of battle, rallied her troops thrice, and brought them back to the charge. But two ladies, young, beautiful, and descended from illustrious ancestors, deserve particular mention; these not only employed the attainments of one sex, to embroider the banners of the royal and catholic army with devices appropriate to the cause espoused by them, but assuming a valour and intrepidity supposed to be peculiar to the other, carried terror and death throughout the ranks of the republican army. The first of these, of the same name with, and cousin to La Rochefoucault de Beaulieu, one of the chiefs of the Vendeans, and a member of the council that directed all their operations, distinguished herself upon a variety of occasions; the other was sister to Lescure, who, at the battle of Thouars, is said to have attacked and routed near twenty thousand men, with only one-fourth of that number. These extraordinary females, resembling the Camillas and Penthesileas of ancient times, charged the enemy with undaunted resolution, and, like them too, perished in battle.

Nor did the chiefs of the royal party entirely trust to that enthusiasm which seems to have actuated both sexes, or to those predatory excursions, which not unfrequently supplied them with provisions and ammunition; for although they fought almost every day, and often in several places at once, they yet found time for the cultivation of their fields, and even for the fabrication of arms and gunpowder. The wonder will not be decreased, when it is stated that they were at that very moment hemmed in on all sides by the western army, so stationed as to form a circle around the revolted country, of which the Loire, fortified in many points, constituted the diameter. Notwithstanding this, the royalists actually had their commissaries, their treasurers, their agents, and their magazines, while a select council acted in the name of, and under the letters-patent of the Count de Provence, who, from his asylum in the castle of Ham, in Germany, issued his proclamations as regent of France, and not only sanctioned, but appeared to direct the proceedings of the insurgents.

The priests at first appeared to act a conspicuous and disinterested part: but these missionaries of insurrection, were not content with preaching up their tenets, and inflaming the imagination of their respective flocks. Many of them advanced boldly at the head of the Vendean columns, and died the martyrs of their cause. From the very beginning of the contest, miracles were announced in La Vendée. Feverish minds, overheated by enthusiasm, and predisposed towards the wonderful, were easily convinced of whatever it was the interest of their spiritual directors to make them believe. It will scarcely appear surprising, therefore, that they should behold the Virgin Mary appear in person on purpose to consecrate an altar erected in the woods; or see angels provided with rings and irradiated with splendour, announcing victory. They were taught that the son of the God of peace, had himself descended from heaven, to assist at the consecration of standards, the blood-stained drapery of which was destined to wave over the field of battle strewed with the dead and dying, and afterwards to witness the terrible torments inflicted on the agonized limbs of all who survived the carnage.

"These supernatural occurrences were most prevalent, while the minds of the insurgents were as yet undebauched from their primitive simplicity, and anterior to the period when the horrors of war, like the cruelties of the chace, became familiar, and even delightful by custom. The gloom of evening, and the dead of night, as least likely to produce detections, were

were the periods selected for the performance of miracles; but the eve of an expedition was the favourite epoch at which all the arts of priestcraft were recurred to, and when the holy impostor, not content with lavishing eternal blessings in the world to come, would even inculcate the hope of a corporeal resurrection during the present, to those who perished in battle, fighting for the cause of the divinity. Such indeed was the faith of their besotted disciples, that many of them were accustomed to preserve the bodies of their husbands and their children, in expectation of beholding the promise fulfilled, at the end of three days. In short, the Vendeans in general rushed from the church into the field of battle, and after the celebration of mass, and the ceremony of confession, gave or received death with equal constancy, certain in one case to be honoured with the palm of victory, and in the other to be decorated with the crown of martyrdom.

Prejudices of another kind contributed too, although in a less degree, to rivet the attachment of the peasantry to the cause of the clergy and the nobles, which they were taught to consider as their own. The heads of some of the principal noble families of Poitou, and Britanny, after instigating their vassals to rise and participate in the first commotions, at length appeared in arms themselves. The sounding title, rather than the personal merits of the Prince de Talmont, acquired him a number of followers; the Chevalier D'Autichamp, and the Marquis Lescure, Bernard de Marigny, and the Count La Roche Jacquelon, united great valour and considerable talents with high birth; Leroyerie, who possessed many of the qualities of a great statesman; and D'Elbée, who had served both in France and abroad, made war upon scientific principles. On the other hand, a Stofflet, and a Charette, although often victorious, ought to be considered as active partizans, rather than able generals: while a Catineau, a Duhoux, a Pyron, and a Joly, were little better than so many freebooters.

Had the two brothers of Louis XVI. whose royal descent and high claims would have either overawed or united the jarring pretensions of the different leaders in one common cause, been suffered to repair to La Vendée, there can be little doubt that a new turn would have been given to the contest. At all events, a more steady, and a more formidable opposition must have taken place in the very heart of France, had these princes proved themselves worthy of their descent from Henry IV. They would have been conducted, perhaps, in triumph to Paris, the scaffolds throughout the capital of the provinces would have been stained with the blood of the republicans, and the holy oil of Rheims would have been once more employed, in consecrating a form of government approaching to despotism, in the person of another Bourbon."

It will be seen from the above statement, which is perhaps in many points of view grossly exaggerated, that the author is an old republican, equally an enemy to fanatical priests, and to despotic monarchs, and like a multitude of others, no doubt, hostile on the very same principles, to the real, although splendid tyranny of Bonaparte.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Manuscrits de M. Necker, publiés par sa Fille."—Manuscripts of Mr. Necker, published by his Daughter. Geneva, 1807, 1 vol. 8vo. The most interesting part of this work perhaps, is the preface, entitled "Du Caractère de M. Necker, et de sa Vie Privée," or an Account of the Character and Private Life of the Author; a translation of which has already been given in the Monthly Magazine (vol. xx. p. 137, &c.)

The articles contained in the body of the volume are: 1. On the legislation and commerce of grain: this is a subject in which M. Necker had written before, and enters more in detail in respect to it than any other.

2. Life, an Essay.
3. Political Economy.
4. The Envious.
5. The Union of Morals and Politics.
6. Proverbial Ideas.
7. Mediocrity.
8. Measure.
9. Necessity.
10. Myself—this, like many of the former, consists only of eight or nine lines.
11. *Les Journalistes.*—"You are to write against such an author, against such a sect, against such a government, against such a nation; and the journalist obeys. Is this an honourable employment? No, surely."

In Number 22, we find Bonaparte, when only first consul, marked "as a man of firmness and decision in point of character, and this," it is added, "is the first quality in the government of a great nation."

Number 32, is dedicated to an eulogium on Louis XVI. in whose behalf the judgment of futurity is invoked.

"Portefeuille Sentimental."—The Sentimental Portfolio, or a Miscellany of Prose and Poetry, proper to form the Heart, and intended for the Education of Young People of both Sexes. Printed for Dulau, and De Boffe, London, 1808. This small volume is of English manufacture, but it is well calculated to fulfil those good intentions with which it was compiled. We find among many other, littles tories, *Le Petit Marchand de Laine, L'Aveugle et sa Fille; Lysimaque; Les Avantages de la Solitude, &c. &c.*

The following is a specimen of the poetry:—

LE PETIT MALHEUREUX.

"Prenez pitié d'un petit malheureux,
Chargé tout seul du soin de son vieux père;
Ils n'ont, helas! pour subsister tous deux,
Qu'un peu de pain qu'on donne à leur misère.
Plaignez leur sort, pretez leur vos secours;
C'est à regret que ma voix vous implore:
De longs travaux l'un a rempli ses jours;
Pour travailler l'autre est trop jeune encore.
Soyez touchés de leur sort malheureux;
Prenez pitié de l'enfant et du père;
Ils n'ont, helas! pour subsister tous deux,
Que la pitié qu' inspire leur misère."

"Le Geniede l'Amour, ou Dissertation sur l'Amour Profane & Religieux, & de son Influence sur les Sciences & les Arts."—The Genius of Love; or, a Dissertation on Love, Religious and Profane, and also on its Influence over the Arts and Sciences; by M. C. DE MUROMENIL.

In this strange medley, we find that the God who presides over love, taught mankind the art of writing; that this passion is the source of all institutions, and sensations, whether moral, physical, or religious, &c. In short, we are indebted to it, for music, poetry, and even dancing; we are, at the same time, treated with a dissertation on the Psalms of David, and the whole subject, by means of some unhappy and unappropriate combinations, assumes a ludicrous appearance.

"Causes de l'Indigence, & de l'Immoralité, Moyens de les détruire; par MARC-FRANCOIS HACHE."—The Causes of Indigence and Immorality, with the Means of removing them. The author's own idea of the manner in which these great objects are to be obtained, is to be gathered from the following lines:

"Sublime instinct de la Nature,
Voix puissante du sentiment,
Contre l'ame inflexible, dure,
Viens plaider pour l'être souffrant.
Saint humanité, de tes flammes
Rallume le foyer divin;
Gravez pour toujours dans nos ames
"L'Amour sacré du genre humain."

The author introduces his subject with a short preface, in which he hints obscurely at his intentions: these are developed however, at large, in a drama in five acts, which occupies the remainder of the volume, and is entitled "Le Malheur Vulgaire, ou la Mere et les Enfans." The second volume consists of a conversation "between an uncle and his nephew, after their return to the castle."

"La Fontaine, et tous les Fabulistes: ou La Fontaine Comparé avec ses Modèles et ses Imitateurs."—LaFontaine and all the Fabulists: or, La Fontaine compared with his Models and his Imitators, with critical, grammatical, and literary observations: to which are added historical notes by M. N. S. GUILLON, 2 vols. 8vo.

The first volume contains the eulogy of La Fontaine; and every fable is ushered in with a list of those authors, who have before treated on the same subject.

POETRY.

"Recueil de Poesie, &c." A collection of French poetry, 1 vol. 8vo. This miscellany contains the effusions of a number of living authors, such as M. M. Aubert, Hoffman, Arnault, Guichard, Grénus, Lemontey, &c. We shall give a few specimens, with the names annexed:

LE CHIEN ET LE CHAT.
(*The Dog and the Cat.*)

PATAUD jouait avec Raton,
Mais sans gronder, sans mordre, en camarade,
en frère:
Les chiens sont bonnes gens; mais les chats,
nous dit-on,
Sont justement tout le contraire.
Raton, bien qu'il jurât toujours
Avoir fait patte de velours,
Raton, et ce n'est point une histoire apocryphe,
Dans la peau d'un ami, comme fait maint
plaisant,
Enfoncait, tout en s'amusant,
Tantôt la dent, tantôt la griffe.
Pareil jeu dut cesser bientôt.
—Hé quoi! Pataud, tu fais la mine?
Ne sais-tu pas qu'il est d'un sot
De se fâcher quand on badine?
Ne suis-je pas ton bon ami?
—Prends le nom qui convient à ton humeur
maligne,
Raton; ne sois rien à demi:
J'aime mieux un franc ennemi
Qu'un bon ami qui m'égratigne.

ARNAULT.

L'AIGLE

L'AIGLE ET LE SERPENT.

(The Eagle and the Serpent.)

Un aigle avait quitté le séjour du tonnerre ;
Modestement il marchait sur la terre.
A peine y marche-t il, qu'il rencontre un serpent.
Aussitôt l'animal rampant
Au favori des Dieux veut déclarer la guerre.
Déjà le reptile insolent,
Bouffi d'envie et de colère,
Se dresse sur sa queue et s'élance en sifflant.
Le roi du peuple volatile
Peut se venger ; mais d'un air dédaigneux
Il prend un vol sublime, et se perd dans les cieux,
Où ne peut s'élever le regard du reptile.

HOFFMAN.

LE SINGE AU BAL.

(The Ape at a Ball.)

Buffon avait un singe, un grave orang-outang,
Qui d'un valet faisait l'office,
Et qui, sur ses deux pieds sans peine se tenant,
Avait la taille et le flegme d'un Suisse.
Pour s'amuser un jour de carnaval
L'historien de la nature
Au bal de l'Opéra conduisit l'animal
Dans une décente parure.
De taffetas jonquille un ample domino ;
Les gants, les brodequins, le masque de Venise,
De pied en cap déguisaient le Pungo,
Et des plus clairvoyans préparaient la méprise.
Buffon arrive avec son Africain :
Un savoyard leur aide à sortir de voiture ;
Et tous deux introduits vont chercher aventure.
Nul ne remarque l'écrivain ;
Mais du grand singe il n'en est pas de même :
On le voit dans la foule aller d'un pas égal,
Et d'une indifférence extrême
Contempler tous les fous du bal.
Sa majesté fière et tranquille,
Je ne sais quoi de neuf, d'original,
Attirent tous les yeux sur le masque jonquille.
Dès qu'on est remarqué chez nous on est charmant.
Pour le Pungo chacun se passionne,
Le lutine et le questionne.
Autre sujet d'étonnement ;
Lui ne répond à personne.
C'est un prince étranger, dit l'un.—C'est un docteur,
Dit l'autre.—Un évêque.—Oui.—Peut-être un grand d'Espagne
—C'est au moins un ambassadeur.
La foule avec transport l'admire, l'accompagne,
Et tous voudraient lui plaire. Dans la main
Un masque en passant lui glisse
La demeure d'un médecin
Et le billet-doux d'une actrice.
Enfin de l'assemblée il fait seul l'entretien ;
Pour l'orchestre on n'a plus d'oreilles,
Tant on s'épuise à dire des merveilles
Du grand homme qui ne dit rien.
" Te voilà bien, peuple fantasque !"
S'écrie alors Buffon, du singe ôtant le masque ;"
Tu dédaignes le vrai talent,
Et tu veux que l'objet de ton culte imprudent
Reçoive tout son prix de ta tête légère :
Aussi rien n'est plus propre à faire un important
Qu'une bête qui peut se taire."

LEMONTEY.

LES FEMMES ET LA BEAUTÉ.

(The Women and Beauty.)

Les femmes trouvant à redire
A ce qu'ayant du ciel obtenu la beauté,
Le terme en fût si limité,
Qu'elles pouvaient à peine exercer son empire,
Sur cet injuste arrêt des cieux
Furent porter leur plainte au souverain des Dieux.
Jupiter ne pouvant faire une loi nouvelle,
Ni changer le décret par le destin porté,
Pour consoler l'esprit femelle
Leur fit don de la vanité.
Ou par des soins assidus
Se flatta de le paraître ;
Celle qui ne l'était plus
S'imagina toujours l'être.

GRÉNUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE PICTURES IN THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD'S GALLERY, ST. JAMES'S. By Mr. GEORGE PERRY.

(Concluded from p. 539 vol. 24.)

THE DRAWING ROOM.

PREVIOUSLY to our entering upon a description of the landscapes of the Italian school, it will be found convenient to give a concise history of the Rise and Progress of Landscape Painting, a department which has often been conceived to be equal, in the interest which it excites, to the historical. Some painters, indeed, as Claude le Lorrain, Domenichino and others, have endeavoured to unite these two branches of the art, by inserting historical subjects, upon a small

scale,

scale, in their landscape scenery. Of the propriety of such a mixture it is not within our critical rules to decide; the matter must be left a good deal to the fancy and imagination of the spectator, which being often capricious and inventive, prefers the pomp of ornamental figures to those of simple nature. It is much to be believed, however, that the placid emotions raised in the mind by the contemplation of the charming scenes of Berghem, with his cattle and rural figures, or of Ruysdael, being appropriate to the impressions, which the scene excites, are more consonant to our judgment than the representations of ancient mythology. It was formerly a doubt whether the antient painters of Rome and Greece were acquainted with the art of landscape-painting, or whether it might not be considered as being entirely a modern invention, although one should suppose that the art of gardening would naturally lead them to the delineation of landscapes. This doubt has, however, been completely removed by the discoveries lately made at Herculaneum and Pompeii; several of the walls of the ancient houses there, as well as the ceilings, are found to be embellished with beautiful landscapes. In these the diminution of distant objects is carefully marked, the foliage of the trees and the clouds are excellent in their way, the contrast of the forms, and, above all, the perspective of the buildings, is accurately observed. From these instances it must be fairly allowed that the ancients had arrived at a very considerable degree of taste in landscape painting; but amongst the moderns, Paul Brill, an artist of the Italian school, was the first who brought it into any degree of repute; soon afterwards the Flemish school, under Breughel and his followers, rose to a considerable degree of elegance and truth. The chief fault of these early painters is generally found in their distances being much too blue, and their objects too hard and distinct. Immediately after their period arose Salvator, Poussin, and Claude, three eminent contemporaries, who carried the art to its utmost perfection, and who have never since been excelled by any succeeding painters. In the very difficult adjustment of his morning and evening tints, Claude Lorrain stands unrivalled: to say the truth, he seems to have possessed a secret in respect to the aërial colouring, to which only Cuyp and Wilson have been able since to attain. In the bold and romantic choice of objects, Salvator Rosa is unequalled. Poussin's subjects have a fine force of effect, which is partly owing to his large masses of shade, but this sometimes degenerates into heaviness, and like Salvator, he is often too brown and dusky in his colouring. Amongst the Flemish painters who succeeded to the excellencies of the Italian school, may be reckoned Swaneveldt, Milé, Ruysdael, and Wynants. Since this, our English school has produced one illustrious painter, who, upon a fair estimation, may be said to combine the various excellencies of them all, in his skies equal to Claude le Lorrain; in force and richness similar to Poussin; in poetical fancy and native wildness of imagery, as powerful as Salvator; in taste and finish, resembling Swaneveldt. Need the reader to be told of Richard Wilson, the author of Niobe and Procris, so admirably engraved by Woolett? Since this period, a gaudy style of colouring, totally inconsistent with nature or taste, has usurped the canvas, and to the great honour of the present age, has met with the disregard which it so well merited. It was reserved for Mr. Glover to embody in his water-colour drawings all the lucid and beautiful effects which this method of painting was hitherto thought incapable of producing.

Two Landscapes, by François Milé.

Francois Milé, or Milois, adopted the style of Gasper Poussin, which he very much improved by travelling out of his native country, Flanders. There is a pleasant variety in the form of his trees and buildings; his lights however are not kept sufficiently into one mass; which circumstance gives the objects a divided appearance, and his brown tints sometimes predominate too much. These two pictures however do ample credit to the genius of the artist, who was unfortunately cut off by poison, before he had attained to a full perfection in his art.

Two Landscapes, by Domenichino.

It is well for Domenichino's fame that his chief credit lies rather in his historical productions than his landscapes: there is a wildness and a character of sequestered gloom in these two pictures, which is very striking; the trees are richly disposed, but the blue distances and skies do not harmonize very well with the other parts. The masses of light and shadow are broad and well discriminated.

He

He seems to have adopted a style between Poussin and Salvator Rosa, which certainly shews considerable taste, but which is less finished than the works of those eminent masters. Whenever he introduces figures (of which he is generally very sparing), they are always well disposed, and contribute much to the general effect. There is frequently too great a blackness in his shadows, which, had he studied from nature in the open air, he might have learned to avoid. As we observed before, it is upon his excellence as an historical painter that his merit chiefly rests.

A Landscape and Figures, by Claude Lorrain.

This small picture represents a view of a most romantic country at day-break: the morning rays of the sun steal gradually over the second distance of the piece, and in a most harmonious manner illuminate the tufted trees, which invest the mountain side. The dewy moisture of the morning and the hazy blue of the distant mountains are so delicate as make all imitation impossible. The figures on the foreground, and cattle, have a most excellent effect, and contribute their share to the general beauty: the trees have all the freshness of spring, admirably tempered by the shades belonging to the time of day, by which means their over-brightness is properly and judiciously subdued. The clouds and sky partake of the morning light, which spreads itself charmingly over the whole, the buildings and other objects being in perfect harmony with the scene. It has often been observed, that Claude did not succeed well in figures; therefore when they are well executed, as in this picture, it is to be supposed that they were inserted in the landscape by some other artist, as he is known to have kept several employed constantly for that purpose. For cattle however he had no substitute, and was obliged to exercise his own pencil—a circumstance much to be lamented; yet they are always placed in good situations so as to assist the picturesque and rural effect.

Landscape, by Claude Lorrain.

A Woodland scene interspersed with groups of trees and cattle. The style of painting is rather thin, washy, and deficient in firmness; the aërial perspective is well observed, and the masses of shadow bold and striking: the effect would perhaps have been stronger if the painter had adopted a brighter mode of colouring, which certainly partakes too much of a dusky-grey hue. The effect of the water (as usual with Claude Lorrain) is admirable; and the high finishing of the weeds, plants, and reeds, is such as could only be obtained by a patient and careful perusal of nature. There is a want of building, and architecture in this piece, in which he was calculated particularly to shine, from his excellent knowledge of contrast and perspective. The landscapes of Claude owe much of their beautiful effect to a vista, or opening through the trees, which often terminates in some pleasing object; an artifice which has often been used by gardeners, and those who lay out pleasure grounds, although few painters, except Claude and Patel, have adopted it in painting. Poussin and Salvator seem to have been wholly unacquainted with it, as well as Wilson; it is an arrangement, however, which very much aids a natural light, by confining it principally to one point.

Two Landscapes, by Claude Lorrain.

The same remarks as those already inserted will apply to these two charming landscapes; but the introduction from the heathen mythology, of several figures in one of these pieces, converted into trees, forming an unnatural object, is highly to be disapproved of, as a matter of taste. The proper province of landscape painting consists in that which is natural and possible; but to observe the arms of men and women branching out into trees, with leaves growing from their fingers, forming altogether a most ridiculous and absurd image, is, indeed, painful, as it derogates entirely from the dignity of the scene. The *licentia poetica* of Ovid, and the *licentia pictoria*, are to be moulded by different principles; and they ought to have been represented either as men or as trees; for in such case the improbability would not be so flagrant.

A Landscape, by Salvator Rosa.

This charming landscape is of an oval form, and represents a rocky promontory projecting into the sea with different vessels and figures, which diversify in a very pleasing manner the various parts of the scenery. There is melancholy wildness and sublimity in the works of this painter, which remind the spectator of many of the most striking passages of Milton, dark Cimmerian deserts, caverns and low-brow'd rocks; such are the chief objects of the painter. Over the deserted scene, scarcely a tree or shrub sheds its partial verdure. In such places he frequently introduces banditti or a group of sooth-

sayers,

sayers, who prognosticate from the flight of birds, the issue of future events. Such characters are highly appropriate, and in union with such scenery; and therefore in this particular walk of the art, he has hitherto remained without a rival, until our much lamented countryman, the ingenious Mortimer, adopted for himself a similar choice of nature. As a landscape-painter, Salvator has this peculiar excellence, that his figures are all admirable and finely introduced, whereas most of those who have excelled in landscape, have in that respect failed, as Claude, Wilson and Poussin. His draperies are always dignified by a multitude of folds; his skies have a character of wild grandeur, by the clouds being formed large, round, and massy. The reflected lights and shadows of the water are well adjusted, and in perfect harmony; and the picture itself is one of the most remarkable in the collection for its superior excellence and fine preservation.

A Landscape, by Salvator Rosa.

An extremely fine picture, and second only to the above; the rapid boldness of his pencil, and the general effect of the lights, are admirable!

A Landscape, by Gaspar Poussin.

In this picture is a great richness of foliage and depth of shadow. The contrasted forms of the clouds, trees, and rocks, are adjusted and measured by the hand of taste, leaving on the mind a high impression of his genius.

A Landscape, by Gaspar Poussin.

A Landscape.

A view from an eminence of a very large and extensive valley, by the same artist, who, in this noble scene, has shewn the utmost efforts of his art: nothing could be more difficult to express, and nothing could be better performed. The *coup d'œil* is delightful. To those who have never visited the beautiful vale of Clwydd, in North Wales, this landscape may serve as a complete substitute: it has frequently been denominated the Arcadia of Britain, and it well deserves that denomination. A pile of mountains, of majestic height, envelopes each side of this beautiful and interesting spot, which seems to be secluded from the rest of the world by the particular hand of nature. Upon their peaceful sides, which are clothed with grass to the summit, innumerable flocks and herds, at different distances, are seen to repose; and the fields in the centre form a complete image of fertility and plenty. Such is the view from Denbigh Castle, whose ancient towers rise in the front of the scene, and uniting with broken rocks and bushes, form a foreground of the utmost richness; whilst at the utmost distance the Irish sea steals upon the sight, with its small distant vessels, dimly discernible,

> Where the prospect opens wide,
> Where the evening gilds the tide;
> How small and close the hedges lie;
> What streaks of meadows cross the eye!

It is highly probable, that, as Gaspar Poussin generally derived his subjects from real views, that some such scene exactly resembling the above, exists in Italy; perhaps in the classical grounds of Tivoli or Frescati. Let the spectator here pause and contemplate the romantic beauties of the whole, for we may safely pronounce that the art of painting cannot go much farther, either in the choice of the objects, or in the truth of the colouring.

We shall now proceed to speak of that eminent artist, Cuyp, a native of Flanders, but equal, in the excellent effect of his sunsets, to Claude himself. By a patient investigation of the evening tints, he succeeded in giving a warmth to his skies and scenery which is hardly to be described; the lucid effects of his water, its transparency, and the admirable drawing of his cattle and figures, have placed his merits in the highest rank of artists, whilst the careful and judicious arrangement of the foliage heightens the effect of the whole.

Two Landscapes, by Cuyp.

These two small landscapes possess great brilliancy of colouring, and harmony of tints, which enliven the appearance of each object contained in them with a sunny lustre, remarkable in the works of this master. The style of his buildings is generally of the same class with the Flemish school, clumsy and ill selected; but the cattle, figures, and landscape, and, above all, the astonishing force and justness of tone, overcome, in the opinion of every liberal critic, these trifling errors. The gradation of the sky, from the warm orange to a gradual blue, without the intervention of green or a dusky blackness of tint, seems to have been a secret with Cuyp which few other painters were acquainted with. Let it be observed, that Berghem never could attain to it, although he endeavoured to hide this fault by the artificial intervention of objects. That Claude, however, was

was well acquainted with it, is evident from the excellence of gradation observable in his sunsets.

A View on a Canal, by Cuyp.

This piece possesses a delightful transparency in the water; the figures are numerous and very well arranged, the sunny warmth of the sky, is harmonious and is diffused in a most agreeable manner over the whole picture. The chief defect is, that a heavy sloop, with its sails spread out, forms a cumbrous and disagreeable object in the front.

Several excellent landscapes, by Wynants, Ruysdael, and Wouvermans, belong to this part of the collection. The colouring of Wynants has been so often remarked for its pleasing warmth and truth, that there will be no necessity to repeat the observation: suffice to say, that his clouds surpass in the variety of their tints and beauty those of any other painter, either ancient or modern. The colouring of Ruysdael is in all his pictures too black, although his scenes it is true are generally accompanied with a rainy sky; his trees also have too much uniformity. His waterfalls and canal scenery undoubtedly form the best part of his works. Of Wouverman the excellent colouring in respect to horses and figures is very well known; sometimes however his pieces degenerate too much into a black style, which deprives them in some degree of the captivating charm they otherwise would possess. Several beautiful cattle-pieces, by Berghem, complete this part of the gallery, and give an agreeable air of gaiety and life to the whole.

The Muletcers, by Correggio.

An early sketch in oil colours by this great master. There is nothing very pleasing either in the drawing or effect: this piece, therefore, must be valued more as a curiosity than in any other point of view. As, however, we have made mention of some copies from Correggio, which are in this collection, previously to our entering upon the description of the Venetian and Flemish masters, we shall lay before the reader a parallel of those three great ornaments of the Roman style of painting, Correggio, Raphael, and Poussin. By this means, the praise which has already been bestowed upon them will appear more plainly to arise from a just appreciation of their merits than from a bigotted attachment to the works of the oldest masters. For the truth of delineation and the choice of the beautiful in nature, these princes of the art have never been excelled, and but seldom equalled; whilst in other respects, to speak impartially, no painter of the Venetian, Spanish, French, or Flemish schools has been able to equal them. Thus Raphael, by an exquisite gift of taste and discernment, with which he was richly endowed by nature, discovered and produced upon canvas the real beauty, in the faces and forms of all his female figures, hitherto wholly unknown to artists, and resulting from a happy combination and selection of what is most excellent in the ancient statues of Greece, united to living models. Correggio excelled all other painters in the fore-shortening of the limbs, in the gently undulating and varied outline of his objects, and in his simplicity. Poussin excelled in the expression of the passions, a most important department of the art, in which he stands wholly without a rival. Indeed from the description we have already given of his masterpieces of art, The Seven Sacraments, it appears that he entered deeply into the philosophy of the mind and the sympathies which are most natural to man. The palm is justly due therefore to Raphael for beauty, to Correggio for grace, and to Poussin for expression; circumstances in which every other succeeding school has hitherto fallen short of them. Perhaps the Spanish school has approached in the nearest degree to the Roman, in all the higher excellencies of the art; and the names of Murillio, Spagnoletti, and Velasquez, may be allowed to hold the second scale of general excellence, (of whose works there happen to be none in this collection.) To these succeeded the Venetian school under Titian and his followers, the Lombard school of the Caraccis, and lastly the Flemish masters, under Rubens; in all these the truth of drawing, seems to have degenerated considerably. Rembrandt, however, burst forth shortly afterwards with all the force of original genius; and by choosing a curious and hitherto unknown path to fame, namely, the contrasts arising from excessive lights and shades, he has left monuments of his skill, which will be admired by all succeeding ages. Vanderwerf appears by himself in the list of the German painters of history, an artist without a tutor and without any disciples; nevertheless his great character for truth and expression, enforce the necessity of placing his name near to the greatest prodigies of the art.

DINING ROOM, VENETIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTERS.

Diana and Actæon, and Venus rising from the Sea; both by Titian.

These two pictures represent to us the excellent warmth of colouring, which was customary with the Venetian school; but perfection of drawing is not, in these instances, to be at all found, and we are apt to exclaim, Where is the outline of Raphael, and where is the foreshortening of Correggio? The Circumcision and Last Judgment, by Bassano, are painted in a very masterly style, and with much richness in the draperies. In a similar style of excellence, and with more clearness in the colouring, is a picture of Christ at Emmaus, by Paul Veronese, in which the expression of the group is admirable, and the workings of the mind on the faces of the disciples is accurately observed and pointed out. This painter frequently adopted a style of architecture, in the back-grounds of his pictures, which gives a solemn dignity and variety to his subjects, such as Corinthian colonnades, porticos, large flights of steps, with vases, &c. which always impart an agreeable interest to the scene.

Diana and Calisto, by Titian.

The same glaring faults occur in the drawing of this picture, as in those before-mentioned, and it is probable that they were painted in his earliest time, long before he had visited the works of the Roman artists.

Two Battle Pieces, by Bourgignone.

The works of this painter are not very scarce, they are painted in a free and masterly style, and with a bold and rapid pencil. The dresses also are picturesque and well varied, and there is a chastity of colouring in the sky and distance, which is highly suitable to the whole.

THE FLEMISH SCHOOL OF PAINTERS.

A Flower Piece, by Van Huysum.

There is an admirable freshness and lustre in the works of Van Huysum, which have a closer resemblance to the natural appearance of flowers, than those by any other artist of that department, either before or since his time. The roundness and pure colouring of his roses, the delicate neatness of his hand in the representation of insects, the force and relief which is observable in his white flowers, all conspire to place him as the highest in this walk of the imitatory art. The flowers of Baptist are too cold and heavy, those of Van Ost too transparent and flat, being painted very thin; whilst this artist properly choosing the medium, equally rejecting the heavy and the washy manner of these two, has exhibited to our view a picture which is in every way quite a deception. The soft and elegant bloom of the rose flourishes here in perpetual spring, the delicate blue of the harebell offers its gentle and inoffensive contrast; the rich fleur-de-lis crowns the whole with its spreading purple leaves. Upon the white rose is seen a curious species of insect, and the common ant is observable in many parts of the piece, an animal very difficult to imitate, and yet these seem to be quite alive; a fly also in the upper part of the picture is completely tangible, and seems ready to start from the touch of the spectator. In what terms shall the laborious and inimitable pictures of Van Huysum be spoken of. They have this peculiar disadvantage attending them, that they make the critic dissatisfied with all other painters in the same walk; and it is reported of this picture, that the original price was two thousand guineas, even during the painter's life. To gratify, however, the curiosity of the amateur, we shall enter more particularly into a description of the parts, as it is allowed upon all hands to be one of the finest pictures in the collection. In historical subjects which form the epic style in painting, the mind is variously moved, and sometimes the contrast of the thoughts, is the subject cause of excellence; but in the study of flower-pieces, there is a sense of pleasure throughout, from the beginning to the end. In the centre of the picture is represented a beautiful white rose, whose delicate shades are admirably relieved by another, which has a blushing tint adjoining; behind these the staring marygold and poppy are concealed, and to use the words of Blair,

"What would offend the eye,
The painter casts discreetly into shade."

On one side the harebell reclines its head, as if it languished from envy of its fair rivals of the garden; opposite to it is a rose-bud, in the same situation, the emblem of youth, cut off in its prime; above all, the flower-de-luce lifts its magic head, and through its half opening blossom may be traced all its Linnean characters. But the climax of the imitating art, lies chiefly in the drops of water, which it is said have frequently deceived even connoisseurs, who have attributed them to a damp air existing in the room, instead of the true cause, the pictorial art.

art. The large flower piece, by Van-Ost, seems very properly placed near it, to serve as a foil to its superior merits. But who could paint like Van Huysum?

Four Paintings.

These are sea pieces by the celebrated William Vandervelde, of the Flemish school, whose naval pictures are deemed by the most excellent judges to be inimitable. The water, sky, and objects, are all in perfect unison, the clouds seem as if they were moving with the wind; the figures in the boats are finished with spirit and freedom: there is a pleasing variety also in the disposition of the lights, and the most distant objects seem to vanish into thin air. Vandervelde often represents the guns as fired off by the shipping; of these the smoke is always so admirably shadowed, and contrasted with the rest of the colouring, as completely to resemble nature. Upon the whole, there has been no fashion in his pictures, they were equally esteemed, during his life, as at present. He resided for a considerable time in London, and was appointed marine painter to Charles II. by whom his works were held in the highest esteem.

A young Gentleman reading in his Study, by Gerard Douw.

This admirable little picture exhibits, to great advantage, the high finishing of the Flemish school. The light shines in from a side window upon the young student who is seated at his table, and seems to be deeply meditating on what he has read. His books are piled up, folio upon folio: the globe too, and the green cloth, which covers the table, and which hangs in folds upon the floor, are most richly shadowed; the simple light of the window strikes all the objects from one point, like the rays from the rising sun, and is similar to them in the brilliancy of effect. The face of the young man seems alive, and to start from the canvas, and the exquisite care and art of the painter are observable in all the objects which are laid upon the floor, and which may be called the Dutch accompaniments. A curious pewter quart, with the lid dinged from frequent use, is laid at his feet, empty of course, which circumstance seems to make him pause in his studies, as if anxious to replenish it. The whole is a good and useful lesson for those, who value authors only for their size; which brings to mind the old adage, "that a large book is a great evil;" or the words of Bacon, "that some books should only be tasted, others chewed, and others swallowed, and digested." If youth be too much confined to a solitary life of study, the thoughts will wander abroad, and to variety we must at last have recourse, as one of the greatest pleasures of our existence, and then we shall find "sermons in stones, and good in every thing." It is the conversation also of active society which is necessary to illuminate the knowledge to be derived from reading, as the flint is struck by the steel to elicit the spark; even so truth springs from the opposition of thoughts and sentiments. In this picture the light seems beaming in at the window to reproach him, and to say, "Why do you waste your hours here? Come abroad and mix with society; you will then join with the science of books, the knowledge of mankind, worth perhaps nine-tenths of the whole,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Such pictures, when properly understood, convey a continual and lasting moral to the mind. "*Ut pictura sic poesis.*" The pictures of Gerard Douw, have borne an incomprehensible price, and are only to be found in the cabinets of the richest noblemen, or princes; and no wonder, for it is reported of him that he was two months employed upon painting a broom; a friend coming into his room, and expressing his surprize at his patience, "I have yet," said he, "seven days' work to perform upon that object." He was the pupil of Rembrandt, whom he excelled in colouring, but his pictures are smaller, and of course not so much celebrated by those who look for several yards square of canvas: he was also less covetous, and made painting rather his amusement, than an effort of labour. It is said, upon good authority also, that he had the weight of his pictures paid in gold, and that, upon this account, he very naturally used the heaviest wood for his boards, that his profit might be enhanced accordingly, and that he marked upon the back of his pictures, the number of hours employed upon each.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN, HISTORY, *and* PROGRESS *of* PRINTING, *in* STEREOTYPE, *commonly called the* ART *of* BLOCK-PRINTING ; *read to the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE, *by* A. G. CAMUS.

(Concluded from p. 450.)

THE author then proceeds to mention the following fact, which, as he conceives, refers to the period of time he has been considering. There has been lately communicated to him, he observes, the first pages of a small Virgil, in octavo, or in twelves, accompanied with the following note. "This Virgil was polytyped about the year 1780, in common metal characters, by Andrew Foulis, of Glasgow, who obtained for his process a patent, or exclusive privilege, during the term of fifteen years." The author easily recognized the types of Foulis; he found in this fragment the faults that are usually in stereotype editions, such as characters deformed at the time of the pression, and others unequally printed. In this fragment, the author regrets that there is neither title nor advertisement; nothing, in short, to fix the precise date of the edition, nor to indicate the methods according to which it was executed. The edition here cited may be known, he says, by a fault in the first word of the 18th verse of the 6th Eclogue, page 15, line 4, where we read *adgresti*, in lieu of *adgressi*.

The year 1786 is a remarkable epoch in the history of polytypage, and stereotypy, from the use that Hoffmann (Francis Ignatius Joseph), an Alsacian, made of the discoveries of those who had preceded him, and from the latitude or extension which he attempted to give them. The first epoch of his discoveries may be referred to the year 1783; and in fact, in the volume of Arts of *L'Encyclopédie Methodique*, which contains the article Printing, and which appeared in 1784, there is the following passage: "We may quote among the experiments in printing, a new art of M. Hoffmann, a German, who has settled in France this year, 1784." The author rejects the words, "new art," as he contends that Hoffman did not invent any thing, but only succeeded in the application and combination of the processes already discovered.

Stereotypy or polytypy, as it respects the mode of printing with letters, principally engaged the attention of Hoffmann. He had learned in Darcet's Essay the composition of alloys or mixtures, which may be congealed, in some measure, like soft wax. From the experiments of Ged, he had conceived the idea of moulding or casting forms for printing in a paste or clayey consistence. Hoffmann himself says, "A form, set up with moveable types by the method of ordinary composing, serves me to make a mould by pressure into a fat soft earth, mixed with plaster, and prepared with a gelatinous substance formed of syrup of gum and sediment of potatoes. This served as a matrix, in which a composition of lead, pewter, and of bismuth, when pressed at the moment of cooling, yielded tables, which expressed in relievo the characters that had served to make the matrix."

Hoffmann printed by this process many leaves of his polytype journal; and he announced as a polytyped book, the *Recherches historiques sur les Maures*, a work by de Chenier (the father) which appeared in 1787, in three volumes 8vo. After an attentive examination of these volumes, I am of opinion says the author, that with an exception of the tables at the end of each volume, the whole has been polytyped. One of the reasons which induces him to think so, is the attention that has been paid to the marking, both on the front and back of each page, at the bottom, the volume to which it belongs; a precaution not used, and indeed quite useless in the ordinary mode of printing. During the time that Hoffmann was publishing this work, he annexed to one of the numbers of his polytype journal, two proofs of page 69 of the first volume of the *Recherches sur les Maures*, one printed with a polytyped plate, the other with moveable characters, that a comparison might be made respecting the result of the two operations. The author does enter into a detail of the faults which this proof exhibits; it is easy to perceive, he remarks, that several characters do not resemble the characters that served to sink the matrix.

Such were the methods that Hoffmann had adopted in printing, with respect to cast

cast types. As to the process for imitating graving on copper, the following is what he says concerning it in the manuscript memoir already cited. The metal that he made use of to run or cast in his argile moulds being capable of yielding, by the help of strong pressure, the most delicate strokes of the types, he found out a method of making plates, which represented by hollow lines, as in an engraving the writing or the designs made on a plate of polished copper, discovering the least thickness left by the strokes that he had formed with an earthy colour, when at the instant of cooling the plate of copper was pressed on the metal composition. The plate formed of this metal might be printed in the rolling press like any other engraving. Hoffmann admits that this kind of graving is not without its difficulties; and it appears to me, says the author, that he made but little use of it.

About the year 1784, Hoffman laid before the public the result of his method. A paper emanating from the Academy of Sciences, and bearing date March 13, 1784 (and signed Le Roi, one of the members), contains the following notification: "We," namely, the president de Sarron, M. Bailly, and myself, "having visited M. Hoffmann, at his apartments, at half past eleven this morning, we each wrote a sentence on a plate of copper which he presented to us, with some black ink that he had prepared. We delivered to him the plate so written on, at sixteen minutes past twelve: in fourteen minutes after, he returned us the plate, which he had been making use of in order to make another plate, calculated to print what we had written; and we effaced the writing of the first plate; in another quarter of an hour, he gave us a proof of our writing, which he had just drawn off; and this we now submit to the inspection of the Academy."

The proof is annexed to the note here transcribed. It is manifest, says the author, that the plate which served for the impression, was a plate hollowed or scooped in the manner of a graving on copper. The writing is distinguishable and legible, but is, however, such as would be produced with thick and muddy ink.

Annexed to the same note, says the author, appear two proofs of white writing on a black ground. This has, likewise, been executed by means of a metal plate. The white strokes which represent the writing are neat and fine, and in the style of a good running hand. Nothing appears to indicate the method that Hoffmann employed in order to keep these strokes white, on a black ground. There is another page, 4to. size, which has a figure at the head and is intitled: "*Heliopt du Chevalier de Sorny, pour connoitre les longitudes en mer.*" The characters resemble those used in our printing-offices, but they appear to have been traced by the hand, and polytyped, in order to obtain a hollow block in the mode of engraving on copper. The impression was certainly made with a metal form, by means of the rolling press.

About the end of the year 1784, Hoffmann composed a prospectus of the polytype journal of Arts and Sciences, in which he announced that if the public should give him due encouragement, he should have his journal ready for delivery by the first of January, 1785.

Hoffmann, father and son, had obtained, about that time, for fifteen years, an exclusive privilege of graving hollow and in relief, according to the process of a new art; and in the month of January, 1785, they obtained some privilege for their journal; but they had much opposition to encounter on the part of the copper-plate printers. Foreseeing, likewise an equal opposition from the letter-press printers, they addressed themselves to De Miromenil, keeper of the seals, and solicited from him a privilege similar to that of an ordinary printer, under the distinctive title of a polytype press.

On receiving the memorial of the Hoffmanns, the keeper of the seals consulted with a number of magistrates on the subject; and when Vidaud de la Tour, counsellor of state, was afterwards appointed superintendant of the department relating to books and booksellers, the keeper of the seals, by a letter bearing date August 17, 1785, gave him in charge to make trial of the process of the Hoffmanns, and, on receiving from them the secret of their discovery, to deposit the same under seals, in the register's office of the council.

The two commissioners went to the office of the Hoffmanns on the 27th of September, 1785; and on the 1st of October following, they transmitted a written report to the keeper of the seals. It appears from this that the Hoffmanns had laid before them different proofs in *writing*, in *music*, graving, and printing, as likewise, some part of the preparations that were necessary in the process. A

memoir of the Hoffmanns on the subject, was afterwards read in their hearing, which described in a very intelligible manner all the different operations which entered into the process of the Hoffmanns. Lastly, a plate of metal was presented to the commissioners on which they wrote three lines with a common pen, and ink prepared for the purpose; not many seconds after which, they were shown proofs of their own writing, such as they had traced it on the metal plate.

The counsellor of state, Vidaud de la Tour, accompanied the report with a letter in which he gave an account to the keeper of the seals, of his personal observations relative to the process of the Hoffmanns. Here follows an abstract of it:—

"The polytype art of Hoffmann is yet very remote from perfection, but it is capable of attaining it. The subjects of its operation are writing, graving, and printing. In order to repeat the writing, the ink prepared by the Hoffmanns is indispensable; the writing must also be performed on a metal plate. The writing performed on paper with the prepared ink, cannot be repeated. The part relating to drawings is that wherein the the smallest progress has been made; it it is difficult to obtain from the finest cast plate, a design equal to impressions from wood cuts. But, as in the case of music, it may be rendered very useful, and so as to lower the price of engravings. As to printing, I have my doubts (says the commissioner) whether we shall ever be able, by this method, to obtain types as elegant as those which are made use of, in the superb editions of some of our capital works, as second proofs will, of course, fall short of the neatness and clearness of the first proof: but there is this advantage attending it, that with a small number of types, the multiplication of works of every kind may be extended *ad infinitum*."

The lofty manner in which Hoffmann had announced his discoveries, and the air of mystery in which he had involved them, stimulated curiosity and industry in others. Either Hoffmann's method was found out, or else similar methods were resorted to. Bulliard, author of the *French Flora*, and L'Heritier, Member of the Institute, polytyped in Hoffmann's manner. Pierres, who published in 1773, a description of Ged's Sallust, had made attempts, from about that time, to cast metal for types in sand-moulds. He sent me, says the author, a little specimen of sixteen lines, but the effect produced, was very imperfect. He continued to make fresh experiments, and the author saw one of his plates cast in copper, upon sand, in 1787, which is a page of the romance named Zelia in the Desert. The proof I allude to is thick and heavy; many of the characters seem overcharged with ink, whilst others have not enough: which shews that in the cast plate the letters were not of equal size. No sooner had Hoffmann made his discovery public than Pingeron, a skilful mechanic of Paris, wrote a letter on the subject, (in the *Mercure de France*, March 25, 1786) wherein we are to remark two distinct parts, both relating to the two processes of Hoffmann. In the first part, he undertakes to prepare a composition, from talc, plaster, argile, Venetian tripoli, and sand, (such as the founders use) capable of yielding a neat impression; also to lay in this mass, thus prepared, a plate composed with moveable types, and to run into the hollow mould thus formed the material used for casting types. From this font, there would result, he says, very thin tables, which, however, might be rendered perfectly solid, by doubling them; editions of works would then be perpetuated, and a wonderful saving be made in the charges of paper, the call for which would only be in proportion to the demand.

In the second part of his letter, Pingeron thus expresses himself:—"I have been acquainted, for more than thirty years, with a process, whereby writing, or portions of writing, may be multiplied prodigiously, in a very little time; but the abuse to which my secret is liable, has prevented me from divulging it. The little bulk which the apparatus would occupy, and the silence in which the working of it might be performed, would in a great measure enable the operator to elude all the vigilance of those whose duty it is to watch over good order."

From this it is manifest, says our author, that Pingeron, in the first part of his letter, developes the process of Hoffmann. It appears that Hoffmann treated Pingeron and his secret with much acrimony in his polytype journal, and positively asserts that it has no connection whatever with his own (Hoffmann's) process.

The discoveries of Hoffmann excited a degree of emulation in other places, as well as at Paris. Some numbers of his polytype journal having fallen into the hands of Joseph Carez, a printer at Toul, he was instantly struck with the advan-

tage

tage that would accrue from this new process; and in 1785, he commenced his first attempts of editions to which he gave the name of *omotypes, calculated to express or exhibit the combination of several types in a single one.*

In 1786, Carez brought out the edition of a church book, in two volumes octavo, of more than a thousand pages each, executed according to his new process; and he printed, after the same manner, twenty volumes of liturgy, or of instructions for the use of the diocese, successively. He likewise completed, by the same method, a dictionary of fabulous history, and a Bible in nonpareil characters. The execution is surprisingly neat, considering how small, and how close-set the characters are, agreeably to the method of stereotypage. Two authentic papers communicated to the author, by Carez, established the reality and success of his discoveries, from or about the year 1787. The first is a Report, signed by the municipal officers of the city of Toul, who repairing to the office of Carez, September 7, 1787, selected among his books, a page at their own option, which was afterwards composed by Carez in moveable characters, and printed according to the manner in common use. Carez next proceeded to execute the same page according to his new method; and in the course of about a quarter of an hour, he produced before the commissioners, a plate of cast metal, of about a line and a half in thickness, and five inches seven lines in length (a line is the 12th part of an inch) from which a proof having been taken, and compared with that in moveable characters, it appeared to the commissaries not at all inferior to the other.

The second paper, bearing date October 17, 1787, is a letter in which Thiebault, Superintendant of the Booksellers' Department, under Vidaud de la Tour, counsellor of state, in answer to a petition of Carez, expresses himself, in the following manner: "I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the keeper of the seals authorizes you to print or cast plates, according to the methods of your new invention; at the same time, recommending that, till further orders, you keep strictly secret the particulars of your process, and that from time to time, you acquaint administration or government, with the success of any new experiments you may put in practice."

What is here related insures to Carez a distinguished place among the artists who have made discoveries in stereotypy.

Hoffmann, having been deprived of his printing-office, by an order of council, in 1787, he set his industry to work in inventing some method more expeditious than one of ordinary printing, with a view to produce solid blocks or forms. He began with forming two kinds of punches, wherewith to stamp the the characters in his casts. The first class of types consisted of single letters taken from among the font characters that are common in the trade, and the second of the same letters, but combined, in order to form the syllables that are of most frequent use in the French language, such as *aix, etre, eurs, ment,* The combination of several letters in a single punch was of further service, as it enabled him to press by one single movement, several letters, each of which would otherwise have required a particular movement to obtain an impression. By means of this combination, his printing case consisted of three hundred and seventy boxes. To the art of casting his types, he gave the name of the polytype art, and to that of combining a number of characters in a single type, the logotype art.

The discoveries of Hoffmann may be thus summed up in his own words: "The idea on which my discoveries are grounded, is that of making use of punches in lieu of characters; and to form with these types, simple and complex, an article equivalent to what the founders of characters call matrixes, in which they cast their letters; I have, likewise, substituted for the font, which cannot produce very correct plates, the pressure of the metal at the instant when it arrives at a certain degree of cooling, after being heated. It is the application of these two new methods, as relating not only to printing, but to many other arts, which I consider as depending on my invention, and which I claim as my property."—Hoffmann, in fact, undertakes in his Memoir published in 1792, to execute by his process, designs for printing linen or stuffs, geographical charts, &c.

It appears that a patent was granted to Hoffman, February 16, 1792, authorizing him to exercise during fifteen years, the *polytype and logotype art;* which patent he transferred to John Daniel Saltzmann, by a deed bearing date November 24, 1792, executed by Loquiante, a notary of Strasbourg.

Other artists, after Hoffmann, made experiments

periments on the mode of polytypage, by graving, and also attempts in stereotypage. Among these, Gingembre, who commenced his first attempts in 1789, deserves honourable mention. One of his operations, which our author considers as a real discovery, was the multiplication of plates imitating those graven on copper. By this means he was enabled to obtain from a single plate, hollow-graved, or bit in, a number of plates, also hollow-graved, and all identical. The following was the method which he adopted. He caused a head, viz. that of Ceres to be engraved on a steel plate. After the engraving was executed, the steel was tempered. He then prepared a copper-plate, hardened by the mixture of a sixteenth of platina, but afterwards made also use of copper, hardened by any other mixture, and by beating cold. The copper-plate, when laid on the steel-plate, being submitted to the action of a screw-press, the result was, that the copper yielded in relief, the strokes bitten-in on the steel. Having then prepared some plates of molten copper, or red brass, and having laid them on the hard copper-plate, he introduced the two plates laid together between the rollers of the flatter, taking every necessary precaution that the pressure might be equal in every part. By this method, he procured as many plates or forms, whether prominent or bitten-in, as he could wish. Gingembre communicated his method to Herhan and to Meunier, who shortly afterwards made use of it in the fabrication of assignats. It would be a curious and interesting speculation to notice the aggregate of experiments in different kinds, that ingenious artists had recourse to, with a view to effect the fabrication of assignats. A power which nothing could then resist, issued out its orders; men of the greatest reputation in the arts and sciences were invited to give their ideas on the subject; all were heard who had any pretensions respecting any newly-discovered means for perfecting the fabrication of the assignats, for accelerating it, and for rendering them incapable of imitation; and their propositions were forthwith submitted to examination and to trial. The contingent expences were not at all considered, as the creators had in their own hands the means of establishing the funds from which the expences were to be disbursed. The rapidity of the movement formed the only obstacle that seemed capable of impeding the success; but this rapidity was compensated by the facility with which the means were multiplied. The fabrication of assignats gave rise to a multitude of happy discoveries and experiments, relative to the manufacture of paper, to the mechanism of printing, to the ink used in it, to engraving, and the tempering of the dies, and of the puncheons; the memory of which discoveries, says the author, will, in all probability, never be lost.

The author then proceeds, with a view to illustrate the two subjects which he has undertaken to investigate, viz. polytypage, as it relates to the method of graving in copper, and stereotypage, as it relates to the method of printing with characters, to give an historical detail, tracing the first fabrication of assignats, and the imperfections which experience soon detected in it.

After this descriptive sketch, the author takes notice that Louis Etienne Herhan, Firmin Didot, and Nicolas Marie Gatteaux, obtained each, respectively, patents for the invention from the government of that time. Herhan's patent is dated the 3d Nivose, year sixth, and it is granted to him in consideration of a petition from him bearing date the fifth Frimaire preceding. The preamble of the patent announces a new method as described in the petition of casting solid forms, which method was invented and completed by the petitioner, in the month of Messidor, year fifth. He had remarked that solid plates, fabricated by a number of artists, only produce secondary moulds from moveable types, and yielded imperfect and expensive results. The petitioner then declares, that he has invented another process, which consists—First, in making moveable characters, graved or bitten-in, in lieu of being in relief—Second, in composing with these characters, pages that form a matrix; and third, in taking off a cast from this matrix. Conformably to the tenor of this petition, a patent was granted to Herhan, authorizing him to fabricate, use, and vend, during the term of fifteen years, solid forms calculated for printing agreeably to the method described in the petition.

The patent of Firmin Didot, is dated 6th Nivose, and empowers him to construct, during the term of fifteen years, stereotype forms, and to publish works from them.

The patent of Gatteaux, is dated twenty-ninth Pluviose, and the term of it runs for five years. In this, Gatteaux declares himself the inventor of a method

to

to multiply moveable characters in solid blocks or plates, under the denomination of monotypage, or of struck types.

Soon after obtaining their respective patents, Pierre Didot, the elder; Firmin Didot, his brother; and Louis Etienne Herhan, published a prospectus, wherein they announce their having entered into partnership, with a view to accelerate the publication of stereotype editions, &c. In this paper, they assume a high degree of merit as to the point of correctness; for even admitting that some faults may have crept into the first proofs, it will be easy to correct them on the form, which is always kept up, before a new impression is taken off. The first work which they promised to publish, was a Virgil in eighteens, consisting of about four hundred pages, the printed copies of which they were to sell (embellished with a geographical map and vignettes,) at fifteen sols each; and the forms for printing, after the rate of three francs a page; so that for about twelve hundred francs, the compleat elements of the works of Virgil may be had in perpetuity, stereotyped; that is to say, all composed in solid forms and ready for the press. In case any of the forms should be spoiled or lost, the authors of the Prospectus engage to furnish another after the rate of ten francs. Exclusively of the advantages of the most correct text, of the price much more moderate, as the copies being only printed off in proportion to the demand, there will neither be an advance of paper, nor charge for warehouse-room; the new editors engage, that if a volume, forming part of a collection, should be lost, to replace it, at prime cost, as they have always the forms in their own hands.

The publication of this prospectus, gave rise to observations from the critics, but it was nevertheless admitted that the type of the new plate was much more elegant, and also more correct than the plates of Hoffmann. The point on which most discussion was excited, was the accuracy of the calculations respecting economy: here the author interposes his opinion, that the question depends on the sort of books that are stereotyped. If it relates to books, of which only a small number of copies are sold, or that many editions are not wanted, or no fresh ones at all, stereotyping would be a losing concern. On the other hand, he asserts, that sure and permanent advantages may be derived from solid forms, with respect to books, great numbers of which are wanted, and particularly at certain periods, such as school books, &c.

The three partners continued their labours, and in the same year they published their Virgil, (15 sous common paper), and afterwards, their Phædrus, and successively many other authors, of which their collection is formed.

On the sixth Vendemaire, year seven, I repaired, says the author, to the apartments of Pierre Didot at the Louvre, and was an eye-witness of the different parts of his process. There are two things, he proceeds, of which I must not give an account, viz. the composition of the metal which the three partners make use of to form the plate in moveable characters, which serves them for a punch and one part of the metal in which they lay this punch, in order to make a matrix. As no secrecy was desired, as to other parts of their process, the author proceeds to describe them; the detail of which he concludes, by saying, "such was the state of the process employed in polytypage and stereotype, by Didot and Herhan, about the end of the year six.

About the same time, Bouvier one of the artists employed in the fabrication of assignats, had polytyped very successfully an impression plate by a process different from that of the two Didots and of Herhan. His polytyped plate is in copper, and the font is in a cast of argillaceous earth. A report was made to government, twentieth Fructidor, year 6, of the printing of this plate, as likewise, of several other works executed by this artist.

Since the termination of the year six, Pierre and Firmin Didot have continued to publish a number of stereotype editions, and Herhan has employed himself in bringing to perfection the process specified in his patent, dated 3d Nivose, year 6. Herhan has since obtained from government (2d Brumaire, year 8) a certificate specifying certain additions and improvements in his method of printing with solid forms, produced from moveable matrixes.

Bouvier has likewise given a wider range to his operations, having applied them to several other subjects, and among others, to music; and he obtained, seventh Frimaire, year 9, a patent securing to him the property of his inventions.

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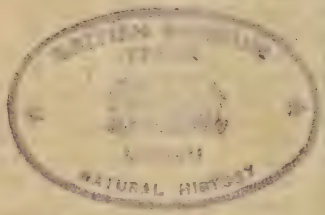

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